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STATE OF NEW YORK

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

October 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899

PETER M. WISE, *President*
WM. CHURCH OSBORN } *Commissioners*
WILLIAM L. PARKHURST
T. E. McGARR, *Secretary*

VOLUME II

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE MARCH 15, 1900

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FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

UTICA STATE HOSPITAL

AT UTICA

TO THE

State Commission in Lunacy

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL

MANAGERS

W. STUART WALCOTT, Esq.....New York Mills.
GEORGE E. DUNHAM, Esq.....Utica.
CHARLES S. SYMONDS, Esq.....Utica.
JOHN W. MacLEAN, Esq.....Utica.
THOMAS F. BAKER, Esq.....Utica.
Mrs. MARIETTE D. COXE.....Utica.
Mrs. LIZZIE W. CONSTABLE.....Utica.

TREASURER

HARRY S. PATTEN, Esq.....Utica.

RESIDENT OFFICERS

G. ALDER BLUMER, M. D.....Superintendent and Physician.
HAROLD L. PALMER, M. D.....First Assistant Physician.
WALTER C. GIBSON, M. D.....Second Assistant Physician.
GEORGE H. TORNEY, Jr., M. D.....Assistant Physician.
EDWARD G. STOUT, M. D.....Junior Physician.
WILLIAM MOFFATT, M. D.....Medical Interne.
CLARA SMITH, M. D.....Woman Physician.
CHARLES A. MOSHER.....Steward.
EMMA BARKER.....Matron.

CHAPTER 1

REPORT

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

Gentlemen.—Agreeably to statutory direction, the board of managers of the Utica State Hospital submits herewith its annual report for the year ending September 30, 1899. Accompanying this and made a part of it, is the report of the acting superintendent, showing the movement of patients and giving the statistics of the year's work. The figures make it appear, as indeed it has been, a very busy twelve months in this institution. At the very outset it is becoming that we should acknowledge the indebtedness of the institution to its medical officers, its heads of departments, its nurses, attendants and all employees, who in the main have rendered efficient and very intelligent service. The institution is to be congratulated upon having upon its pay-roll the names of so many people who are devoted to the tasks they have undertaken, and who measure not their time nor their strength in their faithful effort to do their best. Oft times the duties are irksome and tedious, requiring the exercise not only of skill but of a rare degree of patience. Without such willing assistants this and like institutions would be unable to make so creditable a showing.

The greatest change and perhaps the event of chief importance within the year was the resignation of Dr. G. Alder Blumer as medical superintendent. He had been connected with the hospital since 1880, and since 1886 had been its superintendent. He proved in those years not only learned in his specialty, but possessed of exceptional tact and executive ability. He was progressive, always keeping abreast of the times, and often leading in methods and movements that were frequently looked upon as innovations but which afterward came to be generally adopted.

His term at the head of this institution was a period of steady advancement along all the lines which make for substantial advantage to the patient and to the State. His work was always conscientious, for he had the welfare of the institution and its inmates at heart. This is neither the time nor place to enumerate in detail the improvements made during his administration. Suffice it here to say that the managers wish to record in the most formal and sincere manner possible their appreciation of Dr. Blumer and his accomplishments. It was with deep regret that his resignation was received. By his acceptance of the superintendency of Butler Hospital for the Insane at Providence, R. I., the State's greatest charity lost one of the ablest men ever enlisted in its service.

Dr. Blumer's resignation took effect September 4, since which time Dr. H. L. Palmer, the first assistant, has served acceptably as acting superintendent. Other changes in the staff were the resignation of Drs. Gibson and Shaw, their places being filled in each instance by promotion of those next in rank.

During the year John R. Jones, who had served this institution faithfully thirty-six years, during twelve of which he was steward, was obliged, on account of poor health, to resign. His resignation was accepted with assurances that his superior officers regretted the circumstances which made it necessary, and he took with him the best wishes of all who had been associated with him in hospital and business affairs. Mr. Jones everywhere and on all occasions proved himself reliable, straightforward and honest, doing the State's business as carefully as he would his own, exercising economy and devoting his entire time and attention to the service in which he was engaged. Following Mr. Jones' resignation Charles A. Mosher was appointed steward to fill the vacancy thus created. Mr. Mosher at that time had been in the employ of the hospital nine years, coming here as clothing clerk. Successive promotions made him assistant steward, where he availed himself of every opportunity to become familiar with the duties of the position. He has a thorough knowledge of the institution and its requirements. It is doubtful if another could

have been found better qualified or more competent to take up the work and carry it on successfully. During his entire connection with the institution he has earned and enjoyed the confidence and respect of his superiors in rank. It gives the managers pleasure to testify to the acceptance his service has met with, and to add that they believe they have in him a steward thoroughly qualified to discharge the duties of that responsible office.

The present system of centralized authority in the management of the State hospitals for the insane, involving, as it does, personal visits and inspection by members of the Lunacy Commission and monthly scrutiny of estimates and expenditures for supplies, repairs, etc., renders it unnecessary for the managers to speak at any considerable length regarding the year's history, with which your honorable body has had every opportunity to be familiar. During the year there have been 127 visits made by the managers of this institution, as shown by the record kept for that purpose. It is fair to say that many visits made have not been recorded. The managers have endeavored to keep in touch with the affairs of the institution and to render such services as might reasonably be expected of them. Their means of information prompt them to make many recommendations for your consideration. They offer herewith numerous suggestions of the hospital's needs and respectfully ask for them your favorable attention.

It should be borne in mind that the State Hospital for the Insane at Utica is a very old institution. A large share of its buildings have seen half a century, while others were built forty, thirty and twenty years ago, naturally demanding more in the way of repairs than the more modern structures. The managers are not unmindful of the demands made upon the funds at your disposal. They are not unaware that there are often two and sometimes three places where every dollar could be used without waste, but they feel that theirs is the duty to set forth the facts, to call your attention to the needs; while with you rests the responsibility of determining what shall be done at once, what postponed and what, perchance, refused.

It is interesting and ought to be instructive to note in this connection a comparison of figures as found in the annual reports of 1886 and 1899. The total expenditures in 1886 were $250,268.50. The number of patients in the house at the date of that report was 574. The total expenses for the year 1899, as shown by the treasurer's report, were $288,629.69, and the number of patients in the house at the date of that report 1,119. Thus it would appear that in even figures the number of the patients has been doubled, whereas the amount of expenditure is less than $40,000 more. In other words, based on the figures of 1886, when it cost a quarter of a million to keep less than 600 patients, over 500 more have been maintained at an additional expense of less than $40,000. This may properly be cited as an argument in favor of State care and is also to the credit of your honorable body in the matter of economical supervision of this department of State work. But may it not also be looked on as a perfect defense for greater generosity toward this institution, an ample warrant for a somewhat larger expenditure in the way of improvements and repairs than has been accorded in recent years? Cannot the State afford, in the face of these figures, a somewhat larger allowance, in view of pressing needs? Herewith is submitted a list of requirements for the year. The schedule, though a long one, has in it no extravagant request and none lacking ample warrant. These things are needed, many of them imperatively, if present standards of efficiency are to be maintained. The itemized account follows:

Wards 21 and 25 need new hardwood floors, bases, new doors, new casings, and walls and ceilings of plaster need repairing in all the side rooms of the corridors at an expense of.....	$6,000
Ward 20 needs a thorough overhauling; a Georgia pine floor should be laid as well as Georgia pine timbers, these being more durable for such a ward. The cost would be about.....	2,200
Ward 4, which is now used for attendants, should be repaired in the same way as Wards 21 and 25 mentioned above. The cost of this improvement would be.....	3,250

The printing office and bookbindery are very much in need of new ceilings. These rooms are open overhead, and it is very hard to keep them warm in winter weather, as well as to keep them cool in summer. This would cost about $1,000

A vegetable cellar is needed, size about 40 feet by 120 feet. This should be built of stone with metal covered roof, and ought to be well ventilated. The expense of such a cellar would be..... 4,200

It might be said here that if the present cow-barn should be vacated by transferring the cattle to Graycroft, as has been proposed, this building might be utilized as a vegetable cellar, thus saving some expense.

A large storehouse, say 40 by 100 feet, and two stories in height, is needed. The first story to be used as a storing place for farm implements which are now stowed away in the shed on the Erie canal, where they suffer damage on account of a leaking roof, and the second story for the housing of miscellaneous articles. Cost $5,000

The Erie canal shed or boathouse aforementioned should be torn down, as it is not worth repairing. A small structure could be put up in its place for housing the boat at a cost of..... 1,000

Several water-closets should be tiled, as follows: Wards 18, 19, 14 and 15. Expense would be about..... 1,133

The boilerhouse yard should be paved with sandstone blocks on a concrete foundation, at an expense of.... 1,200

This is necessary on account of heavy loads of coal drawn there.

The westerly end of Ward 1, main building, is fast settling. It is probably caused by defective sewers. The matter should be investigated by the State Architect.

The vegetable greenhouse should be enlarged. The sum of $750 was asked last year for the purpose of building a new hothouse, and an additional sum of $700 to put the present hothouse, which is very old, in good condition. Total need for this..... $1,450

Many rods of fence should be rebuilt. Our fences, with certain exceptions, are in a dilapidated condition.... 1,000

A new cowbarn is urgently needed at Graycroft. A suitable one measuring 40 feet by 150 feet, with stone foundation, the barn itself being built of wood, with silo attached, including the changing of the present barn at that place, will cost about..... 8,000

If a new cowbarn could be built large enough to stable the cattle now kept at the hospital, two advantages would be gained: The stock could be kept much cheaper at Graycroft than at the main hospital building as there is more pasturage, and the present barn could be converted into a vegetable cellar and storehouse.

A hennery is also needed. One large enough to house 500 fowls should be built. We could easily care for that number if a suitable place were provided..... $1,200

The piggery also needs attention. The present one should be abandoned and a proper one constructed at Graycroft. The new one should be made with a cement floor and should be in all respects up-to-date. Many complaints have been made by residents near the hospital about the odor arising from the present pen. Another reason for changing pens is that we have had a great deal of trouble in regard to the health of the herd. We used to kill from 20 to 25 tons of pork a year, but for several years past only from 5 to 8 tons have been killed. We fear that we shall not be successful in raising pigs under present conditions of housing 5,000

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

Basement of the main building should be thoroughly overhauled as nothing has been done for many years and the whole is in a dilapidated condition. Suitable repairs could be made for.....	$1,000
Laundry sewer needs attention. This sewer takes the sewage from Wards 20 and 24 and is in an extremely unsanitary condition. Estimated cost of repairs.....	300
New sewer needed from boilerhouse yard to infirmary sewer, to carry off storm water. Estimated cost.....	250
New bathhouse needed at Graycroft, cost.....	4,500
Electric lighting plant needed for Graycroft, Dixhurst and Cragside, cost	3,500
New cistern needed under Ward 1. The present one was apparently built on a foundation of coal ashes. The ashes have settled, the bottom of the cistern has given out and it is now useless. The estimated cost of a cistern is	160
The roofs, gutters and conductor pipes over Wards 4, 11, 12, 24, 9, 25 and 10, also tin roof on enginehouse, and roof of henhouse need attention. Cost.....	1,200
Bathrooms of Wards 14 and 15: Walls need to be wainscoted with white tile, four feet high, at a cost of....	325
Tile floor, 420 square feet, needed in south kitchen, at a cost of	275
Disinfecting and washing machine. A combined sterilizing and washing machine is greatly needed. With this machine steam is held under a pressure of 20 to 25 pounds, and a temperature of 259 degrees is obtained. The sterilizing process is performed, then the washing done without rehandling. It really combines three machines in one, being a good washer, a sterilizer and a dryer. Cost.....	475
No. 2 Shaw collar and cuff shaper. This shaper is for use on a bench or table. Needed for laundering shirtwaists, turn-down collars, turning collars on negligé shirts, etc. Also for removing rough edges from collars and cuffs. Cost	29 40

One combined neck, wristband and sleeve ironer. This machine is needed in the ironing room, as the present machine is nearly worn out and the quality and quantity of work turned out on it is not satisfactory..... $50

Improved body ironer, 36-inch rolls. With this body ironer in the laundry the quality of the work would be improved to a great extent. Cost..... 150

One Bishop shirt starcher. This work is now done by hand. With a machine the work could be done in half the time and much more satisfactorily..... 50

A new mangle is imperatively needed. We now have two mangles: a Hagen and a Cranford and Poland. The latter has been in use for fifteen years and is practically useless. A new Hagen mangle, 8-inch rolls, should be procured 850

One armature complete, for 25 K. W. Edison bi-polar dynamo, to replace either of the two now in use in our two 25 K. W. machines..... 200

These machines have done, and are still doing, excellent service, but they cannot be reasonably expected to last longer without a new armature. An immediate call for this armature at any time should not come as a surprise, and we desire to be prepared for such an event.

Also an extra commutator for a 25 K. W. machine, to replace worn-out one when necessary..... $50

For bell-work: annunciator wire and cable, about 200 pounds, to entirely rewire the call-bell and annunciator lines throughout the buildings and also the watchman's clock lines 200

This work should be done as soon as possible as the numerous changes and additions to the system in the past few years have made it very complicated and unsatisfactory. The rewiring would place it in good condition. Multiple wire cables should be used as far as possible where lines run parallel for any distance.

Rewiring should be done in the following wards, in order to bring them up to the standard of the rest of the institution where rewiring has already been done: Wards 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 5 and 9. These wards, as well as the north, south and center kitchens, could probably be rewired for about.....	$3,500
Five hundred feet of fire hose needed for fire protection. Also a chemical engine.....	1,500
A new Fairbanks scales, capable of weighing 12,000 pounds, is also needed. We are now unable to weigh the heavier loads of coal and feed which are brought to the hospital and are thus debarred from keeping a tabulated statement of weights.....	250
Improvement of roads about hospital (macadam).....	5,000

Your honorable body is familiar with the colony system some time since inaugurated at this institution, and, we trust, will not be unmindful of its pressing demands. We have at present under lease three pieces of property known respectively, as Graycroft, Dixhurst and Cragside, these colonies affording accommodation for sixty patients, of whom forty are men and twenty are women. Graycroft was leased from George Benton March 13, 1897. It consists of 160 acres of land, with the usual farm buildings. The lease was for three years, expiring April 1, 1900. By its terms the State pays a rental of $1,200 a year and has the option to purchase the entire property any time before the expiration of the lease for $32,000. Dixhurst was leased of Lucinda M. Monroe July 9, 1898, and consists of 19 acres of land with house and farm buildings, at an annual rental of $450 a year, with the option to purchase any time before the expiration of the lease, at $12,000. Cragside was leased of George Benton May 2, 1898, and consists of 17.47 acres with buildings, at a monthly rental of fifteen dollars, with option to purchase at any time before expiration of the lease, for $3,500.

It appears by the foregoing that immediate action must be taken with reference to the Graycroft property. The others may

be delayed, but as to this there can be no postponement unless the State is willing to sustain serious loss and the institution to be deprived of a valuable property. Since entering into possession considerable sums of money have been expended, with your approval, upon the buildings, which were not in the best condition, but which now are not only comfortable, but fairly attractive. This expenditure amounts in all to more than $8,000, not a penny of which can be recouped by the State if the land is not purchased. The advantages to the patients incident to this home life under competent supervision can scarcely be overestimated. They enjoy it thoroughly and by it are greatly benefited. It makes a material addition to the capacity of the institution and enables it to care for scores of patients who under present conditions could not otherwise be housed. There is no need to enter here into an extended argument in favor of the colony system. It needs neither praise nor defense.

It may be urged that $32,000 is a large sum of money to pay in these days for 160 acres of farm land, however good the buildings. The value of land is relative. Two or three times as much land could be bought for that money located at a greater distance from the institution. The Graycroft property adjoins that of the hospital, bringing the farm lands all together. The encroachments of the city have enhanced the price. Utica is showing not only a disposition to grow, but a disposition to grow in this particular locality, and already these properties are surrounded by lands laid out in streets and lots, in sight of new houses and others in process of erection. If the hospital does not purchase at this price it will not be long before it, like the adjacent lands, will be cut up into streets and sold for building lots at a higher figure than that mentioned in the lease and option. It is true that $32,000 would be exorbitant for 160 acres of land two or three miles away, but it is a very moderate price for the particular land in question. Of the desirability of having the hospital property all in one piece there need be no argument.

The hospital makes money, money sufficient to yield a very handsome dividend on its investment, in these farm lands. Gray-

croft, Dixhurst and Cragside include about 196 acres, of which 24 acres are meadow, 40 pasture and the balance under cultivation, excepting about 25 acres which are taken up with the various buildings, roadway and orchard. The following is the value of the farm and garden produce raised on that property alone during the year 1898-9:

1,842	bu. oats, at 34 cents	$626 28
35	tons straw, at $6	210 00
2,767	bu. potatoes, at 35 cents	968 45
1,300	bu. field corn, at 25 cents	325 00
12	tons millet, at $5	60 00
8,350	qts. strawberries, at 10 cents	835 00
564	qts. blackberries, at 10 cents	56 40
35	bbls. apples, at $2.25	78 75
5	bbls. pears, at $2	10 00
48	qts. sour cherries, at 5 cents	2 40
3,075	lbs. veal slaughtered, at 6 cents	184 50
526	doz. eggs, at 18 cents	94 68
104	ducks raised, at 50 cents	52 00
53	turkeys raised, at $1.25	66 25
97	chickens raised, at 35 cents	33 95
77,235	qts. milk, at 2½ cents	1,930 88
1,210	lbs. beef slaughtered, at 6½ cents	78 65
2,075	lbs. pork slaughtered, at 5½ cents	114 13
20	tons hay, at $10	200 00
10	head cattle raised, at $25	250 00
		$6,177 32

In the above is not included a large amount of ensilage and 30 tons of hay, as well as some sugar beets which went to make milk. Besides employing patients, requiring there no more attendants than they would in the main building, this property has yielded to the State over $6,000, which we respectfully submit is a fair return on the options and makes it apparent at

once that as a business proposition the prices mentioned in the papers should be paid and the land become a part of the State's permanent property. Patients would look upon it as a positive deprivation if they were to be taken from these colonies back to the old buildings. They much prefer to work on the farms and it is needless to say that their preference is exceedingly profitable, under existing conditions, to the State. We respectfully submit that the welfare and interest of all concerned demand an appropriation of $32,000 with which to purchase the 160 acres known as Graycroft. Dixhurst and Cragside are proportionately important, but with them delays would be less dangerous, as neither option expires during the next year.

Regarding the several items on the schedule given above we shall be very glad to furnish detailed information at your direction. As is pointed out, if Graycroft is purchased, a new barn should be constructed there to enable the institution to keep all its cattle at the colonies. This would obviate the need of a vegetable cellar at the hospital, which is estimated for at $4,200. It would be advisable, too, to move the piggery to the Graycroft property and to remove it from its present location, which has proved unsatisfactory and inconvenient. At your pleasure the superintendent will go over the list of requirements, to put you in further possession of the reason for the facts as stated.

In conclusion it is gratifying to note the harmonious relations which have existed between the managers of this institution and your Commission during the year. Each has been willing to accord the other sincerity of purpose and an eye single to the welfare of the State and its wants. The managers, in closer touch with the institution, are glad to exercise the more constant supervision which their location enables them to do, and trust that in making report to you it will be possible to secure favorable attention to their several recommendations. About such as favorable representations may be deemed insufficient, we would respectfully suggest that you make personal inspection. It is our desire that the Utica State Hospital for the Insane shall maintain its high standard and be worthy its enviable reputation.

To this end we ask your cordial co-operation, feeling confident of your continued interest in this institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. STUART WALCOTT
GEORGE E. DUNHAM
CHARLES S. SYMONDS
JOHN W. MACLEAN
THOMAS F. BAKER
MARIETTE D. COXE
LIZZIE W. CONSTABLE

September 30, 1899

REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT

To the Board of Managers of the Utica State Hospital:

Pursuant to statute, I have the honor to submit the fifty-seventh annual report of the operations of the hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1899, together with the usual statistical tables:

There were in the hospital on October 1, 1898, 515 men and 541 women, a total of 1,056. There have been admitted since, 164 men and 141 women, total 305; there were discharged recovered, 70; improved, 50; unimproved, 20; not insane, 11; died, 91; thus leaving in the hospital September 30, 1899, 545 men and 574 women; total 1,119.

The smallest number under treatment on any one day was 1,052; the greatest, 1,134.

The average population for the year was 533 men and 566 women, a total of 1,099, being a considerable increase over that of last year.

For four years the death rate has steadily diminished, but this year there is an increase although the rate is not high, the percentage being 6.68 on the whole number treated and 8.28 on the average population.

On original commitments there were admitted from residences 147 men and 125 women; 17 men and 16 women were transferred from other institutions for the insane.

Seventeen patients were admitted at ages varying from 70 to 80; 31 in the period between 60 and 70; 44 between 50 and 60; 66 between 40 and 50; and 48 between 35 and 40 years of age.

Of the total number admitted, the parents of 49.58 per cent. were both of foreign birth.

TRANSFER OF PATIENTS

As the managers have seen from the census, our numbers are gradually increasing and are larger this year than ever before. Early in the year we received thirty patients from Ward's Island

and provided for them in our wards already full to overflowing. Later on an outbreak of diphtheria in the Willard State Hospital necessitated the reception of patients from the counties of Seneca, Wayne and Cayuga belonging to that hospital district. Fortunately, this application for relief from a sister institution came at a time when by reason of warm weather it was easier to furnish it. Late in September, the epidemic having been gotten under control and the quarantine raised, fifteen patients who had during this time been admitted were transferred to the Willard Hospital, thus relieving us in a measure.

RECREATION

The patients have been furnished with their usual entertainments. Baseball and cricket games have been watched with interest on many Saturday afternoons. In August our annual field day sports were held and proved exceptionally entertaining. During the fall and winter weekly dances and many dramatic entertainments have added greatly to the pleasure of our patients and helped them toward recovery. The assembly hall, on the occasion of our Christmas exercises, was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the event was long remembered by those who were present. Our thanks are due to Mr. A. C. Saunders, of Gloversville, for a donation of fifty dollars to be used for the benefit of the patients on this occasion.

On Sunday afternoons clergymen of various religious denominations have held services. Mass has been said regularly twice a month.

Numerous newspapers and periodicals have helped to while away many a weary hour, and our thanks for the same are due to their generous publishers.

APPROPRIATIONS AND REDUCTIONS IN FORCE

The method of raising money for the support of the insane has been essentially changed in so far as the privilege of a separate tax levy has been denied the State Commission in Lunacy by the Legislature. Appropriation is made in specific amounts

for salaries, wages and maintenance in the general appropriation bill. In fixing the amount of the appropriation the Commission had in the first instance proceeded as it had done in the past, not taking into account the amount received from private and reimbursing patients, which amounts annually to approximately $250,000, the supposition being that that would be used for maintenance as heretofore, but subsequently a bill was introduced making it incumbent to turn into the State treasury all moneys received from State institutions or departments, and providing that such receipts should not be available without a specific appropriation. Thus has arisen a considerable deficit in the amount available for salaries and wages throughout the service. The deficit has been apportioned by the State Commission in Lunacy to the several State hospitals, with directions that the necessary reductions in the force of officers and employees, as instanced by the Commission, should go into effect at the beginning of the fiscal year, October 1, 1899. In the case of Utica, the reduction as applied to salaries, amounting to $1,900 in addition to the relief afforded by the transfer of the attorney of the hospital to miscellaneous expenses, has been accomplished through the resignation of certain officers hereinafter mentioned, leaving a vacancy in the position of junior physician for the ensuing year.

As regards wages, the appropriation amounts to $65,000, as against $79,000 for the past year, or $14,000 less. About $6,000 of this amount is chargeable to commutation and has been transferred to "Provisions and Stores," leaving the sum of $8,000 to be deducted from employees' wages. In order to make this reduction it will be necessary to discontinue certain positions and omit from the pay-roll the names of a number of employees who have served the hospital faithfully for many years. The departments especially affected are the building department and the farm and grounds department. The former will be reduced from ten to four; the latter from thirteen to seven; but the Commission has provided for certain substitutions which we hope will enable us with careful management to carry on the work of these departments in a fairly satisfactory manner, even with our greatly reduced force.

Maintenance is not affected. The situation is serious in so far as it implies necessity for a reduction of salaries and wages. It is hoped, however, that immediately on the assembling of the next Legislature means may be adopted to undo the mischief of the inconsiderate legislation that has brought about this state of affairs. The embarrassment may therefore be experienced only during the first three months of the coming fiscal year. Under the new law it is necessary for the hospital to turn into the State treasury all moneys received from its private and reimbursing patients, its manufacturing departments, etc., such amounts no longer being permitted, as heretofore, to swell the revenues of, and become directly available for use by, the Lunacy Commission. Nearly $23,000 on account of manufacturing fund was turned into the State treasury from this hospital under the law early in June.

I have mentioned that it will be necessary to dispense with the services of several who have been connected with this institution for many years, and it is just to mention them here. Our building department will suffer greatly in the loss of its chief, Charles W. Metz, who has been, in one capacity or another, connected with the institution since 1873. Nearly every building on the premises bears the mark of his handiwork and many structures have been erected from his plans and serve as monuments to his ability and good judgment. His faithful assistants, William Demmler and J. Edgar Greenhill, share with him the praise for work well done. Our farm and grounds department will also be affected. Charles Spice, herdsman for nearly thirty years, and Jacob Sypher, teamster for an equal period, both deserve commendation. The laundry force will also suffer in a measure, and here and there an individual in other departments.

FARM AND COLONIES

Of the farm and colonies we have just reason to be proud. Even if the products of our farms had not fulfilled our expectations, which is certainly not the case this year, we feel that we can congratulate ourselves on the very satisfactory manner in

which the sixty patients at our colonies have been cared for, which is the main feature to be considered. Our experiments so far have amply demonstrated the utility of the farm dwelling for a certain class of the insane. The greater amount of freedom allowed them renders them happier and more contented than they would ever be in a hospital ward, and they have the satisfaction of feeling they are, in a measure at least, making some return for the benefits they receive.

As will be seen from the steward's report, our potato harvest was over 5,000 bushels, enough to supply the hospital for the next year. There was a good yield of oats and we secured good crops of celery, sugar beets and other vegetables. All things considered, this has been a most satisfactory season as regards farm crops and the vegetable garden.

The necessity for a root cellar has again been made very apparent by the great lack of suitable storage room for the increased products of our farm. It is hoped that the Commission, in view of the excellent results which have been obtained, will provide the means for the purchase of our leased farm lands, in which event, if all the stock could be transferred to Graycroft, which plan has been proposed heretofore, the present structure used for cattle could be utilized as a storehouse for vegetables. In this connection it may be well to call attention to the comment made by the State Lunacy Commissioners on the occasion of their visit to the hospital in June last, with reference to our farm colonies:

"Considering the class of patients provided for at these buildings, the Commission believes it is appropriate and meets the actual needs of the patients selected for them better than the usual hospital ward."

Encouragement was also given verbally that funds would be forthcoming for the purchase of the Benton property (Graycroft) before the expiration of the hospital's lease.

TRAINING SCHOOL

During the past year the training school has had the faithful and conscientious attention of the medical officers, their efforts being materially aided by the willingness and zeal shown by the attendants to acquire knowledge which will be of value to them in their calling. The statistics are particularly gratifying. There were eight members of the senior class, all of whom passed the final examination prescribed by the committee of superintendents and are now graduate nurses receiving the increase of pay to which their station entitles them. The class was composed of four women and four men. Seven of the eight received markings above ninety per cent. The junior class comprised fourteen members and all but one successfully passed the examination admitting them to the second year's work. It is my belief that the clinical part of the course is far more instructive and beneficial than the didactic lectures, and I have endeavored to incorporate in the schedule an increased amount of practical and useful work.

IMPROVEMENTS

The resetting of the boilers has been accomplished and a ventilator for the engine-room completed. The latter improvement has been needed for a considerable time, and the change in the atmosphere of this overheated room testifies to its usefulness.

The old Berryman heater discarded some time since has been brought into requisition again and made to do additional duty in bringing the water to a proper temperature in the very cold weather when, on account of the great demands made upon it, the present heater has been unable to respond satisfactorily.

New arc lamps have been substituted for the old-fashioned and worn-out lamps which were previously in use about the grounds. The arc lamp formerly on the tower of the assembly hall has been removed and a three-light cluster of incandescent lamps substituted.

A Wilmshurst-Holtz static electrical machine has been constructed by the electrician and is now in operation on the wards for the treatment of patients.

MEDICAL STAFF

Dr. H. L. K. Shaw, who became a member of the staff July 26, 1897, and proved himself a capable and efficient officer, resigned November 1, 1898, to pursue his studies abroad, preparatory to entering private practice.

Dr. E. G. Stout was promoted from interne to junior physician to fill the vacancy.

Dr. Walter C. Gibson, who was appointed assistant physician November 22, 1893, resigned September 30, 1899, and left for Germany to pursue his medical studies, with the idea of entering private practice later. He was an able officer and a skilled physician, and all wish for him success in his new field of labor.

RESIGNATION OF STEWARD

On December 31, 1898, John R. Jones resigned the position of steward in which capacity he had rendered efficient service for a long time. His connection with the institution dates from February 18, 1863, when he entered the service as an attendant, passed through the grades of supervisor and clothing clerk, and was finally appointed steward in January, 1887. His resignation was on account of poor health, and very general regret was expressed at the necessity which compelled his retirement. The vacancy thus caused was filled by the promotion of Charles A. Mosher, who for several years had acted in the capacity of assistant steward during which time he had given evidence of an ability and fitness amply qualifying him to fulfill acceptably the arduous duties of the office. Mr. Mosher entered upon the duties of steward January 1, 1899.

STEWARD'S RESIDENCE

For many years it has been the desire of the hospital to obtain possession of the property adjoining the grounds on the west, but owing to the high price asked no arrangement of this kind has been possible heretofore. Recently, however, a proposition was made to purchase the residence on Whitesboro street adjoining the hospital grounds for $2,700, which was accepted by the

owners and an allotment for this amount was obtained from the Lunacy Commission; also $500 for necessary repairs. The building and grounds have been put in order, a veranda has been added and the house painted inside and outside, a steam heater has been installed, with hot and cold water, bathroom, etc., and a cable laid from the hospital plant for the purpose of lighting. It is at present occupied by the steward and is a very acceptable addition to the hospital property.

OFFICIAL VISITS

The hospital has been visited during the year by the members of the State Commission in Lunacy as follows:

By Commissioner Brown on October 11 and 12, 1898; by Commissioner Parkhurst, December 9, 1898; by Commissioners Wise, Osborn and Parkhurst, June 2 and 3, 1899; and by Commissioner Wise, August 3, 1899.

DR. BLUMER'S RESIGNATION

After nineteen years of conscientious labor in this hospital, during thirteen of which he directed its destinies and maintained its high standing, Dr. Blumer determined to sever his connection with the institution, having received a most flattering offer of the superintendency of Butler Hospital at Providence, R. I. His resignation took effect on the fourth of September, 1899, and for the fourth time in its history the hospital is without a chief executive officer. During his incumbency many changes have taken place and each has marked an advance in the methods of caring for the insane. The number of patients has nearly doubled during this period. The capacity of the hospital was about 600 in 1886 and now, as the appended tables will show, it is over 1,100. At that time only 35 per cent. of the population was employed and to-day more than 60 per cent. are engaged in pleasant and useful occupation. The camisole and muff, appliances frequently called into requisition in the earlier days, were gradually allowed to drop into oblivion and like many other forms of restraint are now unknown to the hospital physician. The open ward system was inaugurated and in all ways the greatest amount of freedom con-

sistent with safety and the best interests of the patient was advocated.

Space will not permit a review of all that has occurred in these eventful years, but I may mention the establishment of a training school, the uniforming of attendants, the employment of female nurses on male wards, the addition of numerous industries to the plant, the encouragement of the hospital idea in general and the inauguration of the care of a certain class of the insane in farm dwellings as a few of the important advances that have received Dr. Blumer's earnest attention and skillful direction.

It is evident that a retrospect discloses great improvement in all that pertains to the intelligent and scientific care of the mentally afflicted. It is hardly necessary to add that in Dr. Blumer's departure from this field the hospital and the State service have been deprived of an able and conscientious worker whose many and varied attainments peculiarly fitted him for the position he has filled so acceptably for many years.

H. L. PALMER
Acting Superintendent

September 30, 1899

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

For the year ending September 30, 1899.

Receipts

1898, October 1. Balance on hand		$17,820 91
Received from State Treasurer for maintenance	$167,398 64	
Received from State Treasurer for appropriations	10,847 29	
Received from reimbursing patients	9,493 88	
Received from private patients	16,439 61	
Received from steward's sales	1,542 98	
Received from manufacturing department	65,343 76	
Received from interest on bank account	773 46	
Received from miscellaneous	199 00	
		272,038 62
		$289,859 53

Expenditures

Paid officers' salaries	$16,925 03
Paid wages	79,195 06
Paid provisions and stores	49,730 51
Paid ordinary repairs	4,816 91
Paid farm and grounds	9,873 64
Paid clothing	6,945 68
Paid furniture and bedding	4,338 65
Paid books and stationery	1,641 85
Paid fuel and light	12,727 98
Paid medical supplies	1,836 84
Paid miscellaneous expenses	3,644 60

Paid transportation of patients.....	$1,582 74	
Paid construction	10,847 29	
Paid manufacturing department	34,554 52	
Paid State Treasurer, chapter 580, Laws of 1899	49,968 39	
		$288,629 69
1899, October 1. Cash balance in bank.....		1,229 84
		$289,859 53

HARRY S. PATTEN
Treasurer

REPORT OF THE STEWARD

The steward makes the following report of the products of the farm and garden, together with an account of the stock:

STOCK

Bulls	2
Calves	11
Cows	71
Heifers	9
Horses (two very old)	21
Swine	67

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCE

Milk, quarts	228,128
Eggs, dozens	718
Sweet corn, dozens	4,661
Onions, bushels	792
Green tomatoes, bushels	91
Tomatoes, bushels	992
Cucumbers	109,339
Lettuce, heads	25,221
Squash, pounds	35,354
Cabbage, heads	31,512
String beans, bushels	283
Carrots, pounds	21,897
Okra	10,040
Parsley, bunches	622
Radishes, bunches	29,505
Cauliflower, heads	3,952
Peppers	2,085
Celery, heads	41,044
Mint, bunches	131
Brussels sprouts, bushels	12

Beets, bushels	853
Turnips, pounds	29,851
Scotch kale, bushels	125
Leeks, bunches	254
Horseradish, bushels	70
Salsify, bushels	43
Rhubarb, bunches	7,355
Asparagus, bunches	761
Green onions, bunches	6,655
Spinach, bushels	280
Beets, bunches	8,374
Green peas, bushels	247
Kohl rabi, pounds	2,857
Muskmelons	6,015
Lima beans, bushels	17
Watermelons	375
Strawberries, quarts	8,350
Blackberries, blackcaps, red raspberries, quarts	560
Apples, barrels	35
Beef, pounds	2,822
Veal, pounds	3,075
Pork, pounds	20,863
Chickens	350
Ducks	206
Turkeys	41
Geese	17
Sugar beets, tons	30
Corn fodder, loads	480
Field corn, bushels	1,300
Hay, loads	263
Oats, bushels	1,842
Straw, tons	40
Potatoes, bushels	5,120

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

The tailor reports the number of pieces made and repaired during the year, 13,897.

The upholsterer reports the number of pieces made and repaired during the year, 9,488.

The shoemaker reports the number of pieces made and repaired during the year, 1,873.

The combmaker reports the number of combs made during the year, 1,032 dozens.

The combmaker reports the number of buttons made during the year, 866 gross.

The knitter reports the number of stockings made during the year, 5,248 dozens.

MATRON'S REPORT

The matron reports the following number of articles made and mended in the house during the year:

Aprons	1,330
Blankets, quilted	14
Carpets, dining-room and nursery	2
Curtains, drapery	8
Curtains, sash	6
Cloths for covering meat and bread	12
Clothes bags	27
Caps, kitchen and bakery	12
Caps, rubber, for bath-house	29
Caps, nurses'	423
Comfortables	2
Cover for printing press	1
Chemises	464
Drawers, pairs	729
Dresses	958
Handkerchiefs	956
Mittens, canvas	10
Napkins	96
Nightdresses	40
Oil silk jackets	3
Pillowcases	315
Screens, covered	2
Sofa cushions, covered	15
Shades for eye	3
Suspenders, pairs	285
Shirts	980
Skirts	911
Sheets	1,743
Spreads, bureau	212
Spreads, stand	72
Spreads, cupboard	199

Strainers for coffee boilers	18
Tablecloths	386
Towels	5,072
Ticks, mattress	214
Ticks, straw	91
Ticks, pillow	138
Underwaists, canton flannel	36
	15,814
Articles mended	63,449

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE No. 1

Showing movement of population for the year ending September 30, 1899

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1898	515	541	1,056
Admitted during year ending Sept. 30, 1899:			
On original commitments:			
From residences	147	125	272
By transfers from other institutions for insane	17	16	33
Total number under treatment during year	679	682	1,361
Daily average population	533	566	1,099
Capacity of institution	536	597	1,133
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	39	31	70
As improved	23	27	50
As unimproved	9	11	20
As not insane	11	.....	11
Died	52	39	91
Whole number discharged during the year	134	108	242
Remaining October 1, 1899	545	574	1,119

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TABLE No. 2

October 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899

Date of opening	Jan. 16, 1843
Total acreage of grounds and buildings	429
Value of real estate, including buildings	$1,050,000 00
Value of personal property	95,000 00
Acreage under cultivation	370

Receipts during year, maintenance fund:

Balance on hand October 1, 1898	$10,656 31
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	167,398 64
From private patients	16,439 61
From reimbursing patients	9,493 88
From all other sources	2,515 44
Total receipts for maintenance	$206,503 88
Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements	10,847 29
Balance on hand October 1, 1898, manufacturing department	$7,164 60
Total receipts from manufacturing fund	46,013 66
Receipts from Comptroller	19,330 10
	$72,508 36

Disbursements during year for maintenance:

Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	$16,925 03
Estimate No. 2. For wages	79,195 06
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores	49,730 51
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs	4,816 91
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds	9,873 64
Estimate No. 6. Clothing	6,945 68
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding	4,338 65

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Table No. 2—(*Continued*)

Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery.....	$1,641	85
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light.....	12,727	98
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies.....	1,836	84
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses.....	3,644	60
Estimate No. 12. For transportation	1,582	74
Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	$193,259	49
State Treasurer, under chapter 580, Laws 1899...	12,080	89
	$205,340	38
Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy.....	$10,847	29
Total disbursements during year, manufacturing fund.....	$34,554	52
Disbursements under chapter 580, Laws 1899.....	37,887	50
	$72,442	02
Balances October 1, 1899:		
General maintenance fund	$1,163	50
Manufacturing fund	66	34
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	$3	38
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:		
Men, attendants, $24; nurses.....	$33	00
Women, attendants, $18; nurses.....	28	00

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Table No. 2—(*Concluded*)

Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men, per month	$20 00
Women, per month	14 00
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population	1–9.73
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population	1–73.27
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation	59%
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year	$23,155 35
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year	12,000 00

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TABLE No. 3

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year

CAUSES	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Inherited Predisposition		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Moral:						
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	3	12	15	.....	3	3
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above)	10	9	19	2	1	3
Religious excitement	3	2	5	2	.....	2
Love affairs (including seduction)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Fright and nervous shock	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Physical:						
Intemperance	25	4	29	5	.....	5
Sexual excess	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Venereal diseases	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Masturbation	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Sunstroke	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Accident or injury	3	3	6	1	.....	1
Pregnancy	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Parturition and puerperium	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Lactation	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Change of life	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Other convulsive disorders	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of skull and brain	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....
Old age	15	5	20	1	.....	1
Exophthalmic goitre	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Epidemic influenza	.....	5	5	.....	1	1
Abuse of drugs	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
All other bodily disorders and ill health	8	10	18	1	.....	1
Heredity	3	15	18	3	15	18
Congenital defect	7	1	8	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	52	60	112	5	.....	5
Not insane*	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Total	164	141	305	20	21	41

*Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

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TABLE No. 4

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1899, and since October 1, 1888

FORM	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
Mania, acute delirious	.....	.....	....	2	.....	2
Mania, acute	53	22	4	885	406	96
Mania, recurrent	11	9	....	62	38	2
Mania, chronic	37	.....	13	328	5	68
Melancholia, acute	100	35	11	1,139	516	104
Melancholia, simple	9	3	....	44	30	6
Melancholia, chronic	8	.....	6	245	18	90
Alternating (circular) insanity	.....	1	....	12	3	3
Paranoia	7	.....	....	20	.....	....
General paralysis	12	.....	20	180	.....	198
Dementia, primary	1	.....	....	25	12	2
Dementia, terminal	44	.....	32	749	.....	307
Epilepsy with insanity	5	.....	4	158	3	46
Imbecility with maniacal attacks	7	.....	....	41	.....	4
Idiocy	.....	.....	....	1	.....	....
Not insane*	11	.....	1	93	.....	2
Unclassified	.....	.....	....	37	.....	....
Total	305	70	91	4,021	1,031	930

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

TABLE No. 5

Showing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year

CURABLE CONDITIONS		Present at Beginning of Year			Admitted During Year			Under Treatment During Year		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms	First admission	14	19	33	38	35	73	52	54	106
	Second admission	.....	.....	....	8	11	19	8	11	19
	Third admission	.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
Mania in acute forms	First admission	13	8	21	14	10	24	27	18	45
	Second admission	....	3	3	1	3	4	1	6	7
	Third admission	.....	.....	.....	....	1	1	.....	1	1
All other curable forms	First admission	8	6	14	.....	.....	.....	8	6	14
	Second admission	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
	Third admission	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table No. 5—(*Continued*)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		LENGTH OF INTERVAL OF COMPLETE IMMUNITY FROM SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY IN CASES PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED RECOVERED—NOW READMITTED																	
		UNDER 3 MONTHS		FROM 3 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR		FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS		FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS		FROM 3 TO 4 YEARS		FROM 4 TO 5 YEARS		BETWEEN 5 AND 10 YEARS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMMUNITY			
																MEN		WOMEN	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Years	Months	Years	Months
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	....	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	3	3	2	7	9
	Third admission.	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	5
Mania in acute forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	....	1	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	1	8
	Third admission.	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
All other curable forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	6	3	....	....
	Third admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Table No. 5—(*Concluded*)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		Discharged Recovered During Year			Average Length of Treatment of Recovered Cases (Last Attack)				Died During Year			Transferred to Other Groups			Remaining at Close of Fiscal Year		
					Men		Women										
		Men	Women	Total	Years	Months	Years	Months	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission...	21	17	38	...	7	....	8	3	5	8	6	10	16	22	22	44
	Second admission.	3	1	4	....	6	....	9	1	1	2	....	1	1	4	8	12
	Third admission..	1	1	2	....	9	1	6	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	1	1
Mania in acute forms.	First admission...	12	9	21	....	5	....	7	2	....	2	5	2	7	8	7	15
	Second admission.	....	2	2	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	3	3	2	1	3
	Third admission..	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....
All other curable forms.	First admission...	2	....	2	....	7	....	8	....	....	....	6	6	12	....	....	....
	Second admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
	Third admission..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE No. 6

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899						Since October 1, 1888					
	Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment			Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	14	14	28	2	.....	2	200	170	370	7	6	13
One to three months	10	10	20	12	3	15	114	151	265	110	85	195
Three to six months	3	3	6	13	10	23	53	70	123	187	145	332
Six to nine months	3	1	4	7	10	17	39	33	72	101	113	214
Nine months to one year	1	1	2	1	2	3	17	11	28	37	54	91
One year to eighteen months	2	.....	2	4	5	9	24	21	45	49	57	106
Eighteen months to two years	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	4	6	12	18
Two to three years	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	9	11	20	22	14	36
Three to four years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8	10	5	15
Four to five years	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7	2	1	3
Five to ten years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9	3	4	7
Ten to twenty years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	1
Unascertained	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	54	23	77	.....	.....	.....
Total	39	31	70	39	31	70	535	496	1,031	535	496	1,031

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 7

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Specific infectious diseases:						
Influenza	....	1	1	....	1	1
Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	1	1
Erysipelas	....	....	....	5	6	11
Dysentery	....	....	....	5	3	8
Malarial affections	....	....	....	3	2	5
Syphilis	....	....	....	....	2	2
Tuberculosis	6	7	13	38	56	94
Constitutional diseases:						
Scurvy, purpura and haemophilia	....	....	....	....	1	1
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Diseases of the stomach	....	....	....	3	1	4
Diseases of the intestines	2	7	9	21	25	46
Diseases of the liver	....	....	....	2	....	2
Diseases of the peritoneum	....	....	....	6	3	9
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the nose and larynx	....	....	....	1	....	1
Diseases of the bronchi	....	....	....	1	....	1
Diseases of the lungs	2	4	6	32	34	66
Diseases of the pleura	....	....	....	....	2	2
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the pericardium	....	....	....	1	1	2
Diseases of the heart	5	7	12	26	66	92
Arterio-sclerosis	3	....	3	4	....	4
Aneurism	....	....	....	1	1	2
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Anemia, pernicious anemia and laukemia	....	....	....	1	....	1
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	1	3	4	14	33	47
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the spinal cord	....	....	....	2	2	4
Diseases of the meninges	....	....	....	16	2	18
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions)	5	1	6	32	24	56
Epilepsy	....	1	1	8	8	16

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 7—(*Concluded*)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental disease / Exhaustion of chronic mental disease	9	1	10	52	20	72
General paralysis of the insane	14	3	17	158	34	192
The intoxications; heat-stroke; obesity:						
Alcoholism	....	....	....	1	....	1
Heat-stroke	....	....	....	1	....	1
Debility of old age	4	1	5	92	29	121
Accident	....	....	....	2	....	2
Suicide	....	....	....	10	3	13
Surgical and gynecological diseases and diseases of the skin	1	2	3	10	10	20
Malignant new growths or cancer	....	....	....	1	10	11
Unknown	....	1	1	....	1	1
Total	52	39	91	549	381	930

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 8

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Paternal branch	8	14	22	177	197	374
Maternal branch	4	11	15	183	203	386
Paternal and maternal branches	2	.....	2	61	60	121
Collateral branches	16	12	28	154	135	289
No hereditary tendency	91	96	187	536	470	1,006
Unascertained	32	8	40	1,007	740	1,747
Not insane	11	.....	11	81	17	98
Total	164	141	305	2,199	1,822	4,021

TABLE No. 9

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CIVIL CONDITION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Single	82	42	124	1,014	660	1,674
Married	66	66	132	958	776	1,734
Widowed	13	28	41	167	338	505
Divorced	1	5	6	8	13	21
Unascertained	2	.....	2	52	35	87
Total	164	141	305	2,199	1,822	4,021

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 10

Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

DEGREE OF EDUCATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Collegiate	1	.....	1	38	2	40
Academic	15	12	27	86	148	234
Common school	126	101	227	1,416	1,231	2,647
Read and write	2	3	5	210	118	328
Read only	8	6	14	103	71	174
No education	3	14	17	174	142	316
Unascertained	9	5	14	172	110	282
Total	164	141	305	2,199	1,822	4,021

TABLE No. 11

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899						Since October 1, 1888					
	Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment			Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	7	3	10	4	6	10	80	44	124	76	47	123
One to three months	13	9	22	6	3	9	83	51	134	60	49	109
Three to six months	6	2	8	7	.....	7	55	36	91	67	31	98
Six to nine months	3	1	4	3	2	5	32	31	63	51	22	73
Nine months to one year	5	6	11	4	1	5	23	24	47	31	28	59
One year to eighteen months	3	.....	3	6	2	8	42	23	65	74	36	110
Eighteen months to two years	2	1	3	1	1	2	16	10	26	29	29	58
Two to three years	1	3	4	6	5	11	43	24	67	59	42	101
Three to four years	1	2	3	8	2	10	28	14	42	36	29	65
Four to six years	1	3	4	6	3	9	23	20	43	34	25	59
Six to ten years	1	5	6	1	12	13	22	19	41	18	31	49
Ten to twenty years	3	2	5	.....	2	2	18	26	44	8	9	17
Twenty years and over	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	11	14	25	6	3	9
Not insane*	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	72	44	116	.....	.....	.....
Total	52	39	91	52	39	91	549	381	930	549	381	930
Average duration of insane life (giving years and tenths)				4.4	7.1	5.25	.....	.....	.....	4.25	6.25	5.25

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 12

Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 5 to 10 years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
From 10 to 15 years.....	1	.....	1	3	4	7
From 15 to 20 years.....	7	4	11	70	64	134
From 20 to 25 years.. ..	17	11	28	167	124	291
From 25 to 30 years.....	13	13	26	214	184	398
From 30 to 35 years.....	17	15	32	284	218	502
From 35 to 40 years.....	29	19	48	313	194	507
From 40 to 50 years.....	33	33	66	471	406	877
From 50 to 60 years.....	20	24	44	309	282	591
From 60 to 70 years.....	16	15	31	231	206	437
From 70 to 80 years.... .	10	7	17	105	102	207
From 80 to 90 years.....	1	.....	1	31	38	69
Total	164	141	305	2,199	1,822	4,021

TABLE No. 13

Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 20 years.....	1	3	4	19	38	57
From 20 to 30 years.....	7	11	18	133	142	275
From 30 to 40 years.....	13	9	22	144	131	275
From 40 to 50 years.....	7	6	13	121	94	215
From 50 to 60 years.....	6	2	8	63	58	121
From 60 to 70 years.....	4	.....	4	46	24	70
From 70 to 80 years.....	1	.....	1	9	9	18
Total	39	31	70	535	496	1,031

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 14

Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 15 to 20 years.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7
From 20 to 25 years.....	3	1	4	20	9	29
From 25 to 30 years.....	4	2	6	15	12	27
From 30 to 35 years.....	4	2	6	41	16	57
From 35 to 40 years.....	4	5	9	58	34	92
From 40 to 50 years.....	12	5	17	120	59	179
From 50 to 60 years.....	10	12	22	95	76	171
From 60 to 70 years.....	11	5	16	102	68	170
From 70 to 80 years.....	4	5	9	63	69	132
From 80 to 90 years.....	.....	2	2	31	35	66
Total.....	52	39	91	549	381	930

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 15

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1899

DURATION OF INSANITY	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	29	24	53
One to three months	35	33	68
Three to six months	13	15	28
Six to nine months	8	8	16
Nine months to one year	11	11	22
One year to eighteen months	7	3	10
Eighteen months to two years	7	7	14
Two to three years	6	7	13
Three to four years	3	6	9
Four to five years	1	4	5
Five to ten years	4	8	12
Ten to fifteen years	1	4	5
Fifteen to twenty years	1	1	2
Twenty to thirty years	.....	2	2
Thirty years and upwards	4	.....	4
Not insane*	11	.....	11
Unascertained	23	8	31
Total	164	141	305

* Includes cases of alcoholism, morphia habit, etc.

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 16

Showing period of residence in asylum of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1899

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	11	12	23
One to three months	19	14	33
Three to six months	29	25	54
Six to nine months	20	19	39
Nine months to one year	17	32	49
One year to eighteen months	36	19	55
Eighteen months to two years	58	25	83
Two to three years	31	40	71
Three to four years	46	43	89
Four to five years	73	36	109
Five to ten years	166	244	410
Ten to fifteen years	21	45	66
Fifteen to twenty years	3	5	8
Twenty to thirty years	11	9	20
Thirty years and upwards	3	6	9
Not insane*	1	.....	1
Total	545	574	1,119

* Includes cases of alcoholism, morphia habit, etc.

TABLE No. 17

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

OCCUPATION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Professional: Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc.	3	.....	3	57	3	60
Commercial: Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.	18	.....	18	255	.....	255

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 17—(*Concluded*)

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Agricultural and pastoral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc	23	.....	23	455	.....	455
Mechanics at out-door vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc	28	.....	28	369	.....	369
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc	19	.....	19	317	.....	317
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc	.....	20	20	23	479	502
Educational and higher domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc	.....	80	80	16	897	913
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, typewriters, etc	.....	3	3	.....	24	24
Employed in sedentary occupation:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc	.....	23	23	1	184	185
Miners, seamen, etc	3	.....	3	9	.....	9
Prostitutes	.....	1	1	.....	9	9
Laborers	51	.....	51	523	.....	523
No occupation	19	14	33	135	200	335
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	39	26	65
Total	164	141	305	2,199	1,822	4,021

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 18

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year a since October 1, 1888

NATIVITY	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 188		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Tot
Connecticut	.....	1	1	12	4	
Georgia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Maine	1	.....	1	2	1	
Maryland	.....	.....	.....	7	10	
Massachusetts	.....	1	1	13	8	
Michigan	.....	.....	.....	2	1	
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	2	3	
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	2	4	
New Jersey	1	.....	1	5	7	
New York	103	88	191	1,367	1,103	2,
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Ohio	.....	1	1	4	3	
Pennsylvania	1	1	2	8	9	
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	5	1	
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Vermont	.....	1	1	16	7	
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	2	3	
United States	8	2	10	46	27	
Austria	.....	.....	.....	4	2	
Bohemia	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
Canada	6	.....	6	43	32	
Denmark	.....	1	1	7	3	
England	6	7	13	73	52	
France	.....	1	1	7	6	
Germany	12	6	18	150	137	
Holland	.....	1	1	2	2	
Hungary	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
Ireland	11	27	38	228	266	
Italy	3	1	4	10	8	

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 18—(*Concluded*)

NATIVITY	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Poland	2	.....	2	12	10	22
Roumania	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Russia-Finland	2	.....	2	7	1	8
Scotland	.....	.....	.....	10	8	18
Sweden	1	.....	1	1	4	5
Switzerland	2	.....	2	10	6	16
Wales	2	1	3	29	20	49
Unascertained	3	1	4	89	67	156
Total	164	141	305	2,199	1,822	4,021

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 49.58 per cent. were both of foreign birth.

In 3.01 per cent. the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 2.06 per cent. the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 19

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1899

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Albany	.....	.....	.....
Allegany	.....	.....	.....
Broome	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	10	.....	10
Chautauqua	.....	....	.....
Chemung	.....	.....	.....
Chenango	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	.....	.....	.....
Cortland	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess	.....	.....	.....
Erie	.....	.....	.....
Essex	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	30	.....	30
Genesee	.....	.....	.....
Greene	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	28	5	33
Jefferson	.....	.....	.....
Kings	1	.....	1
Lewis	.....	.....	.....
Livingston	.....	.....	.....
Madison	.....	1	1
Monroe	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	37	1	38
New York	30	.....	30
Niagara	.....	.....	.....
Oneida	94	1	95
Onondaga	1	.....	1
Ontario	.....	.....	.....
Orange	.....	.....	.....
Orleans	.....	.....	.....
Oswego	....	.....	.....
Otsego	.....	1	1
Putnam	.....	.....	.....
Queens	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	.....	.....	.....
Rockland	.....	.....	.....

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 19—(*Concluded*)

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
St. Lawrence	1	.....	1
Saratoga	31	1	32
Schenectady	19	1	20
Schoharie	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	3	.....	3
Steuben	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	.....	.....	.....
Tioga	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	.....	.....	.....
Warren	7	.....	7
Washington	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	2	.....	2
Westchester	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....
Yates	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' Home	.....	.....	.....
Total	294	11	305

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1899

COUNTIES	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Albany	46	62	108	1	1	2
Allegany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cattaraugus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Chautauqua	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemung	.....	3	5	.....	1	1
Chenango	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Clinton	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cortland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Erie	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Essex	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	22	41	63	.....	1	1
Genesee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	26	50	76	2	5	7
Jefferson	.....	1	1	2	2	4
Kings	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Lewis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison	19	22	41	1	1	2
Monroe	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Montgomery	43	43	86	.....	4	4
New York	59	17	76	1	.....	1
Niagara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida	200	193	393	4	6	10
Onondaga	3	6	9	1	.....	1
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Orange	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orleans	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Oswego	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Otsego	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Putnam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer	14	1	15	1	1	2

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 20—(*Concluded*)

COUNTIES	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Richmond	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Rockland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Saratoga	27	52	79	1	.....	1
Schenectady	34	25	59	.....	2	2
Schoharie	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Ulster	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren	5	14	19	.....	.....	.....
Washington	10	5	15	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	.....	1	1	2	1	3
Wyoming	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Yates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	521	541	1,062	24	33	57

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL

TO THE

State Commission in Lunacy

FOR THE YEAR 1899

CHAPTER 2

Report of the Board of Managers of the Willard State Hospital

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL

MANAGERS

HON. S. H. HAMMOND.....Geneva.
WILLIAM J. POLLARD.....Seneca Falls.
JOHN H. OSBORNE.....Auburn.
ABRAM S. STOTHOFF.....Watkins.
MARTIN L. ALLEN.....Seneca Falls.
PROF. J. L. MORRIS.....Ithaca.
MRS. C. S. MONGIN.....Waterloo.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

PRESIDENT

HON. S. H. HAMMOND, Geneva

SECRETARY

WILLIAM J. POLLARD, Seneca Falls

TREASURER

HON. J. B. THOMAS, Ovid

ATTORNEY FOR WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL

HON. S. S. PARTRIDGE, Phelps

RESIDENT OFFICERS

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

WM. AUSTIN MACY, M. D.

FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN

WM. L. RUSSELL, M. D.

SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN

THOMAS J. CURRIE, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS

ROBERT E. DORAN, M. D. WILLIAM STEINACH, M. D.
CHARLES F. SANBORN, M. D. JOHN W. RUSSELL, M. D.

JUNIOR PHYSICIANS

DONALD C. ROSS, M. D. ANTON R. SCHIER, M. D.
ARTHUR P. SHELLMAN, M. D.

WOMAN PHYSICIAN

J. ERNESTINE HILLS, M. D.

MEDICAL INTERNES

EDWIN G. KLEIN, M. D. LOUIS T. WALDO, M. D.

MATRON

S. LOUISE LAIRD

STEWARD

MORRIS J. GILBERT

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

The managers of the Willard State Hospital have the honor to submit the thirty-first annual report of this institution, for the year ending September 30, 1899, together with the reports of the Superintendent and the Treasurer for the same period of time.

Respectfully submitted

S. H. HAMMOND

President of the Board of Managers

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

Hon. S. H. Hammond, *President of the Board of Managers, Etc., Geneva, N. Y.:*

Dear Sir.—I respectfully forward to you herewith, for presentation to the Board of Managers, the annual report for the Willard State Hospital, for the year ending September 30, 1899, to which the usual statisical tables are appended.

The following statistics show the movement of population for the year reported upon:

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1898.....	1,115	1,141	2,256
Admitted during the year.....	128	128	256
Total number treated during the year.	1,243	1,269	2,512
Average daily population.....	1,102	1,149	2,251
Discharged during year.....	142	117	259

The patients discharged were divided as follows:

Discharged recovered	31	26	57
Discharged improved	25	21	46
Discharged unimproved	7	3	10
Discharged not insane.....	3	0	3
Died	76	67	143
Remaining October 1, 1899.....	1,101	1,152	2,253

During the year there was a decrease of 14 men and an increase of 11 women, making a total decrease of three. The largest number under treatment any one day was 2,275, on May 20th, and the smallest number was 2,226, on September 17th. Of the patients admitted during the year, 154 were brought direct from their homes; 13 were admitted from almshouses; 2 from hotels; 15 from jails; 62 were transferred from other New York State hospitals, and 10 were received from the Soldiers' Home. All of those admitted were public patients.

There was one patient admitted who was under fifteen years of age. Eight and nine-tenths per cent. of the whole number admitted were over seventy, and of these, 5 were over eighty, and 2 were over ninety. The largest number admitted were between the years of forty and fifty, and the second largest number were between the years of fifty and sixty.

The percentage of recoveries, calculated upon the daily average population, was 2.5 per cent. If calculated upon the number of admissions it would be 22.3 per cent. Of the 116 patients discharged, 7 were transferred to other State Hospitals in the State; 51 were discharged at the expiration of parole; 56 went direct to their homes, and 2 eloped.

The death rate for the year, calculated upon the average daily population, was 6.3 per cent.

One death occurred by suicide during the year. One of the patients, a man, escaped from a working party and drowned himself in the lake.

AMUSEMENTS

The work of the hospital during the past year, like that of two years ago, was very greatly upset and disorganized by the occurrence of an epidemic of diphtheria, which began about the first of June and continued during the remainder of the season.

Prior to this the amusements for the patients had been carried on as in past seasons, occasional entertainments being provided, ward reading being extended as far as possible by circulating books obtained from the State Library. Ward games were provided and quite a large number of birds of different kinds, mostly song birds, etc., were added to the wards, and the other usual means of diversion, such as outside games, etc., were followed at such times as the patients were not busy at other matters. The steam yacht could be used but little because of the general quarantine of the institution, and field day, for the same reason, had this year to be entirely omitted. The school for patients continues to flourish, and we feel has been of a very decided advantage to the patients.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—MAIN BUILDING.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—DETACHED BUILDING NO. 1.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—DETACHED BUILDING NO. 2.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—DETACHED BUILDING

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—DETACHED BUILDING NO. 4.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—A BIT OF THE DRIVE AT DETACHED BUILDING NO. 4.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—VIEW OF BRANCH FROM THE WEST.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—VIEW OF BRANCH FROM THE NORTHEAST.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—THE NORTH WING OF THE MAIN BUILDING.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF HOSPITAL AND GROUNDS.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—BIRD'S-EYE VIEW LOOKING EAST FROM TOP OF MAIN BUILDING.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—VIEW IN FRONT OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

OCCUPATION

This matter, as in years past, has been closely studied by us with the intent to provide as varied occupations as possible for the patients in the care of the hospital, and to increase the number of those following useful occupations already established.

The industries heretofore engaged in have been maintained as usual, with the addition that rather more has been done in basket making, brush and broom making, carpet making, etc.

A new carpet loom with fly shuttle was allowed during the past year, and this has been put in operation, and the patients have also begun to make blacking brushes, hair brushes, bathing brushes, etc.

A larger number of shoes are now made than ever before, and at the time of writing this report we are making all of the shoes used by the inmates of the institution, and everything in the way of footwear, except boots and rubber goods, which latter, of course, cannot be engaged in. During the season, the Lunacy Commission made us an allowance for the beginning of a canning plant for the hospital, and I am pleased to be able to report that we have canned over 3,000 gallons, mostly of tomatoes. We hope in time, with the growth of our fruit orchards, to be able to take up the making of preserves and canning of fruit as well.

THE GENERAL MEDICAL WORK OF THE HOSPITAL

I am very glad to report that the work of the medical staff during the past year has been most excellent in its character. The system of daily meetings between the first assistant and the staff, as well as occasional meetings with myself, has been carried on, and I would state that this scheme, while not adhered to inflexibly, has been followed almost from the time that I came to this institution. This method of bringing the staff together, and having a general consultation with them concerning such matters as relate to the details of the hospital work, etc., was pursued by me a good many years ago in the hospitals at New York, and though there are difficulties in the superintendent constantly following this system, it has seemed to be very beneficial to get the

staff together frequently when it is possible for the superintendent or the first assistant to meet them, and by this method of consultations to stimulate the doing of better medical work, and the closer attention to the small details of hospital life.

The monthly medical meetings of the medical society were continued as previously, and have been of very great interest to us all, and I think much benefit has been derived from them. We have been able to have at different times a number of outsiders present, and I think that our meetings were fully as much appreciated by them as by ourselves. Drs. V. A. Moore and Bert B. Stroub, of the faculty of Cornell, have very kindly volunteered their services in reading papers on several occasions, and it has been very gratifying to us to find that they were so much interested in our work.

Dr. John S. Kirkendall has continued the special eye work as during the previous year. We have also had the services of a dentist for our patients four half days in each month.

In the surgical work of the hospital we are greatly indebted to Dr. William B. Jones, of Rochester, who has very kindly given his services to the hospital in assisting us or in operating personally when we have had particularly dangerous operations during the year. In all we have had some 31 operations of a serious character in that time.

The system of having the physicians in charge of the chronic cases alternate in assisting the physicians on the acute service has been continued, and has been of great benefit to all concerned, the work being systematically divided, more occupation being provided for the physicians having services that are not particularly active, and closer and more individual attention, in this way, being given to our acute patients. Our work has been so successful in this way that it is with very great regret that we anticipate the coming year, when we understand that we will have to make a reduction in our medical staff. I believe that the present medical staff is none too large for the work done at this hospital, and that another physician would be of great benefit, particularly where this close system of the study of our cases is followed. Many

chronic cases are always more or less uninteresting, and unless considerable enthusiasm in the work can be instilled into the assistants, I think there is a tendency in institutions for the insane for the attention given the chronic patients to become, to a certain extent, perfunctory, and where the physicians do not realize the full extent of their opportunities as well as their responsibilities, criticism is caused now and again because it is thought they are not sufficiently busy with their work. However, it is my opinion that such criticisms if too sweeping are entirely unjust, and that too little individual attention is given to our patients, particularly recoverable cases, rather than too much, and where such a system as I have referred to prevails, the proper remedy is not in the reduction of the number of medical men attached to the institutions, but the reorganization of the medical service. This work, too, must be very slowly done. You cannot always obtain men of equal abilities, even in a private institution, and, to have the highest class of work, it is necessary to have high class medical men, and it is necessary for some of those at the head of the staff of such an institution, other than the superintendent, to be very close in touch with the medical work at all times, to stimulate in every way the zeal and interest of the other assistants, particularly the younger men.

Following the methods that we do in this country, of having a few men at the head of an institution staff that are only moderately well paid, but who are paid enough to cause them generally to remain a number of years in the work, and paying the remainder only such salaries as will attract men who would necessarily be looked at as beginners in the service, it is not possible, except by a persistent method of selection and constant training, to obtain for such positions men that are as well qualified at the beginning of their time of service as is desirable. With few exceptions, the men appointed to these positions are beginners, and without previous experience in th s work. The positions are not, and could not be expected to be, attractive enough to retain any very large number of experienced professional men in such a

calling, when not attached to some hospital, so that there would be the opportunity of filling these vacancies from among experienced hospital men. This being the case, it seems to me all the more unjust that criticisms should be made which must necessarily result (when influencing those who supply our funds), in crippling the medical service when reductions are made, because of our sometimes having men in the service, taken from the civil service, that are not as well adapted to hospital work as they might be for other work, and, while now and again there may be those who are inclined in this work to do rather less than they should, I feel certain that the large number of our medical men are of the highest character, energetic and enthusiastic in their work and inclined to be progressive, when they feel that they are met with the same spirit.

The practice of hydropathy in favorable cases, the use of static electricity, massage, etc., have been followed during the year.

I wish to record the fact that, with the consent of the Lunacy Commission, we were enabled during the past season to be supplied with a 30-inch ten-plate Van Houten & Ten Broeck static electric machine; also with an X-ray outfit. This machine, with the small electric motor that operates it, allows us to get various rates of speed, and the results that we have obtained have been quite gratifying. The X-ray, particularly, has done excellent work, and in fracture cases especially it has been of great assistance to us. We have used it on several occasions for demonstrating the presence of foreign bodies, and believe that we are going to find that this will have quite a future in our work, in an institution with as large a population and as much isolated from the centers as we are.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

The usual work of the training school was followed during the past year, the graduating class numbering eight and the junior class for the coming year twenty-five. Owing to the long hours of work that the nurses are compelled to serve, the compara-

tively small proportion of attendants that we are obliged to keep on certain of our halls, and the much greater responsibility that the attendants must necessarily carry in caring for acute and dangerous cases, I think there is a tendency from these causes to prevent the nurses from going into the training school because of the small amount of time that they have to themselves. It seems to me that the hours of their work are indeed exceptionally long, the attendants working from six in the morning till ten at night every second night, the hours of work for the alternate evening closing at seven. This could be materially changed so that they could leave their work at nine o'clock instead of ten o'clock on the day of their long tour of duty if it was possible for us to rearrange their pass-days, having the time that the employees would get, come so that they would take it altogether, instead of one pass-day of ten or twelve hours and every third Sunday. This, however, with the conditions that are operating here, would prevent a large number of the employees from ever attending church, though they could easily be given considerably more time in the month than they now get without taking it from their working hours, and so much opposition by the employees themselves has been shown to any change in this direction, because of their losing their privileges of attending church, and also from the fact that, isolated as we are, if they took the pass-days they would be compelled to pay expensive railroad fares, hotel bills, etc., when going to a distance, that I thought it best to drop this whole subject and not try to make this change, notwithstanding the amount of benefit that would accrue to the employees by the increased amount of time away from their work.

The work of nurses and attendants upon the insane among those cases that are noisy, violent or otherwise troublesome, is about as irksome as any kind of work that is performed, and it would seem to me that rather too little attention has been given to this matter, and that where a disposition is shown to decrease the amount of help that is given to us, this matter ought to be given careful consideration, not only because of the depriva-

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EPIDEMIC DISEASES

Cases of typhoid fever have continued to develop off and on during the entire past year. I have repeatedly recorded my opinion that the continuance of this disease, as well as other cases of an enteric nature, was due to the contamination of our water supply from sewage. How far this operates in depreciating the health of our people, it would be really impossible to say, but that it does do so seems to be certain. During all of the past spring, we noticed that our people suffered more than usual from minor ailments of all kinds, particularly sore throats, the hospital having almost an epidemic of this sort running continuously and for weeks, sometimes twenty to forty people being affected at one time. This was followed on the first of June by an outbreak of diphtheria, and up to the present time there have been forty-nine (49) cases of membraneous diphtheria scattered around and distributed among all the different buildings, and all but two cases in adults.

There were two children affected, the child of the head farmer, who resides on the grounds, and a son of the first assistant physician, Dr. Wm. L. Russell. Among these cases there were many of quite a severe form, and the temperature in a number of instances ran quite high, but I am very much pleased to state that there have been no deaths, and attribute this very largely to the early treatment that was possible, and the handling of these cases with anti-toxin. When the outbreak occurred, our laboratory work was well in hand, and we were very fairly equipped for examining a small number of cultures daily. There were, however, so many cases of the membraneous type and of the germ infection only, we were compelled to ask the Commission for additional assistance, and Dr. Harlow Brooks, the associate in bacteriology of the State Pathological Institute, was detailed by Dr. Van Gieson, at the request of the president of the Lunacy Commission, to come here and assist us.

Dr. Brooks very kindly arranged to have his wife, Mrs. Brooks, who had a very considerable amount of experience in bacteriology, come here and help in the examinations, and later, when he was

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—VIEW IN FRONT OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

will be liable to severe criticism. We, at least, will have done our part in drawing attention to these matters, and if trouble must come, I think there should be no doubt as to the stand we have taken.

In the last annual report I outlined different methods which could be used to meet these conditions, and considering the results that we found in the present investigation, I am inclined to think that the utilization of the lake water should be, if possible, entirely abandoned where it is known that from the hospital as well as from Watkins and many of the small towns along the border of the lake, hundreds of thousands of gallons of infected material in the shape of sewage, is being poured daily into this body of water.

Large as it is, it seems to me that there is a probability that this water has been and is considerably infected, the more so for the reason that all of the deep water is so cold that putrefaction could not take place, and germs reaching this strata, if any did, would be likely to be preserved there longer than on the surface. To be sure, many authorities hold that the most of the germs are light and naturally would rise, and if this could be definitely ascertained as applying to all disease germs, and it were possible to get a perfectly tight intake pipe, that could be carried into the very deep water, I presume as safe a source of supply of drinking water would be found as could be obtained anywhere, but questions of this kind have not been definitely settled, and it would seem as if, by driving sufficient number of wells on the hills back of the hospital, that not only could sufficient water for the hospital be obtained, but as a large expenditure would be necessary for carrying out any plan looking towards remedying this trouble, it would be more advisable, if possible, to get a supply of water that would be brought to the buildings by gravity because of its thus obviating all necessity of pumping and thus avoid the expense that we are now put to, to provide the hospital with its water.

A number of cases of smallpox, scarlet fever and other contagious or infectious diseases have been reported from time to

time during the past year, within the district of the hospital, but I am very glad to state that no cases of these diseases have developed at Willard.

In maintaining our quarantine, the small building that we vacated in the last epidemic, and which was prior to that time leased to employees as a dwelling house, was of extreme value, but the number of cases that we had to isolate was so large that we were soon compelled to look for more room, and this was provided by the purchase of a number of tents allowed us by the Commission, and the transfer of patients from one ward in each of two buildings, so that by crowding them in among the others, we were able, in vacating these wards referred to, to maintain a detention ward for patients of either sex. Our general resources were also supplemented by the allowance of a small formaldehyde generator, and afterwards by one of the larger size. We were also given a steam disinfector of the Kny-Scheerer type, large enough to disinfect two or three mattresses when rolled up and thrust into the disinfector at one time. This latter apparatus was extremely useful, as we found that we could register a temperature of 240 degrees, and very thoroughly disinfect anything that we could get into the machine. We also found that when properly handled, wool goods shrank very much less than would have been the case with any other method of disinfection, and much less property, both personal and institution property, was lost in this infection than was the case in the last epidemic.

The demand that this trouble extended for anti-toxin because of the immense number of people that we had to treat, sufficed to make this matter an exceedingly large expense. Several hundred dollars worth was purchased from the New York City Board of Health, and afterwards from the Mulford Co., of Philadelphia.

Finding that this matter was going to reach large proportions, after some correspondence with Dr. H. M. Biggs of the New York Health Board and others who were exceedingly kind and helpful, upon the suggestion of Dr. Wise, the president of the Lunacy Commission, I made direct application to the Hon. M. C. Murphy

of the New York City Board of Health, to see whether they could not make some arrangement by which we could obtain anti-toxin, in the very large quantities that we required it for complete immunization, at much less than trade price. Very much to my surprise, Mr. Murphy in answering in a very kind and courteous letter, made the tender of a quantity of anti-toxin that they had to this hospital, and in all, that department gave this hospital from $1,000 to $1,200 worth of anti-toxin free of charge. This can only be considered as the most generous action on their part, and it is with the greatest pleasure personally, that I record at this time, our indebtedness and our appreciation to the New York City Board of Health, as well as to the Hon. John B. Cosby, M. D., who wrote me at that time and assisted us, and to Dr. Biggs and Dr. Wm. H. Park of the bacteriological department. It was help given us at a time when we were in sore need, and given so unhesitatingly and with such an expression of sympathy and a desire to assist us, that it makes our feeling of appreciation all the keener. I wish also at this time, and in this connection, to record our sincere thanks to Dr. Ira Van Gieson and Dr. Harlow Brooks of the Pathological Institute, and as well to Mrs. Brooks and Dr. Goeltz, who also assisted us.

The work of the laboratory was extremely trying and undoubtedly wearing upon the nerves and strength of all those who engaged in it. During a portion of the time of the epidemic, the laboratory had to be carried on week days or Sundays, to almost the limit of endurance of those who were making the examinations, and the restlessness of some of the employees of the hospital, because of the necessary restraint, and in many cases isolation because of the quarantining of buildings, etc., made it all the harder for all of us. It seems at such times that people usually are either very much frightened, or they become so accustomed to having danger about them, that they grow so careless that there is a great difficulty in properly managing them, and when they are closely confined by quarantine, it would seem as if many spend a good deal of their spare time either in criticising what was done on the one hand, or if the infection reaches any of their own im-

mediate friends, in condemning what others are doing and the institution, for not being strict enough. My experience has been that this is always the case either in an institution or in an outside community, and, considering these facts, it is worthy of record that only a few gave us any real trouble in this connection, and the large majority of all showed a great willingness to cooperate with us in everything that we did to stamp out the disease, and to protect the people, and while one case of diphtheria did occur outside of our grounds, there was no telling whether this did not originate outside, and with this exception, unless it be not an exception, no other cases of this disease spread from the institution.

Considering the large number of people living in close proximity to the hospital, and particularly the very large number of children in the homes of these people, it is a matter of great gratification that the disease did not spread outside.

IMPROVEMENTS

Besides the installation of the canning plant, which is only a beginning in this direction, and enables us only to take care of such canning as can be done in the way of putting up tomatoes, peaches and pears, no special machinery for other fruit or vegetables being thus far obtained, the following additional improvements are to be noted for the past year: The entire outside of the main building was painted one coat of paint; the very last work in connection with the plumbing of the north wing was completed in the last two months of the fiscal year, and the installation of nine Brightman automatic stokers, which I think was referred to in the last report, was also completed. Various repairs were made at certain of the outside buildings, some of the brick work having to be entirely taken down because of the flimsy construction when originally put up. Piping to extend the water supply for the east buildings, was laid, and a system inaugurated so that all of the buildings east of detached building No. 1 can now be supplied from a pump at the main reservoir with lake water. The east reservoirs are connected on one of the old lines

of pipe for fire pressure, and an irrigation pipe was run through the center of our garden with hydrants for irrigating, and during the past dry season this improvement I think fully paid for itself in one season. A wire screen was stretched beneath the clothes-horses in each of the drying compartments of the laundry, preventing the danger that we have hitherto run from having the laundry set on fire by clothes dropping on the steam pipes. The slaughter house was removed to the site of the new piggery. The portion of the main building known as the "fan room" was repaired and altered over during the past year, rooms for the employees being placed in the second story. In connection with the extension of the water supply noted above, a set of pipes were installed at the main reservoir, and also a steel distributing tank was placed in the attic at the branch to supply water to that building, and to the reservoir furnishing water to the infirmary and to detached building No. 3. Minor repairs have been made to the roofs during the latter portion of this season, and miscellaneous work of the usual kinds in the way of carpentry, painting, repairs to the steam heating and ventilating plant, etc., have been prosecuted throughout the year.

During the season the Commission allowed us funds for the purchase of a barge for bringing sand from the hospital sand bank across the lake, and this has been furnished, and we think is an excellent purchase. We hope in a very short time to have a rough dock completed by driving a few piles opposite the sand bank for a runway, and think that in any active year enough money can be saved on the sand that we will get to fully offset the cost of the barge and dock. This has proven the case in some years past, and we have been very desirous of getting the barge for this purpose for that reason.

The manholes on the main sewer, referred to in the last report, were completed during the past year. Money was allowed us for repairing and remodeling the building known heretofore as the "Meddick House," for furnishing the same, and the same has been completed. This building will give us additional accommodations for twenty-five or thirty patients. Funds were also given

us for the construction of a breakwater on the north side of the warehouse, and also for repairs to the main laundry floor, which had become broken and worn out. The breakwater has been completed, and the repairs to the laundry floor are now under way.

Very decided improvement was obtained in the heating of the institution, by the changes mentioned in the last report, and I am glad to state that our people are much more comfortable than heretofore. There have been and probably will be, until some considerable change is made in the heating and ventilating system of the institution, times when it is difficult for us to effectually heat all of the wards. The culvert on the railroad embankment, and the allowance for the air compressor referred to in the last report, were transferred to other accounts. Nothing was done about these matters.

While I do not attribute it entirely to the purchase of the stokers, it is with pleasure that I am able to report that the cost of this hospital for fuel and light, as shown by the Tenth Annual Report of the State Commission in Lunacy, is less than for any other hospital of the State. It is to be hoped that one of these days we will be able to supply the remaining boilers of the institution with stokers, and because of the annoyance that we have had with the use of soft coal, I would recommend, if possible, that stokers for burning buckwheat or pea coal be obtained even if the cost is increased. The presence of so much soft coal smoke around a public institution is a very great detriment and annoyance, and I think there is no question but what it is very dangerous to the health of the people. Even with the best type of stokers obtained, the smoke nuisance is not entirely abated, and it seems to me that there is little use in compelling people to breathe into their lungs any more free carbon than is absolutely necessary, and that failure to prevent people from this results in an increased number of cases of consumption and other local troubles which might easily be avoided in many cases.

It seems needless to repeat every year the reference to the amount of grading, gardening, farming, handling of freight, ditching, caring for lawns, flowers, etc., that is constantly done around

an institution of this kind. It would seem sufficient to state that over fifty per cent. of our people were employed on all work days at some useful occupation, and to draw attention to the great success of the hospital farm, which is so well known by the members of your Board. In all we were allowed some thirty-eight thousand dollars ($38,000) for betterments and improvements during the past year, considerably more than twice what we expended for similar purposes the year before.

ECONOMY

I anticipate that the reduction in the force of the hospital, that is thought likely to occur at the beginning of the coming year, will very materially decrease the efficiency of the hospital service and increase the cost of maintaining the work, particularly in the case of ordinary repairs. After experience of many years in public institutions, and work of this kind, it is my opinion that a moderate force of employees regularly employed in connection with institution work, such as carpenters, painters, pipe fitters, etc., can accomplish more economically and better, such improvements as are constantly desirable about institutions of this kind, in taking care of the wear and tear, than can be done by bringing in people who work at day's wages on special estimates, and endeavoring to contract this work out, and where we have had a difficulty in securing sufficient number of people to be detailed at this kind of work, the invariable result has been that the institution has been compelled to be more or less "down at the heel," "shabby," and "out-at-the-elbow," and that this in itself has reacted very unfavorably indeed upon the inmates.

Experience tends to show that where the wards and buildings are neatly and attractively kept up, furnished and maintained, that this very thing encourages self-respect in the patients and acts as a quieting influence, producing a more contented and ready disposition to comply with the regulations of the institution and to submit to treatment, and so marked has this been that in the best of these institutions the noise, disturbance and violence that formerly was everywhere to be found in an insti-

tution for the insane have almost, if not entirely, disappeared, when the institutions are not too grossly overcrowded. The two things, however, go together, and even under the best surroundings, with too great overcrowding, the old restlessness comes back. This we have experienced as well as others, and we cannot but long for the time when our wards will again be brought to their proper capacity, and we find the condition such that the surroundings can be maintained to give the most advantageous treatment to our patients. With the general tendency to economize that has appeared during the past year or two, more or less discontent has been shown on the part of the inmates of the hospital because of it. I do not wish this to seem to have been said in any hypercritical spirit, but wish to very respectfully remind your Board and the Lunacy Commission that such a thing can occur as to economize too much, and that in pitting one institution against another in trying to economize, efficiency may be lost sight of, and that the tendency is always under these circumstances in this direction. I do not believe that it is possible for people who are almost, if not constantly, at arms length from these institutions to know exactly what is for their best interests in every particular, and to make reductions without the most thorough investigation and actual knowledge of conditions, as to any particular article or articles of food, clothing, apparatus, etc., or to deny many other requests, intelligently, and to compel the institution to adapt itself to the changed circumstances (even though I believe economy should constantly be followed), and, if such reductions are productive of sufficient dissatisfaction, reaction is bound to come in the long run. It has always been our desire to be economical, but within the bounds of efficiency and sufficient liberality to accord with a humanitarian view of the care that we are trying to provide for our charges, and it seems to me that surely humanity can be better tempered with economy than economy with humanity. The true humanitarian is always ready to listen to any arguments that will tend to show that equally good results with those he seeks to obtain can be secured more economically, but the economist when seeking to keep at

the lowest possible notch is too apt, as experience shows, to split the straws that shade his ideas of humanitarian care, until in the long run his object is not the greatest efficiency and the best economy, but the lowest priced grade of care that his estimate or standard of affairs will allow, and I venture to add a word of warning as to the future, if this is not recognized in time and avoided. Already it seems to me that we are going too far in some of these directions.

The changes made necessary because of the reduction of the appropriations by the last Legislature will result in thirty-three positions being discontinued after the 30th of September. While this reduction was not made from among our ward employees, the result of it will fall upon the ward service to a considerable extent, as all relief, for the departments crippled in all the emergencies that may arise, must necessarily be taken from the ward service. This is really deplorable, and in my opinion is a retrograde step sincerely to be regretted by all of the friends of the insane. The loss has been felt most severely in our mechanical departments, and while we can allow everything to go for a time, things must run down about the hospital, and I am certain that in the long run it will cost the State more to get the institution again into good shape than if this policy had not been adopted. The argument is advanced that there is a tendency to do more independent work, new construction, etc., at these institutions than is advisable, but I would ask that you consider this a little differently and question whether there is not often too little rather than too much done in this way, and as to whether it is possible to find any institution anywhere, that does not require to have more or less of this work done in the way of repairs and betterments or for equipment, be they hospitals, prisons or anything else. With a large institution of two or three thousand people there are lots of things constantly coming up demanding immediate attention, and many requirements that must be met without waiting, and if these matters have to be put over to await the making of estimates, which in their turn must take their chances of being disallowed, the tendency because of all this delay is intensely discouraging, and must, in my opinion, work harm to the service.

Our help in the engineer's department will be reduced at the beginning of the coming season, that we will not be able to keep up steam at night till forced to do so by the cold nights, and probably we will have to get along the best we can till the middle of November in this way. The only relief we can obtain in the case of sickness, absence, etc., among the firemen, will be had by detailing men from among the ward attendants who may happen to know something about firing, and though under the schedule of wages, the firemen are allowed their Sundays in rotation and a vacation each year, not one single Sunday or any other days can we afford to give them, as our affairs are at present. It seems very hard to understand why it should have seemed necessary for the members of the Legislature, who directed the framing of the bill that caused the reduction in our moneys, to cut off means from the hospitals for the insane. While some of the other institutions of the State may have been increasing in their expenditures of late years, the contrary is true of the State hospitals, and considering how much remains to be done in this work, besides taking care of the overcrowding manifested pretty generally in all countries at the present time, it would seem as if, considering the general prosperity of the country, it was a good time to have continued the improvements the State had previously had in contemplation. However, I believe that as these things become better understood that this must and will be changed. All people are interested in the care of the insane, few families not having some relatives more or less nearly connected, or friend, in one or other of the hospitals at some time, and I cannot think that our law makers intend to cut off funds that are really needed, and believe that upon further study of this question they will be convinced of the necessity for more funds than we had this year.

NEEDS OF THE HOSPITAL

After the experience of the two previous years, it seems almost useless to make any formal record of the needs of this institution. If all the variety of matters that we have referred to in the past could receive proper attention, so as to bring this institution,

which is one of the oldest in the State, and most out of repair, and least adapted to the work that we are trying to do, into such a condition, that, for once Willard would be up to date and more or less of a model institution, it would require an expenditure of two or three hundred thousand dollars. To be sure, some of the minor matters referred to have been allowed upon small appropriations by the Lunacy Commission, but the sum total remaining is so large that I hesitate to burden this report with a repetition thereof. Indeed, I would say that certain matters which are equally deserving of attention, have been kept out of original lists for fear of making the amount seem too large.

At the present time we look forward to a year in which, so far as we know, there is scarcely a dollar allowed or likely to be allowed for any improvement whatever. It may be that we will be able after a fashion, to keep up the medical work of the institution, and to keep the buildings, etc., from suffering too great deterioration, but with the absolute lack of adequate funds that we are told we face the coming year, it is with the most serious concern that we anticipate the future. There seems to be a tendency abroad to decrease the hospital appropriations, without any investigation into their necessities, thereby trifling with matters affecting the most serious interests of our work, and, notwithstanding the fact that, as far as this institution is concerned, the expenses for maintenance are as low to-day as they were in the early years of the history of the institution, when it provided solely for the chronic insane. It can hardly be that the people of the State are becoming careless concerning the welfare of their insane, or that the taxpayers would be inclined to grumble over the great amount of good that is obtained in these State hospitals for the little cost, or, that any well-informed person in the State has failed to recognize the magnificent character of the work that this State has done for its insane, but rather it would seem that some of the most active forces that in the past were a power for bringing about good, and in stimulating progressive work, have allowed their interest and their watchfulness over this work to flag, possibly thinking that it was no longer required, and that

perfection had been attained. It is necessary, therefore, to remind those friends of the insane that perfection never can be obtained, and that no state of affairs will ever be reached where it will not be necessary for a keen, close oversight of all of these matters, for them to be maintained at a sufficiently high standard. Changes that they little think of, come at short notice, enemies of the service start up where none were ever expected—people who in many cases will become real friends when posted and informed, but who evidently know little or nothing about the subject, and those outside friends of the insane can very much more freely and without seeming prejudice, insist upon what is right and best, and fight their battles, than can we who might be accused of personal interest or bias. For the reason specified in the beginning of this paragraph, any detailed description of the needs of the hospital in different particulars is omitted. The following list of headings, however, is given to show in what direction improvements could be advantageously added to, or made in the hospital:

Cold storage.

Sidewalk and gutters and repairs to walls, etc.

Milk room and pasteurizing apparatus.

Changing bathing system to spray baths.

New pantries at D. B. 1 and D. B. 3.

Repairs to roofs and painting same.

Two attendants' homes.

Fire alarm system.

Renewals to plumbing.

Fence around branch fields and farm.

New steam main.

Change in water supply system.

Rebuilding locomotive house.

Drying kiln for lumber.

Extension of kitchen entrances. (This is for the main kitchen to protect the food, and patients carrying in in winter.)

Chicken houses at barn.

Fans for kitchen.

Rebuilding storehouse at dock for industries.

Bathroom extensions for north and south wings.

Fire boxes on wards.

Balconies and quarters for tuberculosis patients.

Tile floors for kitchens where needed, and for congregate dining-rooms.

Rebuilding of "Van Vleet" house for forty patients.

Motor for food elevators.

Solariums for sick at branch and infirmary. (Should have small solariums for north and south wings also.)

Enclose fire escapes at top and sides.

Saucepan racks of galvanized iron.

Bread cupboards and dressers for dining-rooms.

Extension of fruit orchards.

Delivery trucks for kitchen, laundry and other supplies.

Gatehouses and gatemen.

Moveable upper sash.

Slat doors for nurses' rooms in summer.

Hose washer.

Fly screens where needed.

Screens for basement windows of shops.

Stokers for rest of boilers.

Changing single rooms into dormitories.

Enlarging dining-rooms at detached buildings.

Connecting corridors in detached buildings.

New building for acute cases.

New building for the hospital sick.

Farm fences, implements and tile.

Machine shop equipment.

Painting and steel ceilings.

Furniture.

New floors.

Piazzas.

Changes in heating and ventilating.

Changes in sewerage system.

Employees' home.

Hospital ambulance.

OVERCROWDING

Because of the necessity of enforced quarantine during a portion of this season, the census of the hospital seemed for a time to diminish, and the absence of the usual number of acute cases made the overcrowding in the acute service somewhat less apparent than usual. This, however, is now changed by the receipt of the patients that were cared for for us by the other hospitals, and the conditions of overcrowding are about as they were last year. This is particularly noticeable on the disturbed wards, the conditions there approximating to some slight extent because of this overcrowding and our rather too small number of attendants, something like the conditions of former days. Unless this overcrowding is taken care of, as has been repeatedly pointed out, these conditions must necessarily grow worse every year. An exact equilibrium of the disturbed and excited cases is never obtained in an institution of this kind, as these patients do not all alike and continuously become quiet as they reach a definite period in their residence in every hospital, and the consequence is that there are times, by reason of the large number of disturbed cases, when we are unable to give such care as we would like to them, and then conditions upon these wards are anything but ideal, and the work of the hardest, for such attendants as must take this detail. At such times the number of minor accidents, black eyes, etc., increase, and the very atmosphere of the hospital seems to change very radically for the worse. To be sure, there are ups and downs; sometimes we are better off than this and there is less noise and disturbance, but the fact remains true that much harm is done in this way, and such conditions should not be allowed to obtain any longer than is absolutely unpreventable.

The following changes have taken place in the past year: Resigned, Drs. Frederick E. Bowlby, Edwin G. Klein, Arthur P. Shellman and Anton R. Schier. The following were appointed during the year: Dr. Arthur P. Shellman and Dr. Louis T. Waldo. Dr. John W. Russell was promoted to the position of assistant physician during this period. The resignations of Dr. Shellman

and Dr. Schier were necessitated by the enforced reduction of wages and salaries that come at the end of the hospital year. Dr. Shellman was transferred to a vacancy as resident physician at the Soldiers and Sailors' Home, at Bath, N. Y., and Dr. Schier expected to travel. Dr. Klein left, expecting to engage in private practice.

EMPLOYEES

The employees have all continued to give excellent service during the past year. The number of dismissals for cause have been relatively small, and this is a matter of considerable gratification, as I think it is an index to the faithfulness of the service performed by the employee. On the other hand, the number of changes by resignation has been very much larger than I wish would be the case, and to a considerable extent, in my opinion, for the reasons advanced in this report. The total number of resignations, dismissals and transfers for the year numbered one hundred and ninety-one (191); thirty-three added for reduction. Some of these changes were due, in part, to the restlessness that developed among the employees by reason of the restrictions enforced during the quarantining while we were suffering from the epidemic, and some were due to the fact that we had to reduce our help at the end of the year on account of our reduced appropriation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Religious services of visitation have been performed during the past year, and our thanks in this work are due to Rev. H. A. Porter, Rev. C. W. McNish, Rev. Wesley Mason, Rev. Joseph W. Hendrick and Rev. J. A. Kennedy, all of Ovid.

Contributions of reading material have been received as follows:

American Baptist Flag, St. Louis, Mo., 1 copy.
Attica News, Attica, N. Y., 1 copy.
Auburn Deutsch Zeitung, Auburn, N. Y., 2 copies.
Auburn Weekly Bulletin, Auburn, N. Y., 1 copy.

Auburn Democrat-Argus, Auburn, N. Y., 1 copy.
Allegany County Democrat, Wellsville, N. Y., 2 copies.
Albion Free Lance, Albion, N. Y., 1 copy.
Addison Advertiser, Addison, N. Y., 2 copies.
Addison Record, Addison, N. Y., 1 copy.
Batavia Daily News, Batavia, N. Y., 1 copy.
Batavian, Batavia, N. Y., 1 copy.
Cayuga Chief, Weedsport, N. Y., 1 copy.
Cohocton Times, Cohocton, N. Y., 1 copy.
Caledonia Advertiser, Caledonia, N. Y., 1 copy.
Castilian, Castile, Wyoming county, N. Y., 1 copy.
Catholic Journal, Rochester, N. Y., 1 copy.
Catholic Review, New York city, 1 copy.
Cayuga County Independent, Auburn, N. Y., 1 copy.
Christian Herald, New York city, 1 copy.
Clyde Democratic Herald, Clyde, N. Y., 1 copy.
Clyde Times, Clyde, N. Y., 1 copy.
Cuba Patriot, Cuba, N. Y., 1 copy.
Deaf-Mutes' Journal, New York city, 1 copy.
Dansville Advertiser, Dansville, N. Y., 1 copy.
Dryden Herald, Dryden, N. Y., 1 copy.
Farmer Review, Farmer, N. Y., 1 copy.
Geneva Advertiser, Geneva, N. Y., 1 copy.
Geneva Gazette, Geneva, N. Y., 1 copy.
Geneva Courier, Geneva, N. Y., 1 copy.
Groton and Lansing Journal, Groton, N. Y., 1 copy.
Holley Standard, Holley, N. Y., 1 copy.
Hammondsport Herald, Hammondsport, N. Y., 1 copy.
Hornellsville Times, Hornellsville, N. Y., 1 copy.
Hornellsville Weekly Tribune, Hornellsville, N. Y., 1 copy.
Hornellsville Evening Tribune, Hornellsville, N. Y., 1 copy.
Ithaca Daily News, Ithaca, N. Y., 1 copy.
Ithaca Democrat, Ithaca, N. Y., 1 copy.
Lake Shore News, Wolcott, N. Y., 1 copy.
Le Roy Gazette, Le Roy, N. Y., 1 copy.
Livonia Gazette, Livonia, N. Y., 1 copy.

Livingston Republican, Livingston, N. Y., 1 copy.
Montour Falls Free Press, Montour Falls, N. Y., 1 copy.
Mt. Morris Enterprise, Mt. Morris, N. Y., 1 copy.
New York Herald, New York city, 12 copies.
Naples Record, Naples, N. Y., 1 copy.
Orleans American, Albion, N. Y., 1 copy.
Oakfield Reporter, Oakfield, N. Y., 1 copy.
Ovid Gazette, Ovid, N. Y., 2 copies.
Ovid Independent, Ovid, N. Y., 2 copies.
Ontario County Times, Canandaigua, N. Y., 1 copy.
Ontario County Journal, Canandaigua, N. Y., 4 copies.
Perry Herald and News, Perry, N. Y., 2 copies.
Penn Yan Express, Penn Yan, N. Y., 1 copy.
Penn Yan Democrat, Penn Yan, N. Y., 1 copy.
Prattsburg News, Prattsburg, N. Y., 1 copy.
Rochester Morning Herald, Rochester, N. Y., 1 copy.
Seattle Post-Intelligence, Seattle, Washington, 1 copy.
Seneca County Courier, Seneca Falls, N. Y., 1 copy.
Seneca County Journal, Seneca Falls, N. Y., 1 copy.
Seneca County News, Waterloo, N. Y., 1 copy.
Seneca County News-Letter, Geneva, N. Y., 1 copy.
Seneca Falls Reveille, Seneca Falls, N. Y., 3 copies.
Southern Steuben Republican, Woodhull, N. Y., 1 copy.
Spirit of the Times, Batavia, N. Y., 1 copy.
Steuben Courier, Bath, N. Y., 1 copy.
Steuben Farmers' Advocate, Bath, N. Y., 1 copy.
Union Advertiser, Wayland, N. Y., 1 copy.
Union Springs Advertiser, Union Springs, N. Y., 1 copy.
Victor Herald, Victor, N. Y., 1 copy.
Waterloo Observer, Waterloo, N. Y., 1 copy.
Watkins Review, Watkins, N. Y., 1 copy.
Watkins Democrat, Watkins, N. Y., 1 copy.
Watkins Express, Watkins, N. Y., 1 copy.
Yates County Chronicle, Penn Yan, N. Y., 2 copies.

GENERAL

I take great pleasure at this time in recording my sincere appreciation of the conscientious effort displayed by the officers of the hospital during this past year. The readiness of co-operation and the faithfulness of the officers of this hospital during the past year, particularly while self-sacrifice and extra effort was called for from all while the epidemic continued, well merits this special recognition, which is very sincerely given, and, while very much good work was done by all, I wish especially to mention the very persistent, trying and painstaking work, necessitating close application and long hours at the microscope, done by Dr. William Steinach, who expects soon to leave us to engage in private practice. Dr. Harlow Brooks, the associate in bacteriology in the State Pathological Institute, assisted us, as before mentioned, during our epidemic, and his work here was due to the courtesy of the director of the institute, as well as his own willingness to assist, and I think it right to include under this caption a special mention of his services to the hospital apart from what appears elsewhere, and express my thanks on behalf of the institution for the exceedingly close and painstaking work done by himself, Mrs. Brooks and their friend, Dr. Goeltz, in assisting us. As to the conduct of the practical matters connected with the epidemic, including the quarantine, the number of cultures taken, and many other matters of this character other than the purely laboratory work, I would state that the previous epidemic had given us much experience, but in arriving at decisions, in a great many of the small matters requiring the taking of a definite stand, and the placing of set limits, my thanks for such information as we did not possess are almost entirely due to Dr. Hermann M. Biggs of the New York city board of health, who I was able to freely consult, and who very courteously and kindly allowed me to take his time, in consultation over these matters.

We are also much indebted to the State Commission in Lunacy for the very ready assistance received from them during our epidemic, both officially and personally.

VISITATIONS

The usual visitations were made by the Lunacy Comn members of your Board, etc., during the year.

In conclusion, I beg to tender to your Board my sincere for the ready co-operation, sympathy and assistance I hav times found you ready to render.

Very respectfully

WM. AUSTIN MACY

Medical Superinten

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

To the Board of Managers of Willard State Hospital:

The undersigned, the treasurer of the Willard State Hospital, respectfully submits the following statement of his receipts and payments for the year ending September 30, 1899:

Receipts

Balance on hand, maintenance account..	$4,828 22	
Balance overpaid manufacturing account.	121 71	
Balance cash on hand September 30, 1898.....		$4,706 51
Received from State Comptroller, maintenance account		346,060 91
Received from State Comptroller, special funds....		38,193 24
Received from State, reimbursing patients.....		19,651 56
Reeeived from State, private patients.....		716 38
Received from M. J. Gilbert, steward's sales.....		1,394 19
Received from rents.....		110 00
Received from cash refunded, commutations, etc...		164 29
Received from interest on deposits.....		307 09
Received from manufacturing department.....		1,554 70
Total receipts		$412,858 87

Expenditures

Paid vouchers from maintenance account.....	$362,290 17
Paid vouchers from special funds.....	38,193 24
Paid vouchers from manufacturing fund.....	890 13
Paid sundry receipts, maintenance account, State Treasurer	10,445 56
Paid sundry receipts, manufacturing account, State Treasurer	542 86
Balance on hand, maintenance account.....	496 91
Total	$412,858 87

A portion of the receipts from the State Comptroller, on account of maintenance, for the last two months of the fiscal year, is under the provisions of the appropriation and supply bill of 1899, and the above balance is under the separate appropriation classified as follows:

Balance to salaries	$40 00
Balance to wages	377 88
Balance to supplies	79 03
	$496 91

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

J. B. THOMAS

Treasurer

Dated OVID, N. Y., *October* 24, 1899

REPORT OF THE STEWARD

To the Medical Superintendent:

The following report of the farm and garden products, stock on hand, articles manufactured, and the classification and summary of expenditures for maintenance, for the year ending September 30, 1899, is respectfully submitted.

FARM PRODUCTS

Apples, 3,000 bushels, at 40 cents	$1,200 00
Alfalfa hay, 15 tons, at $6	90 00
Alfalfa, fed green, 30 tons, at $2	60 00
Buckwheat, 100 bushels, at 45 cents	45 00
Beef, 11,209 pounds, at 6 cents	672 54
Corn, late, ear, 2,000 bushels, at 25 cents	500 00
Corn, sweet, ear, 560 bushels at 30 cents	168 00
Chickens, 2,056 pounds, at 10 cents	205 60
Corn fodder, 160 tons, at $4	640 00
Corn stalks, 50 tons at $2.50	125 00
Ducks, 162 pounds, at 10 cents	16 20
Eggs, 1,361 dozen, at 15 cents	204 15
Grapes, 16,000 pounds at 1 cent	160 00
Hay, 250 tons at $8	2,000 00
Hides, 945 pounds, at 7 cents	66 15
Lamb, 607 pounds, at 10 cents	60 70
Milk, 106,341 gallons, at 10 cents	10,634 10
Mangel Wurzel, 10,000 bushels, at 20 cents	2,000 00
Oats, 2,500 bushels, at 30 cents	750 00
Pork, 41,736 pounds, at 5½ cents	2,295 48
Potatoes, 6,000 bushels, at 50 cents	3,000 00
Pumpkins, 35 loads, at $1	35 00
Straw, wheat, 75 tons, at $3	225 00
Straw, oats, 40 tons, at $3	120 00
Turkeys, 450 pounds, at 14 cents	63 00
Wool, 206 pounds, at 18 cents	37 08
Wheat, 2,000 bushels, at 70 cents	1,400 00

GARDEN PRODUCTS

Asparagus, 181 bushels, at $1.50	$
Beans, lima, 80 bushels, at $1	
Beans, string, 426 bushels, at 25 cents	
Beets, estimated, 2,100 bushels, at 25 cents	
Cabbage, 36,000 heads, at 2 cents	
Celery, 9,000 heads, at 3 cents	
Carrots, estimated, 250 bushels, at 30 cents	
Corn, sweet, 320 bushels, at 30 cents	
Corn, pop, estimated, 30 bushels, at 50 cents	
Cucumbers, 922 bushels, at 25 cents	
Cauliflower, 1,000 heads, at 5 cents	
Lettuce, 988 bushels, at 40 cents	
Onions, green, 568 bushels, at 50 cents	
Onions, 400 bushels, at 50 cents	
Peas, 409 bushels, at 60 cents	
Peppers, 18 bushels, at $1	
Parsnips, estimated, 400 bushels, at 35 cents	
Pears, 12 bushels, at 40 cents	
Peaches, 12 bushels, at $1	
Radishes, 343 bushels, at 50 cents	
Raspberries, 1,494 quarts, at 6 cents	
Rhubarb, 254 barrels, at 50 cents	
Rutabagas, estimated, 1,200 bushels, at 25 cents	
Salsify, estimated, 20 bushels, at 50 cents	
Squash, summer, 798 bushels, at 40 cents	
Squash, hubbard, estimated, 400 bushels, at 40 cents.	
Sage, 200 bunches, at 3 cents	
Swiss Chard, 525 bushels, at 15 cents	
Spinach, 625 bushels, at 12 cents	
Tomatoes, estimated, 3,500 bushels, at 25 cents	
Turnips, estimated, 600 bushels, at 25 cents	
	$6
All other products, sales and rents properly credited to farm and grounds	
Total farm and garden products	$33

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—VIEW OF "HILLSIDE" AT LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CROSSING.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—AMUSEMENT HALL.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—INTERIOR OF AMUSEMENT HALL.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—VIEW OF THE LAKE FRONT AT THE MAIN BUILDING.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—SCHOOL FOR PATIENTS.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—SEWING ROOM.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.--SHOEMAKER'S SHOP.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—INTERIOR OF BRUSH, BROOM AND BASKET MAKING ROOM.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—INTERIOR OF SHOE-SHOP.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—INTERIOR OF SHOE-SHOP.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—INTERIOR OF LABORATORY.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—STOREROOM.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—LAUNDRY.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—INTERIOR OF BAKERY.

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Debit

Amount charged farm and grounds as per treasurer's account	$6,852 60
Amount of farm wages	5,289 03
All articles of produce that have been used as food for cows, hogs, sheep and fowls	8,704 20
Net profits to balance	12,595 06
	$33,440 89

FARM STOCK

Boars	4
Bulls	4
Calves	25
Cows	164
Chickens	367
Ducks	40
Geese	13
Horses	39
Colts	3
Heifers, 2-year old	5
Heifers, 1-year old	26
Hogs, fat	130
Mules	2
Sheep	28
Sows for breeding	39
Shoats	54
Pigs	30
Turkeys	75

ARTICLES MADE IN MATRON'S DEPARTMENT

Aprons, patients'	2,563
Aprons, cook's	580
Aprons, colored	53
Bibs	342
Bath robes	64

Bureau covers .....
Blankets, quilted.....
Caps, misses' .....
Caps, cook's .....
Chemise .....
Curtains, holland .....
Curtains, cheese cloth .....
Cotton mats .....
Clothes bags .....
Dresses .....
Dresses, quilted .....
Dresses, worsted .....
Drawers, canton flannel.....
Drawers, cotton .....
Hose, knit.....
Laundry bags.....
Laundry squares .....
Night gowns .....
Napkins, hemmed .....
Mattress, ticks .....
Pillow cases, unbleached.....
Pillow cases, bleached.....
Pillow shams .....
Pillow ticks .....
Skirts, canton flannel.....
Skirts, cotton .....
Skirts, balmoral .....
Shirt waists .....
Sheets, unbleached .....
Sheets, bleached .....
Shoes, made .....
Shrouds .....
Shroud shirts .....
Shroud drawers .....
Shroud chemise .....
Shroud sheets .....

Shroud pillow cases	66
Shirts, men's	2,138
Table cloths, patients'	477
Table cloths, center	16
Table spreads	25
Towels, patients'	7,376
Towels, dish	1,377

GARMENTS MADE IN TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Coats	1,433
Caps, men's winter	144
Overcoats	136
Overalls	363
Overshirts	309
Pants	2,287
Straight suits	91
Suspenders	174
Ulsters, women's	71
Vests	1,201

ARTICLES MADE IN SHOE SHOP

Awnings, for branch pr	11
Awnings, for office pr	2
Awning for boat	1
Chair cushions	10
Chairs, upholstered	19
Couches, upholstered	17
Collars, horse, faced new	20
Clothes sacks	239
Harness, double team, sets	2
Hame straps	75
Martingales	10
Mattresses	100
Straps, new in harness	200
Mattresses, double	10
Straps, breast	10

Straps, pole, double	3
Shoes, men's fine	330
Shoes, men's coarse	331
Slippers, men's	799
Shoes, women's	129
Rag carpet, yards	186
Boots, repaired, pairs	285
Shoes, repaired	1,300
Slippers, repaired	602
Shoes, women's, repaired	465
Mattresses, remade	875
Pillows, remade	1,000

And all harness repairs.

ARTICLES MADE IN TIN SHOP

Ash pail for yacht	1
Basins, wash	54
Bird cages	12
Boilers, wash	4
Box, perforated tin	1
Baskets, wire	4
Basin, wash	1
Bathing dish	1
Book rests	6
Box, tin	1
Basket, wire	1
Book rests	4
Boat pump	1
Coffee pots, dozen	2
Cups, drinking	150
Cans, oil	4
Cans, oil, five-gallon	1
Cans, milk	2
Chimney ventilator	1
Cans, milk	2

Canisters, coffee and tea	6
Canisters, sugar	6
Cans, tea	3
Coffee filler, copper	1
Can, ice, for water tank	1
Can, five gallon oil	1
Cans, swill	2
Cover for scuttle	1
Cups, apothecary	12
Coat hangers	25
Cover, tin	1
Conductor pipe, 2-foot	4
Cover on steam kettle	1
Cans, bread and lard	2
Cans, lard	2
Cover for steam kettle	1
Dippers, one-quart	4
Dippers, two-quart	4
Dippers, for paint shop	3
Drip troughs	3
Drip pan, for ice box	1
Dipper, six-quart	1
Dipper, large, for laundry	1

ARTICLES MADE IN TIN SHOP

Eavestroughs, feet	213
Eavestrough conductor, feet	70
Elbows, 3-inch	15
Elbows, 2-inch	3
Exhaust pipe	1
Eavestrough, feet	20
Elbow	1
Elbow for cellar	4
Funnels	4
Funnel	1
Funnel, double	1

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Fire-pot	1
Filter, coffee	1
Fumigating tubs	3
Glue-pot	1
Hods, coal	29
Hod, coal, for engine	1
Inhalers, 3-quart	4
Kettles, covered	3
Moulds, ice cream	2
Moulds, ice cream	4
Muzzles, for horses	2
Pans, 10-quart, dozen	9
Pans, 6-quart, dozen	6½
Pails, 12-quart, dozen	7 1-
Pails, 10-quart, dozen	1 1-
Pans, dish, dozen	1
Pans, 21-quart, dozen	7
Pails, covered, 3-quart, dozen	1
Pails, covered, 4-quart, dozen	½
Pan, strainers, dozen	½
Pans, dust, dozen	6
Pails, galvanized, dozen	1½
Pan, galvanized	1
Pails, special diet	4
Pans, dripping	6
Pan, drip, for water tank	1
Pipe, galvanized, feet	40
Pump, for scow	1
Pans, dripping, for infirmary	3
Pans, dripping	2
Pails	2
Pails, large, lard	6
Pans, dripping	3
Pans, dripping	3
Pan, galvanized	1
Pipe, ventilating	1

Pipe, feet	47
Pails, covered	6
Pail, green, etc	1
Pans, milk	4
Pan top, for glue heater	1
Pipe, galvanized, 6-inch, feet	34
Pail, galvanized	1
Pipe, exhaust	1
Pan, ash	1
Pails, large, covered, 6-gallon	2
Pails, bread, covered, 5-gallon	2
Pump in oil tank	1
Skimmers, dozen	2
Strainers, dozen	½
Scoops, sugar, dozen	½
Sieves, flour, dozen	½
Stencils	4
Steamers, pudding	3
Sterilizing cans	2
Sterilizers, for operating room	3
Safes for tents	3
Strainer, yeast	1
Stovepipe, for greenhouse	1
Sieve	1
Sewer guards	3
Shades, electric	16
Sprinklers, 12-quart	2
Shield, for light	1
Splasher, to sink, Hadley Hall	1
Spray, for coffee urn	1
Sieve, flour	1
Slopcan	1
Swillcan	1
Teakettle	1
Tin graters, dozen	½
Tin roofing, square feet	425

Teakettle, copper	1
Tin, cake set	1
Tea urn funnel	1
Tins, special diet	2
Tins, attendants' mess	6
Tins, cake	18
Tin roofing, square feet	500
Tin, valley, feet	24
Tin, shingle, feet	40
Teakettle, large	1
Teakettles, copper	2
Tins, pie	6
Tins, cake	6
Tins, cake	8
Tees	4
Washboilers	4

ARTICLES MADE IN BROOM SHOP

Brooms, house, dozen	205
Brooms, stable, dozen	2½
Brooms, whisk, dozen	3
Bags, sock, dozen	12
Baskets, wash, dozen	6 5-6
Baskets, large, square, dozen	1-3
Baskets, hand, dozen	1-12
Baskets, half-bushel, dozen	2
Brushes, scrubbing, dozen	16½
Brushes, hair, dozen	9 1-3
Brushes, bathing, dozen	2 7-12
Brushes, shoe, dozen	2 1-6
Brushes, wall, dozen	5-12
Chairs, repaired	112
Doormats, dozen	4 1-3
Hampers, clothes, dozen	1 2-3
Polishers, floor, dozen	17 1-4

MAINTENANCE

	Total cost	Per capita
Officers' salaries	$21,236 25	$0.181
Wages	144,123 98	1.231
Provisions and stores	109,773 03	.938
Ordinary repairs	9,317 44	.080
Farm and grounds	7,240 80	.062
Clothing	21,044 37	.180
Furniture and bedding	6,965 45	.059
Books and stationery	2,106 13	.018
Fuel and light	22,576 44	.193
Medical supplies	4,311 52	.037
Miscellaneous expenses	10,911 14	.093
Transportation of patients	2,683 62	.023
	$362,290 17	$3.095

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE No. 1

Showing movement of population for the year ending September 30, 1899

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1898	1,115	1,141	2,256
Admitted during year ending Sept. 30, 1899:			
On original commitments—			
From residences	100	81	181
By transfers from county houses	10	3	13
By transfers from other institutions for insane	18	44	62
Total number under treatment during year	1,243	1,269	2,512
Daily average population	1,102	1,149	2,251
Capacity of institution	1,111	1,169	2,280
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	31	26	57
As improved	25	21	46
As unimproved	7	3	10
As not insane	3	.....	3
Died	76	67	143
Whole number discharged during the year	142	117	259
Remaining October 1, 1899	1,101	1,152	2,253

TABLE No. 2

October 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899

Date of opening	1869
Total acreage of grounds and buildings	1,107
Value of real estate, including buildings. (This amount represents 5 per cent. less than reported last annual report.)	$1,396,243 52
Value of personal property	214,350 63
Acreage under cultivation	750

Receipts during year, maintenance fund:

Balance on hand October 1, 1898	$4,828 22
From State treasury, for maintenance, on estimates 1 to 12, inclusive	346,060 91
From private patients	716 38
From reimbursing patients	19,651 56
From all other sources	1,975 57
Total receipts for maintenance	$373,232 64

Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements, chapters 636-570	$38,193 24
Total receipts from manufacturing fund	1,554 70

Disbursements during year for maintenance:

Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	$21,236 25
Estimate No. 2. For wages	145,123 98
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores	109,773 03
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs	9,317 44
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds	7,240 80
Estimate No. 6. For clothing	21,044 37
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding	6,965 45
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery	2,106 13
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light	22,576 44

STATISTICAL TAB

TABLE No. 1

Showing movement of population for the y
1899

Remaining October 1, 1898	
Admitted during year ending Sept. 30, 189	
On original commitments—	
From residences	
By transfers from county houses	
By transfers from other institutions for in	
Total number under treatment during	
Daily average population	
Capacity of institution	
Discharged during the year:	
As recovered	
As improved	
As unimproved	
As not insane	
Died	
Whole number discharged during the year	
Remaining October 1, 1899	

Willard State Hospit

Table No. 2—

Estimate No. 10. For medical

Estimate No. 11. For miscell

Estimate No. 12. For trans

Total disbursemen

sive.....

				Men	Women	
Sundry receipts. S						
Laws 1899						
Total disbursem						
improvemen						
Commission	7	13	20	2	5	
Total disbur						
fund.....	7	6	13	3	2	
Sundry rec	....	2	2	....	1	
Ba	....	1	1	....	.....	
Ge	....	3	3	....	.....	
	27	4	31	5	1	
	1	1	2	....	.....	
	1	.....	1	1	.....	
	7	.....	7	4	.....	
	1	.....	1	....	.....	
	2	2	4	....	.....	
	....	2	2	....	1	
	....	2	2	....	.....	
	....	11	11	....	1	
	1	.....	1	1	.....	
	3	2	5	2	1	
	6	1	7	1	.....	
	2	1	3	....	.....	
	12	10	22	3	1	
	2	.....	2	1	.....	
	....	1	1	....	.....	
	4	10	14	....	1	
	11	24	35	11	24	
	4	7	11	....	.....	
	27	25	52	11	6	
	3	.....	3	....	.....	
	128	128	256	45	44	

tate Hospital—Annual Report

ABLE No. 4

admitted, recovered and died during 99, and since October 1, 1888

	Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
e delirious....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
e.....	23	20	7	495	212	64
rrent	5	3	1	66	24	12
nic	6	.....	23	503	23	249
, acute.....	74	29	8	725	243	148
, chronic	37	5	13	456	80	111
(circular) in-	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
alysis.....	15	.....	12	130	.....	104
rimary.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
erminal	75	.....	71	1,586	.....	885
th insanity ...	8	.....	6	176	.....	147
with maniacal	8	.....	2	96	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	15
.....	3	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
.....	256	57	143	4,292	532	1,703

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 2—(*Continued*)

Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies	$4,311 52
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses	9,911 14
Estimate No. 12. For transportation	2,683 62
Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12, inclusive	$362,290 17
Sundry receipts, State Treasurer, chapter 580, Laws 1899	$10,445 56
Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy	38,193 24
Total disbursements during year, manufacturing fund	1,011 84
Sundry receipts, State Treasurer	*542 86
Balances October 1, 1899:	
General maintenance fund	$496 91

Balance of $496.91 classified as	
Salaries	$40 00
Wages	377 88
Supplies	79 03
	$496 91

Apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements	None
Manufacturing fund	None
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12, inclusive	$3.095
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	$33 00
Women	28 00
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	20 00
Women	14 00

* This item includes $121.71 reported last year as balance overpaid.

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 2—(*Concluded*)

Proportion of day attendants to average daily population	1 to 10.61
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population	1 to 60.83
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation	50.49
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year	$32,864 04
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year	25,738 89

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 3

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted du current year

	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Inherited Predispo tion		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Tot
Moral:						
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	7	13	20	2	5	
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above)	7	6	13	3	2	
Religious excitement	....	2	2	....	1	
Love affairs (including seduction)	....	1	1	....	.....	....
Fright and nervous shock	....	3	3	....	.....	....
Physical:						
Intemperance	27	4	31	5	1	
Sexual excess	1	1	2	....	.....	....
Venereal diseases	1	.....	1	1	.....	
Masturbation	7	.....	7	4	.....	
Sunstroke	1	.....	1	....	.....	....
Accident or injury	2	2	4	....	.....	...
Pregnancy	....	2	2	....	1	
Parturition and puerperium	....	2	2	....	.....	...
Change of life	....	11	11	....	1	
Fevers	1	.....	1	1	... ..	
Privation and overwork	3	2	5	2	1	
Epilepsy	6	1	7	1	.....	
Diseases of skull and brain	2	1	3	....	.....	....
Old age	12	10	22	3	1	
Epidemic influenza	2	.....	2	1	.....	
Abuse of drugs	....	1	1	....	.....	....
All other bodily disorders and ill health	4	10	14	....	1	
Heredity	11	24	35	11	24	3
Congenital defect	4	7	11	....	.....	....
Unascertained	27	25	52	11	6	1
Not insane	3	.....	3	....	.....	....
Total	128	128	256	45	44	8

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 4

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1899, and since October 1, 1888

FORM	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
Mania, acute delirious	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Mania, acute	23	20	7	495	212	64
Mania, recurrent	5	3	1	66	24	12
Mania, chronic	6	.....	23	503	23	249
Melancholia, acute	74	29	8	725	243	148
Melancholia, chronic	37	5	13	456	80	111
Alternating (circular) insanity	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
General paralysis	15	.....	12	130	.....	104
Dementia, primary	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Dementia, terminal	75	.....	71	1,586	.....	835
Epilepsy with insanity	8	.....	6	176	.....	147
Imbecility with maniacal attacks	8	.....	2	96	.....	16
Idiocy	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	15
Not insane*	3	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Total	256	57	143	4,292	532	1,703

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

Table No. 5—(*Concluded*)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		Discharged Recovered During Year			Average Length of Treatment of Recovered Cases (Last Attack)				Died During Year			Transferred to Other Groups			Remaining at Close of Fiscal Year		
					Men		Women										
		Men	Women	Total	Years	Months	Years	Months	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission...	18	7	25	....	8	....	6	1	1	2	13	9	22	18	8	26
	Second admission..	1	4	5	....	5	...	8	....	....	....	1	2	3	....	2	2
	Third admission...	2	....	2	...	8½	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1
Mania in acute forms.	First admission...	7	5	12	....	....	....	8	....	1	1	5	2	7	2	7	9
	Second admission..	2	3	5	....	....	....	5	...	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2
	Third admission...	1	1	2	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	2	2
All other curable forms.	First admission...	....	3	3	...	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	3	3
	Second admission..	....	3	3	....	....	....	5	....	....	...	....	..	....	....	....	....
	Third admission...	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Table No. 5—(*Continued*)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		LENGTH OF INTERVAL OF COMPLETE IMMUNITY FROM SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY IN CASES PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED RECOVERED—NOW READMITTED																	
		UNDER 3 MONTHS		FROM 3 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR		FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS		FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS		FROM 3 TO 4 YEARS.		FROM 4 TO 5 YEARS		BETWEEN 5 AND 10 YEARS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMMUNITY			
																MEN		WOMEN	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Years	Months	Years	Months
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	...	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	....	...	...	1	1	4	4	6
	Third admission.	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	1	....	....	6
Mania in acute forms.	First admission.	....	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....
	Second admission.	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
	Third admission.	....	....	1	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	6
All other curable forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
	Third admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...

Table No. 5—(*Concluded*)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		Discharged Recovered During Year			Average Length of Treatment of Recovered Cases (Last Attack)				Died During Year			Transferred to Other Groups			Remaining at Close of Fiscal Year		
					Men		Women										
		Men	Women	Total	Years	Months	Years	Months	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission...	18	7	25	....	8	....	6	1	1	2	13	9	22	18	8	26
	Second admission..	1	4	5	....	5	...	8	....	....	....	1	2	3	....	2	2
	Third admission...	2	....	2	...	8½	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1
Mania in acute forms.	First admission...	7	5	12	....	....	....	8	....	1	1	5	2	7	2	7	9
	Second admission..	2	3	5	....	....	....	5	...	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2
	Third admission...	1	1	2	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	2	2
All other curable forms.	First admission...	....	3	3	...	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	3	3
	Second admission..	....	3	3	....	....	....	5	....	....	...	....	..	....	....	....	....
	Third admission...	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE No. 6

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899						Since October 1, 1888					
	Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment			Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	13	11	24	.....	.....	.....	98	78	176	2	.....	2
One to three months	8	8	16	3	.....	3	60	69	129	43	16	59
Three to six months	3	3	6	15	9	24	41	46	87	95	69	164
Six to nine months	1	.....	1	3	8	11	14	12	26	45	54	99
Nine months to one year	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6	7	11	18	30	44	74
One year to eighteen months	3	2	5	4	1	5	13	7	20	36	33	69
Eighteen months to two years	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	9	8	17	7	11	18
Two to three years	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	11	8	19	10	18	28
Three to four years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	3	6	8
Four to five years	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	1	4
Five to ten years	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	4	6	10	3	3	6
Ten to twenty years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	1	1
Unascertained	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	14	4	18	.....	.....	.....
Total	31	26	57	31	26	57	276	256	532	276	256	532

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TABLE No. 7

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CAUSE OF DEATH	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Specific infectious diseases:						
Typhoid fever	....	1	1	3	5	8
Influenza	....	....	....	1	5	6
Erysipelas	....	....	....	4	9	13
Septicemia and pyemia	1	....	1	8	4	12
Dysentery	1	3	4	9	10	19
Tuberculosis	14	10	24	144	219	363
Constitutional diseases:						
Diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus	....	....	....	1	1	2
Scurvy, purpura and hæmophilia	....	1	1	....	1	1
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Mouth, salivary glands, pharynx, tonsils and œsophagus	....	....	....	3	....	3
Diseases of the stomach	....	....	....	2	3	5
Diseases of the intestines	2	7	9	38	53	91
Diseases of the liver	....	....	....	3	2	5
Diseases of the peritoneum	2	1	3	10	8	18
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the bronchi	....	....	....	5	1	6
Diseases of the lungs	9	14	23	122	117	239
Diseases of the pleura	....	....	....	2	2	4
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the pericardium	....	1	1	2	2	4
Diseases of the heart	12	13	25	98	95	193
Aneurism	....	....	....	1	1	2
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Anemia, pernicious anemia and laukemia	....	2	2	....	3	3
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	13	2	15	70	39	109
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the spinal cord	....	....	....	4	....	4
Diseases of the meninges	1	1	2	5	5	10
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions)	7	2	9	52	81	133
Epilepsy	....	1	1	43	37	80

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 7—(*Concluded*)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental disease	2	1	3	66	71	137
General paralysis of the insane	9	....	9	84	19	103
The intoxications; heat-stroke; obesity:						
Heat-stroke	....	....	....	....	1	1
Debility of old age	....	....	....	26	43	69
Accident	2	....	2	7	3	10
Suicide	1	....	1	4	2	6
Surgical and gynecological diseases and diseases of the skin	....	1	1	5	4	9
Malignant new growths or cancer	....	6	6	10	25	35
Total	76	67	143	832	871	1,703

TABLE No. 8

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Paternal branch	9	4	13	137	160	297
Maternal branch	11	10	21	189	226	415
Paternal and maternal branches	.....	1	1	19	38	57
Collateral branches	23	23	46	220	227	447
No hereditary tendency	66	69	135	751	603	1,354
Unascertained	19	21	40	820	902	1,722
Total	128	128	256	2,136	2,156	4,292

TABLE No. 9

ondition of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

ITION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
.....	54	55	109	1,083	827	1,910
.....	55	43	98	799	906	1,705
.....	17	29	46	199	381	580
.....	2	1	3	23	12	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	32	30	62
.....	128	128	256	2,136	2,156	4,292

TABLE No. 10

e of education of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

UCATION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
.....	4	.....	4	32	11	43
.....	7	13	20	130	123	253
l.....	86	87	173	1,278	1,218	2,496
e.....	1	2	3	78	36	114
.....	6	7	13	100	137	237
.....	10	8	18	153	146	299
.....	14	11	25	365	485	850
.....	128	128	256	2,136	2,156	4,292

TABLE NO. 11

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899						Since October 1, 1888					
	Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment			Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	3	4	7	9	3	12	48	44	92	67	43	110
One to three months	8	6	14	3	3	6	46	44	90	86	74	160
Three to six months	7	1	8	6	6	12	46	30	76	73	69	142
Six to nine months	5	5	10	6	1	7	51	31	82	40	52	92
Nine months to one year	.....	1	1	3	2	5	22	21	43	43	37	80
One year to eighteen months	9	1	10	7	3	10	51	38	89	69	62	131
Eighteen months to two years	2	1	3	6	2	8	20	22	42	47	49	96
Two to three years	4	3	7	3	6	9	87	69	156	63	58	121
Three to four years	6	8	14	7	11	18	51	65	116	70	63	133
Four to six years	10	4	14	7	5	12	64	74	138	58	57	115
Six to ten years	2	3	5	5	11	16	66	88	154	70	78	148
Ten to twenty years	5	8	13	9	9	18	78	104	182	110	157	267
Twenty years and over	6	12	18	5	5	10	41	58	99	36	72	108
Unascertained	9	10	19	.....	.....	.....	161	183	344	.....	.....	.....
Total	76	67	143	76	67	143	832	871	1,703	832	871	1,703
Average duration of insane life (giving years and tenths)				5.1	6.4	5.9	.....	.....	.....	4.8	5.8	5.3

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TABLE No. 9

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CIVIL CONDITION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Single	54	55	109	1,083	827	1,910
Married	55	43	98	799	906	1,705
Widowed	17	29	46	199	381	580
Divorced	2	1	3	23	12	35
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	32	30	62
Total	128	128	256	2,136	2,156	4,292

TABLE No. 10

Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

DEGREE OF EDUCATION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Collegiate	4	.....	4	32	11	43
Academic	7	13	20	130	123	253
Common school	88	87	173	1,278	1,218	2,496
Read and write	1	2	3	78	36	114
Read only	6	7	13	100	137	237
No education	10	8	18	153	146	299
Unascertained	14	11	25	365	485	850
Total	128	128	256	2,136	2,156	4,292

TABLE No. 11

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899						Since October 1, 1888					
	Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment			Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	3	4	7	9	3	12	48	44	92	67	43	110
One to three months	8	6	14	3	3	6	46	44	90	86	74	160
Three to six months	7	1	8	6	6	12	46	30	76	73	69	142
Six to nine months	5	5	10	6	1	7	51	31	82	40	52	92
Nine months to one year	.....	1	1	3	2	5	22	21	43	43	37	80
One year to eighteen months	9	1	10	7	3	10	51	38	89	69	62	131
Eighteen months to two years	2	1	3	6	2	8	20	22	42	47	49	96
Two to three years	4	3	7	3	6	9	87	69	156	63	58	121
Three to four years	6	8	14	7	11	18	51	65	116	70	63	133
Four to six years	10	4	14	7	5	12	64	74	138	58	57	115
Six to ten years	2	3	5	5	11	16	66	88	154	70	78	148
Ten to twenty years	5	8	13	9	9	18	78	104	182	110	157	267
Twenty years and over	6	12	18	5	5	10	41	58	99	36	72	108
Unascertained	9	10	19	.....	.....	.....	161	183	344	.....	.....	.....
Total	76	67	143	76	67	143	832	871	1,703	832	871	1,703
Average duration of insane life (giving years and tenths)				5.1	6.4	5.9	.....	.....	.....	4.8	5.8	5.3

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 12

Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 15 years.....	1	.....	1	9	4	13
From 15 to 20 years.....	3	2	5	69	39	108
From 20 to 25 years.....	9	8	17	164	109	273
From 25 to 30 years.....	9	8	17	185	167	352
From 30 to 35 years.....	12	10	22	207	206	413
From 35 to 40 years.....	17	19	36	240	233	473
From 40 to 50 years.....	24	30	54	430	528	958
From 50 to 60 years.....	23	19	42	376	408	784
From 60 to 70 years.....	17	22	39	242	264	506
From 70 to 80 years.....	9	7	16	169	161	330
From 80 to 90 years.....	3	2	5	43	36	79
Over 90 years...	1	1	2	2	1	3
Total	128	128	256	2,136	2,156	4,292

TABLE No. 13

Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 20 years.....	2	2	4	19	16	35
From 20 to 30 years.....	4	12	16	77	75	152
From 30 to 40 years.....	6	7	13	58	76	134
From 40 to 50 years.....	10	3	13	59	52	111
From 50 to 60 years.....	4	2	6	44	28	72
From 60 to 70 years.....	4	.....	4	16	6	22
From 70 to 80 years.....	1	.....	1	3	3	6
Total	31	26	57	276	256	532

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 14

Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 15 to 20 years	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
From 20 to 25 years	2	.....	2	19	13	32
From 25 to 30 years	2	2	4	36	28	64
From 30 to 35 years	3	1	4	43	41	84
From 35 to 40 years	6	3	9	72	50	122
From 40 to 50 years	11	10	21	133	169	302
From 50 to 60 years	9	11	20	167	185	352
From 60 to 70 years	15	15	30	151	176	327
From 70 to 80 years	21	18	39	155	157	312
From 80 to 90 years	7	7	14	51	48	99
From 90 to 95 years	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Total	76	67	143	832	871	1,703

TABLE No. 15

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1899

DURATION OF INSANITY	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	28	16	44
One to three months	23	16	39
Three to six months	14	9	23
Six to nine months	8	12	20
Nine months to one year	.....	3	3
One year to eighteen months	7	6	13
Eighteen months to two years	3	3	6
Two to three years	11	5	16
Three to four years	7	5	12
Four to five years	3	2	5
Five to ten years	7	13	20
Ten to fifteen years	2	6	8
Fifteen to twenty years	.....	5	5
Twenty to thirty years	3	11	14
Thirty years and upwards	1	6	7
Unascertained	11	10	21
Total	128	128	256

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 16

Showing period of residence in asylum of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1899

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	22	17	39
One to three months	.....	1	1
Three to six months	38	28	66
Six to nine months	17	46	63
Nine months to one year	10	10	20
One year to eighteen months	31	27	58
Eighteen months to two years	152	144	296
Two to three years	75	76	151
Three to four years	115	178	293
Four to five years	48	58	106
Five to ten years	276	232	508
Ten to fifteen years	109	94	203
Fifteen to twenty years	76	109	185
Twenty to thirty years	132	132	264
Total	1,101	1,152	2,253

TABLE No. 17

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

OCCUPATION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Professional: Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc	7	1	8	58	6	64
Commercial: Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc	12	.....	12	184	4	188

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 17—(*Concluded*)

OCCUPATION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Agricultural and pastoral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	33	.....	33	589	2	591
Mechanics at out-door vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc.	26	.....	26	355	.....	355
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc.	9	.....	9	131	.....	131
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc	.....	24	24	24	1,127	1,151
Educational and higher domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	.....	88	88	42	719	761
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.	.....	1	1	.....	10	10
Employed in sedentary occupations:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc.	.....	8	8	11	102	113
Miners, seamen, etc.	1	.....	1	26	.....	26
Prostitutes	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Laborers	33	.....	33	561	.....	561
No occupation	7	5	12	120	136	256
Unascertained	.....	1	1	35	49	84
Total	128	128	256	2,136	2,156	4,292

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 18

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

NATIVITY	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
California	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Connecticut	1	1	2	14	8	22
Florida	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Georgia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Illinois	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Indiana	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Maine	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Maryland	.....	.....	.....	5	56	61
Massachusetts	.....	1	1	16	8	24
Michigan	2	1	3	10	5	15
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
New Jersey	.....	.....	....	9	7	16
New York	71	77	148	1,210	1,119	2,329
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Ohio	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Pennsylvania	1	2	3	53	36	89
Rhode Island	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Texas	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Vermont	1	.....	1	9	6	15
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7
Africa	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Armenia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Austria	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
Bavaria	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bohemia	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Canada	1	1	2	27	33	60
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
England	3	2	5	67	67	134
France	1	.....	1	15	5	20
Germany	5	8	13	163	174	337
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 18—(*Concluded*)

NATIVITY	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1890		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Holland	.....	.....	.....	3	7	10
Hungary	1	.....	1	4	3	7
Ireland	12	28	40	232	394	626
Italy	1	.....	1	14	7	21
Malta	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Norway	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Nova Scotia	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Poland	.....	.....	.....	6	14	20
Russia	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8
Scotland	.....	1	1	10	13	23
Sicily	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1
Sweden	2	.....	2	8	7	15
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	10	1	11
Wales	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
United States	22	4	26	22	4	26
Unascertained	1	1	2	178	136	314
Total	128	128	256	2,136	2,156	4,292

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1890, the parents of 30 per cent. were both of foreign birth.

In 2 per cent. the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 4 per cent. the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

The records in this hospital prior to 1890 do not show the statistics required.

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients rem ing under treatment September 30, 1899

COUNTIES	PUBLIC		
	Men	Women	T
Albany	65	103	
Allegany	34	35	
Broome	.....	.....	...
Cattaragus	2	1	
Cayuga	105	81	
Chautauqua	2	3	
Chemung	39	34	
Chenango	.....	.....	...
Clinton	.....	2	
Columbia	1	10	
Cortland	.....	.....	...
Delaware	.....	.....	..
Dutchess	.....	1	
Erie	35	7	
Essex	4	4	
Franklin	10	6	
Fulton	12	9	
Genesee	29	19	
Greene	3	1	
Hamilton	1	.....	
Herkimer	6	7	
Jefferson	1	.....	
Kings	.....	2	
Lewis	5	1	
Livingston	19	22	
Madison	3	2	
Monroe	19	50	
Montgomery	11	10	
New York	121	114	
Niagara	9	5	
Oneida	1	1	
Onondaga	27	31	
Ontario	91	85	
Orange	8	2	
Orleans	22	13	
Oswego	2	6	
Otsego	.....	.....	...
Putnam	1	3	
Queens	15	20	
Rensselaer	14	65	
Richmond	.....	7	
Rockland	1	.....	
St. Lawrence	.....	.....	...
Saratoga	11	13	

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 19—(*Concluded*)

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
St. Lawrence	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	8	.....	8
Seneca	11	.....	11
Steuben	37	.....	37
Suffolk	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	.....	.....	.....
Tioga	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins	19	.....	19
Ulster	.....	.....	.....
Warren	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	22	.....	22
Westchester	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....
Yates	6	.....	6
Soldiers' Home	10	.....	10
Total	256	.....	256

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—FIRE COMPANY AND FIRE ENGINE HOUSE.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—MAIN KITCHEN.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—LAKE VIEW IN FRONT OF HOSPITAL.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—AFTERNOON VIEW FROM FRONT OF MAIN BUILDING.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—AFTERNOON VIEW FROM FRONT OF MAIN BUILDING.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—TEAMS AT THE BARNS.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—TEAMS AT THE BARNS.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—FALL PLOWING.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—FALL PLOWING.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—HARVESTING.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—FIELD DAY.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—WILLARD BRANCH TRAIN STARTING FROM THE BUILDING.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—WILLARD BRANCH TRAIN STARTING FROM THE BUILDING.

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 20—(*Concluded*)

COUNTIES	PUBLIC		
	Men	Women	Total
Schenectady	9	13	22
Schoharie	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	32	27	59
Seneca	49	49	98
Steuben	95	80	175
Suffolk	6	3	9
Sullivan	1	.....	1
Tioga	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins	43	48	91
Ulster	1	19	20
Warren	1	4	5
Washington	.....	12	12
Wayne	52	39	91
Westchester	14	50	64
Wyoming	2	.....	2
Yates	23	31	54
Soldiers' Home	26	.....	26
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....
State patients	18	2	20
Total	1,101	1,152	2,253

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL

AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

TO THE

State Commission in Lunacy

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899

CHAPTER 3

Report of the Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL

BOARD OF MANAGERS

Frank B. Lown, President.....Poughkeepsie.
Eugene N. Howell, Vice-President.....Poughkeepsie.
Hudson Taylor .....Poughkeepsie.
Isaac W. Sherrill.....Poughkeepsie.
Lewis R. Parker.....Albany.
Catherine A. Newbold.....Poughkeepsie.
Grace Carpenter Beard.....Poughkeepsie.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER

Allison Butts .....Poughkeepsie.

ATTORNEY

Henry M. Taylor.....Poughkeepsie.

RESIDENT OFFICERS

Charles W. Pilgrim, M. D.....Medical Superintendent.
J. Elvin Courtney, M. D.....First Assistant Physician.
Charles H. Langdon, M. D.....Second Assistant Physician.
Isham G. Harris, M. D.....Assistant Physician.
Thomas E. Bamford, M. D.....Assistant Physician.
Frederick J. Mann, M. D.....Junior Assistant Physician.
J. O. Stranahan, M. D.....Junior Assistant Physician.
Frederick T. Clark, M. D.....Junior Assistant Physician.
Clarence J. Slocum, M. D.....Junior Assistant Physician.
Emma Putnam, M. D.....Woman Physician.
Oswald C. Stackhouse, M. D.....Medical Interne.
Louis P. Gillespie.....Steward.
Allura Barrington .....Matron.

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

Gentlemen.—The managers of the Hudson River State Hospital submit herewith their thirty-third annual report, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1899.

The treasurer's report shows that the cost of maintenance for the year was $396,551.86. This amount includes officers' salaries, transportation of patients to and from the hospital, and in fact all expenditures of any kind, except such as were made under special appropriations. With an average daily population of 2,056, the weekly per capita cost, using the above named figures as a basis, was $3.70. Notwithstanding the increase in the cost of all supplies, the rate of maintenance is 12 cents per week per capita less than it was for the preceding year.

The superintendent's report explains in detail the operation of the various departments of the hospital during the period covered. Reference to it will show that there were 2,032 patients, of which 972 were men and 1,060 women, in the hospital at the beginning of the fiscal year, and that 271 men and 251 women were admitted during the year, while 275 men and 226 women were discharged during the same period, thus leaving in the hospital on the 30th day of September, 1899, 968 men and 1,085 women, or a total of 2,053 patients, with a daily average population of 2,056. The past year has been one of efficient service and unceasing activity on the part of our superintendent, aided with untiring zeal by his assistant physicians. His heads of departments, nurses and attendants have shown by their devotion and intelligent service that the high standard of good work has

been maintained throughout the hospital during the past year. The increase in number of those wishing to enter the classes of the training school for nurses is encouraging, as it shows a growing appreciation of the benefits of special training in their work and a desire to do it more thoroughly and intelligently.

The managers have visited the various wards of the hospital regularly each month and have also inspected at intervals the kitchens, laundry, sewing room and workshops, which were found in as good condition as possible under present circumstances. Though there have been no great improvements which may be noticed by the casual observer, the year has been by no means an idle one in this respect. The new workshops have been filled with busy workers since the day they were opened and have proved a blessing to the patients, the need of indoor employment for men being so great during the winter months, when outside work has to be abandoned in inclement weather. The new sewing room and tailor shop, with high ceilings, sunny aspect and good ventilation, have proved that better work can be done and more accomplished than ever before in the dark and ill-ventilated basement previously occupied. The electric irons and other improvements in the laundry have brought that department forward and up to the modern requirements. The use of these electric irons in the buildings distant from the laundry has made it possible to employ more workers, and there is also a marked improvement in the patients' dresses which are now neatly ironed and not worn rough dried as they formerly were. Could small workrooms be attached to some of these outlying buildings much more work might be accomplished, but lack of room makes this impossible at present. The grounds about the cottages have been graded and a few flower beds laid out which add much to external appearances and also to the enjoyment of the patients who have taken a keen interest in this beginning of a garden. If a little more land were ploughed in early spring the patients

could raise a few of the more easily grown vegetables. Th
moval to cottages 4 and 5 of consumptive patients has rend
the need of covered and enclosed porches or verandas more
perative. The improvement in these patients since their tra
to the cottages has been very marked and it is due to the
weather which has made it possible to keep them out of
all day. With the proposed porches this treatment could be
tinued all winter, as they would then be sheltered from the
winds. The proposed addition to Cottage 2, with the
needed accommodation for the physician in charge, we hope
be commenced in the near future.

As our daily population increases our needs likewise grow
at present a small reception hospital with an adjoining infi
for women seem crying necessities. The present overcro
wards are surely not the proper places for incoming pat
often extremely disturbed, and still less for a surgical oper
which modern hygienic methods have warned us can never b
formed without grave risks under such conditions. The n
a cottage for our nurses where they could find rest from
monotonous and often arduous duties, and where when ill
could be properly nursed, should also be added to this sc
The care of convalescent patients is of necessity confined t
hospital wards, but at small cost a farm cottage at prese
occupied could be fitted up for their use and thus by taking
out of hospital life, would help them to regain the self-confi
so easily lost in hospital routine.

The roads being now nearly finished, we would call your a
tion to the beautiful woods within the hospital grounds.
ployment for patients might be found in making paths thr
the woods which would be a great boon during the heat of
mer to the walking parties, who at present toil up or dow
hill daily, a monotonous walk, which for both patients and n
might so easily be varied by these paths.

The greenhouses continually supply the wards with both plants and cut flowers, but a propagating house of an inexpensive kind would add greatly to the supply of small ward plants, which often return in a hopeless condition and must be at once replaced by others, as they are a continued interest and enjoyment to the patients.

Respectfully submitted

FRANK B. LOWN
E. N. HOWELL
HUDSON TAYLOR
ISAAC W. SHERRILL
LEWIS R. PARKER
CATHERINE A. NEWBOLD
GRACE CARPENTER BEARD

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

To the Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital:

The treasurer of the Hudson River State Hospital respectfully submits the following statement of his receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th day of September, 1899:

GENERAL FUND

Balance on hand October, 1898, as shown by report for fiscal year ending September 30, 1898		$3,105 87
Received from private patients for fiscal year ending September 30, 1899		13,088 03
Received from reimbursing patients		13,763 99
Received from State Treasurer		377,185 75
Received for accounts due hospital previous to October 1, 1893		20 00
Received for uniforms and materials for fiscal year ending September 30, 1899		90 97
Received from farm and grounds		211 33
Received from interest on deposits		67 60
Received from sundries		1,805 54
Balance from manufacturing fund transferred to general fund, August 1, 1899		107 64
Total receipts		$409,446 72
Paid vouchers 1 to 1716 inclusive, excepting Nos. 1476 and 1711	$396,551 86	
Paid vouchers 1476 and 1711 out of general fund for manufacturing fund	224 88	
Paid State Comptroller, in pursuance of chap. 580, Laws of 1899	10,506 09	
		407,282 83
Balance on hand October, 1899		$2,163 89

Special Funds—Extraordinary Improvements

Receipts

Chapter 636, Laws 1898	$49,533 66	
Chapter 570, Laws 1899	7,878 42	
		$57,412 08

Expenditures

Paid vouchers 519 to 704 inclusive (chap. 636, Laws 1898)	$49,533 66	
Paid vouchers 1 to 41 inclusive (chap. 570, Laws 1899)	7,878 42	
		$57,412 08

A. L. Beadle Fund

Balance on hand, October, 1898	$87 39
Received income	392 50
	$479 89
Paid vouchers 324 to 347 inclusive	451 24
Balance on hand October, 1899	$28 65

Manufacturing Fund

Receipts		$431 85

Expenditures

Paid vouchers 1 to 2 inclusive	$226 52	
Paid State Comptroller, in pursuance of chap. 580, Laws 1899	97 69	
		324 21
Balance		$107 64
August 1st transferred balance to maintenance, and this account closed		107 64

SUMMARY OF CASH BALANCES

General fund	$2,163 89
A. L. Beadle memorial fund (income)	28 65
Total cash balance October, 1899	$2,192 54

Dated *October* 21, 1899

ALLISON BUTTS
Treasurer.

To the Board of Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital:

In pursuance of section 40 of the Insanity Law, we respectfully report that we have examined the treasurer's accounts up to the end of the last day of September, 1899, and compared the same with the books and vouchers, and verified the result by further comparison with the books of the steward, and we have found the same to be correct.

Dated *December* 16, 1899

E. N. HOWELL
FRANK B. LOWN
Executive Committee

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

To the Board of Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital:

In compliance with the requirements of the law, and your regulations, the following report of the operations of the hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1899, is respectfully submitted:

	Men	Women	Total
Number of patients remaining October 1, 1898	972	1,060	2,032
Admitted during the year ending September 30, 1899	271	251	522
Total number under treatment during the year	1,243	1,311	2,554
Daily average population	995	1,061	2,056
Capacity of institution	983	1,057	2,040
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	63	59	122
As improved	31	33	64
As unimproved	65	16	81
As not insane	....	3	3
Died	116	115	231
Whole number discharged during the year	275	226	501
Remaining October 1, 1899	968	1,085	2,053

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

Of the 522 admissions, 504 were upon original commitments, while 18 were transfers from other institutions for the insane.

As the discharges numbered 501, the apparent net increase is only 21, but when we remember that 18 of the admissions were

transfers from other hospitals and that 59 of the discharges were transfers to other hospitals, it will be seen that this hospital contributes 62, instead of 21, to the net increase for the year throughout the State.

An examination of the cases admitted during the year shows some interesting facts. Sixty-six have been discharged as recovered; 19 as improved; 14 as unimproved; 2 as not insane and 60 have died. Of those remaining at the end of the year, 87 will probably recover, 44 will probably improve, and 230 present no favorable symptoms whatever and will in all probability remain insane until death. We, therefore, see that about 30 per cent. of those admitted have either recovered or still have some chance to recover; 12 per cent. have either been discharged as improved or will probably improve; 11 per cent. have already died, and 47 per cent. were chronic when admitted and will remain insane until they die.

By examining the discharges for the year, which include 340 cases admitted in previous years, we cannot fail to notice the remarkable similarity of results, for 42 per cent. were sent home either cured or improved, which is exactly what we expect from the year's admissions. Of course many of the 42 per cent. sent home, will relapse and have to be returned, some of those now classed as recoverable or capable of improvement will fail to bear out the present favorable prognosis, and many of those classed as chronic will die within a few years, so that in the end the results will probably compare very closely with those obtained by Sir Arthur Mitchell, who followed the life histories of nearly 1,300 patients admitted into Scottish asylums. The results after 12 years were as follows: 68.3 per cent. were either living and insane or had died insane, and 31.7 per cent. were still living and sane or had died sane. It was his opinion, that 4.7 per cent. of those sane at the end of 12 years, would relapse and die insane, thus leaving 27 per cent. of the persons admitted likely to die sane. As is well known the statistics for England and Scotland appear better than they do with us, by reason of the fact that old and senile cases are sent to the workhouse instead of to the

asylum. In this State there is no such provision for what might be called physiological cases and they must all be sent to State hospitals. The recovery rate of 24.21 per cent. which we are able to show is therefore as good as could be expected where all kinds of cases, including the senile and defective, are admitted.

An examination of the statistics for the first 25 years of the existence of this hospital shows that there has been a marked increase in the recovery rate during the past few years. From 1871, when the hospital was opened, to the close of the fiscal year of 1896, the recovery rate amounted to a little more than 21 per cent. of the admissions. Eleven and one-half per cent. were discharged as improved, thus making about 33 per cent. who were returned to their homes, while the records for the year just closed show an increase over those figures of 9 per cent. Of course the well-known fact that the recovery rate is low during the early years of a hospital's life, on account of the transfer of chronic cases from other institutions, must be taken into consideration, but despite this fact, I think it can be safely asserted that the present methods of management and treatment are better calculated than the older methods to bring about recovery in favorable cases, as well as to make happier and more useful the lives of the less fortunate ones in whom recovery cannot be expected.

NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT

The greatest number of patients in the institution at any one time was 2,110; the smallest 2,033, and the daily average 2,056.

RECOVERIES

The rate of recoveries upon the number of original admissions was 24.21+ per cent. Of the 122 discharged as recovered, 110 were placed under hospital treatment within a year of the commencement of the disease, while only 12 recovered where hospital treatment had been delayed beyond that time. This more than bears out the statement which I made some years ago, from a study of the statistics relating to the subject, that the chances for recovery are eight times as good when hospital treatment is begun within a

year, as they are where it is postponed for a longer period. appreciate more fully the advantages of early treatment and rapidity with which the chances for recovery decrease with e month's delay, it is but necessary to note that of the 110 r eries mentioned, 80 were sent to the hospital within 3 mont the beginning of the disease, 17 in from 3 to 6 months, 11 in 6 to 9 months, and 2 in from 9 to 12 months. Surely no argu for early treatment could be stronger than these simple figur

Another interesting point in this connection is the fact th of the recoveries occurred within a year after admission. bears out the fact, which is well known to the alienist, that w recovery is delayed beyond a year the chances for complet toration are only one-fourth as good as they were before th piration of that time. In order, however, that a too discour view may not be taken, it should be remembered that reco do occur under less favorable conditions. Eight of our year coveries had been insane for from two to five years before c to us, and nine were with us for from two to five years b recovery took place. In the light of such statistics it is w be conservative in regard to prognosis, for in most cases sanity, as in other diseases, "While there is life there is ho

The effect which the age of the patient has upon progn well shown by an examination of the table of ages of thos recovered during the year: 42 were under 30, 59 were betw and 50 and only 21 were more than 50 years of age. As mig expected nearly all of the recoveries occurred in the acute f of insanity and more than twice as many belonged to melan as to mania.

In addition to the number who were completely cured, 61 so far improved that they were returned to their homes, a some cases resumed their occupations as wage-earners, and 3 victims of the drug or liquor habit and were discharged as insane." Our records, therefore, show that more than 42 per of those discharged, exclusive of the transfers to other in tions, were restored to home and friends.

CAUSES, AGES AND FORMS OF INSANITY IN THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR

One hundred and two cases, or nearly 20 per cent. of the admissions during the year, owed their insanity to moral causes, that is to mental strain and worry due to loss of friends, business troubles, religious excitement, etc. These causes, as might be expected, were nearly 50 per cent. greater in the women than in the men. Seventy-five cases, nearly all of whom were men, became insane from the excessive use of alcohol; 21, nearly all of whom were women, were victims of some drug habit; while 33, nearly all of whom were men, owed their insanity to immorality of one kind or another. At the first glance it would seem that in nearly 25 per cent. of all the admissions the insanity might have been prevented by better methods of living, but it should be remembered that many of those who fell by the way owed their fall not so much to deliberate wrongdoing as to their inherited nervous instability for which they were in no way to blame. Without this hereditary weakness and predisposition to insanity they would probably have escaped this awful penalty for their lack of self-control, as thousands of others do.

One hundred and ninety-seven, 77 men and 120 women, which is about 37 per cent. of the total number, became insane from purely physical causes, such as diseases of the various organs, injuries or physiological crises. Such causes, especially the physiological ones, are of much greater frequency in women than in men. Fourteen cases were due to congenital defect; in 29 cases no cause could be ascertained, and 3 were not insane, but simply victims of vicious habits. In 48 cases, heredity was given as the sole cause, while in 122 other cases an inherited predisposition existed. Nearly one-third of the cases, therefore, started life heavily handicapped by the heritage of an insane diathesis.

An examination of the table of ages shows that only 15 were under 20 and 159 over 50, while 348, or 67 per cent. were between the ages of 20 and 50. These figures but emphasize the well known fact that insanity is a disease of the active period of life.

One hundred and seventy-five of the cases belonged to the acute forms of melancholia and only 70 to the acute forms of mania. As previously stated, about 47 per cent. of the admissions were made up of the chronic forms of melancholia and mania, terminal dementia, paranoia and imbecility, and were manifestly incurable when received. The number of cases of melancholia, which is just two and a half times as great as that of mania, is quite suggestive. It not only proves, as pointed out by Guislan long ago, that it is the rule for insanity to begin with depression, but it also shows that cases are sent to the hospital now much earlier than they used to be. It is evident, therefore, that the early admissions must show a preponderance of cases of mental depression as they are received before the later stage of mania has had time to develop. It is undoubtedly this fact which so often gives rise to the assertion that the form of insanity has changed of late and that the terribly troublesome cases of former years in which restraint seemed so necessary are no longer seen. But it is my belief that the real reason for the present infrequency of such cases is that hospitals for the insane are to-day regarded much more favorably than they were even a decade ago, and their aid is much earlier sought. As Clouston says, "Admissions to hospitals for the insane will increase for many years to come, not from any positive increase of insanity at all, but from a more extended realization among society of every grade of the benefit and convenience of such hospitals. It is getting better understood that many forms of mental disease are just morbid accentuations of natural disposition; in one case temper shading off into mania; in another, keen sensitiveness of feeling passing into melancholia; and in a third, suspiciousness verging into insane delusions, so that the subjects of such changes become unfit for family or social life. The extreme difficulty of treating such mental and moral accentuations—the misery and family confusion caused by them, the risks of every kind run through them—all suggest the relief and safety of a well-appointed hospital in more and more cases. The world is getting too busy to be able to attend to its mental breakdowns at home, and it is getting more and more intolerant of very marked divergencies from social order, and even of neglect

of the conventionalities of life." And it is fortunate for the hospital, the patient and the community at large that such views can be advanced.

DEATHS AND AVERAGE DURATION OF INSANE LIFE

The total number of deaths during the year was 231, 116 being men and 115 women, which is something over 11 per cent. on the average number under treatment. This is a little more than one per cent. higher than it was last year and is explained by the fact that more than 22 per cent. of the deaths among the men occurred within one month after admission. Over one-third of those who died within this period were beyond 70 years of age while the other two-thirds were around middle life and succumbed to acute intercurrent diseases due principally to exposure and abuse of alcohol. This fact bears out the statement made by Clouston that "Men and women as they approach middle life should be more careful of alcohol, of excesses, of avoiding the causes of rheumatism, gout, bronchitis and other diseases, because their diminishing nerve energy will no longer combat successfully those enemies of health, and they succumb for want of nerve energy to what a few years before they would have resisted with apparent impunity."

Owing to the fact that such a large number of deaths occurred shortly after admission, the average duration of insane life was reduced to 7.1 years. An examination of the statistics since 1888, when the present tables went into effect, shows that it was 10.8 for men and 13.4 for women, making a general average of 12.1 years. In basing calculations upon the probable duration of life in the insane, 12 years have generally been taken as the probable period, and our statistics bear out the accuracy of this practice to a remarkable degree.

OCCUPATION

With our increased facilities for carrying on industrial pursuits there was a gratifying increase in the percentage of workers. During the preceding year the average was 65 per cent., while

during the year just closed it was 72 per cent.—74 per cent. for men and 70 per cent. for women, an increase of 7 per cent. in the general average. This means that nearly 150 more were daily engaged in some useful occupation than was the case during the previous year. It must not be understood, however, that all this increase was within doors, for far the greater number of men found suitable employment on the farm, the garden, and the grounds. In fact great care is taken to see that no one has too much sedentary employment and those who work indoors are permitted to do so for only half the day, while the other half must be spent in the open air. There can be no doubt as to the value of employment both in making the chronic insane contented and in helping curable cases towards recovery, but like everything else it may be abused and may be made to work great harm instead of benefit, unless it is kept under medical direction.

It is as much the province of the physician to prescribe occupation and employment as it is to order drugs and baths.

AMUSEMENTS AND RECREATION

Amusements, such as the weekly dance and theatrical entertainment, sleigh riding and card parties, teas, concerts, etc., were provided with the usual regularity during the winter months, while band concerts, boat sails, carriage drives, tennis, croquet and golf lent interest to the summer and autumn months. Parties of from 15 to 50 have on several occasions gone to the city to attend theatrical entertainments, fairs, etc. The pavilion, which was built about four years ago, was regularly used for dancing on Tuesday and Friday afternoons during all the summer so that there was scarcely a day during the pleasant weather when there was not something going on to amuse and interest the patients. The extension of the railroad to the grounds made it easy to send frequent picnic parties to a grove more than 20 miles distant. These outings were greatly enjoyed. Books, magazines and newspapers have been freely supplied, as have also cards, dominoes, billiards and other games. Open doors and

the parole system have been used so long that it seems almost unnecessary to mention that they have been continued and extended so that a very large number of our patients know little of the restraints of asylum life.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

The training school for nurses was conducted as usual during the year and those who attended the lectures and quizzes showed by their examination papers that they had profited by the instruction received. There can be no doubt that the happiness of the insane, as well as their successful care and treatment, depends largely upon the character and experience of those who are constantly associated with them, and no hospital can expect to meet with the full measure of success unless the attendants and nurses are carefully trained in the performance of their duties and imbued with an intelligent appreciation of the responsibilities of their calling.

The practice of having women nurses upon the men's wards has been continued with gratifying results.

THE MEDICAL STAFF AND MEDICAL SERVICE

There have been but few changes in the medical staff during the year. In January last Dr. Emma Putnam was given a six-months leave of absence for the purpose of visiting Europe and her place was filled by the temporary appointment of Dr. Mary Harley, who ranked first in the Civil Service examination. Dr. Thomas E. Bamford was also granted a three-months leave of absence early in the year for the same purpose, and Dr. Samuel F. Mellen, an experienced hospital physician, acted as substitute during his absence.

On December 27, 1898, Dr. Oswald C. Stackhouse was appointed as medical interne.

On September 15th, Dr. Frederick J. Mann, who had been assistant on the staff since January, 1896, resigned to engage in private practice in Poughkeepsie. Dr. Mann for nearly four years rendered excellent service to the hospital and carried away

with him the best wishes of his associates. Owing to lack of funds [illegible] has been appointed in his place and we shall have to get along as best we can until the end of the fiscal year. The loss of a physician from the staff is a serious matter and it is earnestly hoped that the funds may be sufficiently increased next year to increase the number of physicians to what it should be. The proportion now including the superintendent and woman assistant is but one physician to 230 patients. That is entirely too small and the recommendation of the Commission in Lunacy of one physician to 175 patients is much nearer right.

Dr. [illegible] has rendered valuable assistance at his weekly visits to those suffering from eye troubles, and his careful observations on the large number of patients (an average of 500 a year) which have come under his notice will undoubtedly result in some valuable additions to the literature of eye affections in [illegible] mental diseases. Two rooms have been fitted up for pathological work and have been supplied with all necessary instruments and conveniences. There has also been arranged on the reception ward a convenient operating room, with a [illegible] bed room, so that it is possible to perform any operation which may be necessary without attracting the attention of other patients, as the one operated upon may be taken [illegible] from the operating room to the adjoining bed room without [illegible] upon the ward.

The dental work among the patients has been looked after by Dr. [illegible].

A good deal of attention has been paid to gynecological treatment, both palliative and operative, and constant efforts have been made to develop the hospital spirit by the performance of surgical operations whenever indicated, and by the careful trials of such new remedies as have promised relief in either mental or general disease. As elsewhere stated, two cottages have been devoted to the exclusive care of those suffering from tuberculosis, while two others have for more than a year been devoted to the care of epileptics. In both of these departments clinical observations and therapeutical experiments are being carried on and

will later be presented to the profession through the proper channels.

Autopsies have been made in every case where it has been possible to obtain the consent of friends.

CLASSIFICATION

The growth of the hospital during the past few years has been almost wholly towards the mere addition of sleeping space, and without that attention to the facilities for classification, which would have been given had not the necessity for finding accommodations for those in county asylums been so pressing. Now that state care has become an accomplished fact and is apparently upon a sure foundation it is proper that we should give less attention to the mere housing of patients and more to their proper classification and treatment upon hospital lines. In order to place this institution upon a proper basis we should have a small reception hospital properly arranged for the treatment of all forms of acute insanity, and a large, well-ventilated infirmary for the care of women. Our wards are all so large, especially in the men's department, that it is very difficult to give to the acute cases that special care and individualized treatment which they require, and in all of our women's department there is not even a single ward which is well adapted for the care of the feeble and filthy. The need for these two buildings can be easily appreciated and not until they are provided will our institution be in the best condition for the satisfactory care and treatment of all kinds of cases.

THE CARE OF CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS

With the idea of preventing the spread of phthisis, to which so much attention has been called of late, two of the cottages on the East farm are now devoted entirely to the use of those suffering from pulmonary troubles. As Sir William Broadbent has said: "Consumption is a contagious disease; it is communicated from person to person; the principal way in which the germs are conveyed is by means of expectoration which contains them in

with him the best wishes of his associates. Owing to lack of funds no one has been appointed in his place and we shall have to get along as best we can until the end of the fiscal year. The loss of a physician from the staff is a serious matter and it is earnestly hoped that the funds may be sufficiently increased next year to increase the number of physicians to what it should be. The proportion now including the superintendent and woman assistant is but one physician to 230 patients. That is entirely too small and the old regulation of the Commission in Lunacy of one physician to 150 patients is much nearer right.

Dr. Dobson has rendered valuable assistance at his weekly visits, to those suffering from eye troubles, and his careful observations on the large number of patients (an average of 500 a year) which have come under his notice will undoubtedly result in some valuable additions to the literature of eye affections in their relation to mental diseases. Two rooms have been fitted up for ophthalmological work and have been supplied with all necessary instruments and conveniences. There has also been arranged on the reception ward a convenient operating room, with a connecting bed room, so that it is possible to perform any operation which may be necessary without attracting the attention of other patients, as the one operated upon may be taken directly from the operating room to the adjoining bed room without going upon the ward.

The dental work among the patients has been looked after by Dr. Downing.

A good deal of attention has been paid to gynecological treatment, both palliative and operative, and constant efforts have been made to develop the hospital spirit by the performance of surgical operations wherever indicated, and by the careful trials of such new remedies as have promised relief in either mental or general disease. As elsewhere stated, two cottages have been devoted to the exclusive care of those suffering from tuberculosis, while two others have for more than a year been devoted to the care of epileptics. In both of these departments clinical observations and therapeutical experiments are being carried on and

horse barns, cow barn, piggery, fences and the necessary repairs to the old buildings would probably entail an expenditure of $15,000.

FARM COTTAGE

There is a brick house on the east farm which, if put in proper repair, would make a very desirable cottage for the workers upon that part of the hospital farm. For $3,500, it could be put in good repair and provided with the necessary heat, light and sanitary conveniences. There would be sufficient room for 15 or 16 patients and besides being a great convenience to have them near their work, it would give them the home comforts which cannot be obtained in the large wards of a hospital.

CONVALESCENT HOME

A very complete trial of the advantages of a convalescent home could be made at this hospital at a comparatively small outlay. We have upon the grounds a cottage which has heretofore been kept for contagious diseases, which, with the expenditure of a few hundred dollars for repairs and furniture, could be fitted up to accommodate ten or twelve patients and two attendants. Patients occupying this cottage would be removed entirely from ward influence and those on the road to recovery could be sent there for a few weeks before their discharge as a trial of their fitness for again taking up the ordinary duties of life. The cost of making this experiment would be about $2,000.

HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY BUILDINGS

It may perhaps seem unnecessary, in view of our recent enlargement, to even suggest that any additional buildings would be desirable, but nevertheless our plant cannot be considered complete until we have a small hospital building especially constructed and arranged for the care and treatment of the acute insane of both sexes, and an infirmary building for the care of women. It is hoped that in the near future these desirable additions may be made.

COLD STORAGE AND STOREROOM

All institutions of the magnitude of this should be provided with a cold storage building for the care of the meats, butter, fruits and other perishable articles, and also with a building to hold the groceries and the numerous other stores which must be constantly kept on hand. Two buildings should therefore be erected near the railroad for the above purposes where all supplies could be delivered by rail and in large quantities, and from which distribution could be made to the various departments without unnecessary handling. As no plans have yet been made a proper estimate for their cost cannot be given, but it would certainly not exceed the cost of that at the Binghamton State Hospital, which was about $16,000.

REPAIRS TO AMUSEMENT HALL

An amusement hall of twice the capacity of our present one would be very desirable, but as it is not likely that funds can be obtained for the purpose I would suggest that $3,000 be asked for with which to provide an outside entrance, new chairs, and new scenery. In order to reach the hall under the present arrangements, it is necessary to go through a large dormitory which is unpleasant to both visitors and patients. Many of our seats have become useless and the scenery is old and insufficient. With the amount asked for a great improvement could be made.

NEW FURNITURE AND RENEWALS TO FURNITURE

But little has been done during the past few years towards keeping up the furnishings of the wards. As a result some of them have become extremely shabby and bare. It is true that repairs and improvements in a large hospital may be neglected for a year or two and an apparent saving be thus effected, but experience teaches that it is false economy and in the end entails a much greater outlay than would have been necessary had the repairs and improvements been made before deterioration had become absolute ruin. I am firmly of the belief that it is true economy to keep the wards in good repair and well furnished, for

both patients and attendants are apt to take on the characteristics of their environments. Consequently, if the ward is old and shabby they take no pride in it and let it go from bad to worse, while if it is attractive they endeavor to keep it so by work and care. It is also well known that the surroundings often have a marked effect for good or ill upon the mentally afflicted. It is therefore hoped that an apportionment of $4,000 or $5,000 will be made for the purpose of putting the wards in a comfortable and attractive condition.

PAINTING

A large amount of painting should be done both indoors and out. All of the woodwork of the various buildings should be gone over and many of the outbuildings should be repainted. An apportionment of $3,000 will be necessary for the purpose.

GENERAL REPAIRS AND BETTERMENTS

As our regular mechanical force has been so reduced that it will be impossible in the future to make more than the most ordinary minor repairs it would be well to set aside an allotment of $4,000 or $5,000 for repairs and betterments which could be drawn upon as occasion required during the year. It is quite impossible to foresee all the contingencies that may arise and unless some provision is made for doing the large amount of work which was formerly done by the regular force the buildings will suffer and soon get into a condition where large expenditures will have to be made.

HYDRO-THERAPEUTIC ROOMS

No hospital can be considered perfectly equipped for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases without a full and complete arrangement for hydro-therapeutic treatment. I am convinced that much good might be done if we were properly equipped in this respect, and would therefore urge an appropriation to carry out this work. We have rooms centrally located and admirably

adapted for the purpose, which could be provided with waterproof floors, etc., for $1,000. The fixtures, I have been reliably informed, would cost $1,500, making a total of $2,500 for the complete equipment.

SPRAY BATHS AND REPAIRS TO WARDS 7 AND 8

Two of the wards for disturbed women have been put in fair repair and made more attractive by the addition of furniture.

There are, however, two still left which are in bad repair and very unattractive. By making certain changes in the bath-rooms, and reducing their number from four to two, sufficient space for 16 individual patients could be provided. Five thousand dollars would do all that would be necessary to make this desirable improvement.

PLUMBING

Attention has been called for the past two years to the necessity of everhauling much of the plumbing about the various parts of the institution. The stack at the north end of the Administration building should be completely renovated, while the entire system on ward 11 should be torn out and replaced with sanitary work. Wards 2, 6 and 10 also need extensive repairs, and the employés' and patients' sections in the basement are not only unfit for use but a menace to health. An allotment of $5,000 will be required to put the plumbing in the various parts of the hospital in good condition.

TIME RECORDERS AND TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Two time recorders are needed in the main building and the whole telephone service should be improved and extended. Only a few of the wards are supplied with telephonic communication, and the system connecting the central group and cottages is so faulty in construction that it is almost impossible to communicate with any of the outlying buildings at night. One thousand two hundred dollars will be required for the purpose.

ENLARGEMENT OF PANTRIES IN DINING-ROOM CONNECTED WITH WARDS 4 AND 8

The two dining-rooms connected with wards 4 and 8 have pantries which are entirely inadequate. They are so small that the necessary pantry work is done under great difficulties. The difficulty could be overcome by erecting a wall to the east which would cut off a part of the adjoining dormitories and thus add to the size of the pantries. The wall from the basement up, tile floors for the enlarged pantries, and the rearrangement of the plumbing would cost $1,050.

BUILDING FOR EMPLOYÉS

Quite a large number of our employés are obliged to room in the basements, which are damp and unhealthful. Many cases of serious sickness have arisen from the necessity of occupying these rooms and more than one good employé has been obliged to resign in order to regain his health. A comfortable frame building should be erected and the basement rooms should be abandoned for living purposes and devoted to storage only, for which purpose they are badly needed. The cost of such a building as we should need would be about $6,000.

PAINTSHOP

Our paintshop is a little box of a building about twelve feet square and is only useful for holding stock. It is entirely too small to work in and the varnishing of furniture and similar work has to be done in the basements and other out of the way places. A suitable addition could be made for $700.

SIDEWALKS

Many of the old board walks have become unserviceable, and, instead of renewing them, it would be much better to replace them with cement. Experience has demonstrated that cement walks stand well in this climate, and as the labor in laying them can be furnished by attendants and patients they are much

cheaper than stone and far more durable and sightly than wood. Five hundred dollars would purchase cement enough to furnish employment during the summer.

NEW ENTRANCE FENCE

Attention has been frequently called to the unsightly appearance of the main entrance, and it is hoped that it is now an opportune time to ask for an apportionment for the purpose of making a suitable gateway and building a fence along the Hyde Park road; $2,500 would be required for the work.

TREES AND PLANTS

A year ago last spring quite a large number of trees were planted along the drives and about the grounds, and several thousand berry plants were set out on the east farm. Some of the former have died and should be replaced, and the opening of new roads and finishing of the grading about cottages 3 and 4 will call for a small expenditure for trees and shrubs. A few dollars spent now will prove a wise investment and will in the course of a few years add greatly to the usefulness and beauty of the grounds. About $300 will be required.

REPAIRS TO ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

The cables from the electric light station to the main building are very heavy and require frequent repair. The line will have to be reconstructed soon and while doing it, it would be wise to put all the wires underground. The cost would be about $2,200.

It is the same at the cottages. The line is in such bad condition and the poles and cross arms are so nearly worn out that immediate reconstruction is called for. In the judgment of the engineer it would be both wise and economical to run a lead cable underground and thus do away with all over-head construction. The cost would be about $1,800. If these suggestions are carried out the service will be much more satisfactory and there will be an end to the constant repairs which are now called for.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.—ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.—BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.—OBSERVATION WARD FOR WOMEN.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.—NURSES' COTTAGE.

W. MOOCHMOTENBECK, RAWLINS CO.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.—COTTAGE FOR CONSUMPTIVES—EAST FARM.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.—DINING ROOM.

There should also be provided an additional dynamo and engine, as our present machines are carrying more than their normal loads and there would be nothing in reserve in case of an accident. Owing to the uncertain state of the market no effort has been made to ascertain the cost of the new machinery desired, as prices to-day would in all probability be quite different from those of next summer.

STEAM AND HEATING PLANTS

A number of alterations and improvements will be required in the steam and heating plants in the central group, and the hot water system will need entire renovation. The Corliss engine at the main building will also require some attention. The engineer estimates that about $4,000 will be required to do the necessary work.

WATER PLANT

The pumping plant is in need of some minor repairs and there are many places throughout the institution where the water pipes should be renewed or extended. About $1,000 will be required.

REPAIRS TO LAUNDRY

Although our laundry has recently been enlarged and improved some of the things which we had intended to do have been left undone. The dry-house was not completed as originally intended and we are now in need of a new fire-proof drying section. The line of shafting should also be renewed. The total cost of the work mentioned will be about $2,000.

FIRE PROTECTION

For several years past attention has been called to the fact that the law in regard to fire-proof stairways and fire protection has not been carried out in the older parts of the institution. Probably $3,500 would do all that would be absolutely necessary.

CENTRAL GROUP—PORCHES

The central group of buildings would be very much improved and the comfort of the patients greatly increased by the addition

of porches. This is especially true of the infirmary, where many of the patients, who are too feeble to go even as far as the summer house, are obliged to remain in the wards through all the heat of summer. With a porch that could be enclosed in the winter, to which they could be wheeled or carried, they would be able to enjoy life out of doors and away from the wards during the greater part of the year. Now that two of the cottages are used for consumptive patients it is particularly desirable that porches be provided on the second story so that those who are too feeble to be taken down stairs may be got out during the greater part of the day and furnished without stint through all seasons of the year with air and sunshine—the greatest of all remedies for phthisis.

A careful estimate has been made of the cost, which is as follows: For the infirmary, $751.69, and for the cottages, $716.20 each, making a total of $2,184.09.

GRADING AND IMPROVING GROUNDS

Attention has been frequently called to the fact that the grounds in the rear of the central group have never been graded and that on account of the rocky ground it is work which cannot be wholly done by patients. The grounds about the new north wing will also require a great deal of attention to get them in presentable condition, while those about the cottages will require a great deal of attention in order to make them as attractive as they should be. Horses, carts and some skilled labor will be necessary if the work is to be expeditiously done, as with patients and attendants alone it will drag along for several years. An appropriation of $2,000 should be made to cover this work.

REPAIRS TO WARDS 21 AND 22

Wards 21 and 22, which are occupied by disturbed men, are in very bad condition and repairs to them should not be put off any longer. The plumbing is very bad, several of the floors are ready to break through, and the plaster has fallen off in many places. New tile floors in the lavatories and bath-rooms, new

floors and ceilings throughout the day-rooms, a new tile floor in the corridor connecting the wards with the dining-rooms and a new iron stairway should be provided. The day rooms, corridors, dormitories and single rooms should all be painted. To do all of the work in a good and substantial manner an appropriation of about $12,000 will be required.

DINING-ROOM FOR DISTURBED MEN

The dining-room accommodations are quite inadequate at the central group and this has been particularly noticeable since the capacity of the wards has been increased. As both men and women occupy the large room, where between four and five hundred dine, it is very desirable that an addition be built between the kitchen and the men's wards for disturbed and untidy cases, just as has been done on the women's side. A good classification could then be made and the objections so often urged against very large dining-rooms where all classes of patients are congregated would be overcome. The cost of such an addition as would be required would be about $6,000.

REPAIRS TO INFIRMARY KITCHEN

The floors in the kitchen and pantries of the infirmary building are in very bad condition and need renewing at once. A tile floor on brick arches would be much more satisfactory than one of wood. The cost would be about $800.

COTTAGES—PHYSICIANS' QUARTERS AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

The great necessity for suitable quarters for the physicians at the cottages renders it necessary to again urge the appropriation of a sufficient sum to make an addition to one of the cottages which would answer for both residence and office. There would be no increase in the cost of maintenance over existing conditions, and the rooms vacated by the physicians would accommodate twenty additional patients. It is therefore hoped that we may soon be able to make the change suggested, as physicians, patients and visitors would be much better provided for, and

the outlay would only be a little more than half that which the law allows for buildings for patients, as the original plans have been so modified that the addition could be built for between seven and eight thousand dollars.

GENERAL REPAIRS TO COTTAGES

The cottages, which were very cheaply built, are showing many signs of decay and should receive a thorough overhauling as soon as funds can be spared. It would be a wise policy to get one or two in good condition each year, as in that way all would soon be in good repair and the expense would not be felt so much as if a large sum were appropriated at one time; $2,500 will be required for each cottage.

WATER SUPPLY AT THE COTTAGES

The fact that the water at the cottages is unfit for drinking during the summer months has been frequently pointed out. In order to overcome the difficulty, two wells were driven during the past summer as an experiment, and in both cases a good supply of excellent water was obtained. One well is located at Cottage 2 and one at Cottage 4, but as it is inconvenient and troublesome to carry the water to the other cottages, it is recommended that each cottage be provided with its own well. As the great cost of properly cleaning the lake makes that procedure quite improbable, it would seem wise to forever settle the question of pure water by the comparatively inexpensive method suggested. The water used at the other buildings is taken from the Hudson river, and during the greater part of the year it is unfit for use unless boiled. This causes a great deal of trouble, and as it is not always possible to prevent patients from drinking from faucets, frequent cases of sickness result, directly traceable to the use of unboiled river water. To overcome this difficulty I would advise the sinking of wells at the main building and central group. In this connection it might be well to repeat the recommendations made last year in regard to putting in an additional pump at the Falkill station. I think the wells could be

driven for $1,500, while the new pump and feed water heater would cost about $2,000, making a total of $3,500.

ROAD MAKING

With the apportionment made early in the spring the roads were put in good condition up to Cottage 5. It is now possible to reach all of the cottages in all kinds of weather without going through mud or over rough and uneven roads. It is still necessary, however, to double the distance in order to reach Cottages 6, 7 and 8, as there is no connecting road between Cottages 5 and 8. With this link provided and portions of the old road resurfaced, our drives would be in excellent shape. An appropriation of $3,000 would enable us to make these desirable improvements.

RECAPITULATION

Farm buildings	$15,000 00
Farm cottage	3,500 00
Convalescent cottage	2,000 00
Hospital and infirmary buildings	.....
Cold storage and store room	16,000 00
Repairs to amusement hall	3,000 00
New furniture and renewals to furniture	5,000 00
Painting	3,000 00
General repairs and betterments	5,000 00
Hydrotherapeutic rooms	2,500 00
Spray baths and repairs to wards 7 and 8	5,000 00
Plumbing	5,000 00
Time recorders and extension of telephone system	1,200 00
Enlargement of pantries in wards 4 and 8	1,050 00
Building for employes	6,000 00
Paint shop	700 00
Sidewalks	500 00
New entrance fence	2,500 00
Trees and plants	300 00
Repairs to electric light plant	4,000 00
Steam and heating plants	4,000 00
Water plant	4,000 00

Repairs to laundry	$2,000 00
Fire protection	3,500 00
Porches	2,184 09
Grading and improving grounds	2,000 00
Repairs to wards 21 and 22	12,000 00
Dining-room for disturbed men	6,000 00
Repairs to infirmary kitchen	800 00
Administration building at cottages	8,000 00
General repairs to cottages	2,500 00
Water supply at cottages	3,500 00
Road making	3,000 00
	$134,734 09

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Upon the departure for Europe of Mr. Cox, who had for several years been the chaplain of the hospital, it was decided to vary the services by having clergymen of different denominations officiate in turn. The experiment has been very satisfactory and has tended to increase the interest in the services and to call out a large number. In this connection I cannot forbear to again call attention to our need of a suitable chapel situated on one of the many beautiful sites which our grounds present. The arguments set forth last year need not be repeated as it is evident, without argument, that the need is a real one and that its fulfillment would add much to the comfort and happiness of hospital life.

I desire also to call attention to the fact that 50 per cent. of our patients and employes are Roman Catholics, and to express the hope that it may be possible in the near future to hold weekly services for their benefit instead of monthly as is now the case. In order to accomplish this, however, it will be necessary to double our present allowance for religious services.

A Sunday school, which about 75 patients attend, has been regularly conducted on Sunday mornings, and services of song have been held on Sunday evenings during the greater part of the year.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Books, magazines and newspapers have been generously donated to the Patients' library by The Hospital Book and Newspaper Society of New York city, and by Dr. Greensword, Miss Catherine A. Newbold and Miss Bartlett, of Poughkeepsie. The trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, have sent, as usual, a liberal supply of reading matter to their charges.

VISITATION

The wards and various departments of the hospital were regularly and frequently visited by the managers throughout the year, and more than the number of visits required by law were made by the Commission in Lunacy. In addition to the thorough inspection thus secured every new case under treatment at the time of visitation was examined by Dr. Wise. While this latter procedure entails a vast amount of work upon the president of the Commission, it is productive of great good both to the patients and the management, for it provides opportunities to the patients to enter complaints and to have their status explained to them by others than those in immediate authority. As a result, complaints of illegal detention, which used to be so frequent, are now comparatively rare and generally disappear altogether after an opportunity has been had to be heard by the Commission. It also furnishes to the public and friends of patients an assurance of a careful supervision of the rights of the insane.

CONCLUSION

For the faithful assistance of the officers and employes, who have contributed so much to the successful results of the year, and for the continued co-operation and support of the managers of the Hospital and the State Commission in Lunacy, I am deeply grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. W. PILGRIM,

Medical Superintendent.

November 11, 1899.

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE No. 1

Showing movement of population for the year ending September 30, 1899

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1898	972	1,060	2,032
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1899:			
On original commitments:			
From residences	257	236	493
By transfers from county houses, original commitments	9	2	11
From other institutions for insane	5	13	18
Total number under treatment during year	1,243	1,311	2,554
Daily average population	995	1,061	2,056
Capacity of institution	983	1,057	2,040
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	63	59	122
As improved	31	33	64
As unimproved	65	16	81
As not insane	.....	3	3
Died	116	115	231
Whole number discharged during the year	275	226	501
Remaining October 1, 1899	968	1,085	2,053

TABLE No. 2

October 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899

Date of opening	Oct. 21, 1871
Total acreage of grounds and buildings	756 $\frac{33}{100}$
Value of real estate, including buildings	$2,412,796 01
Value of personal property	219,770 74
Acreage under cultivation	655
Receipts during year, maintenance fund:	
Balance on hand, October 1, 1898	$3,105 87
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	377,185 75
From private patients	13,088 03
From reimbursing patients	13,763 99
From accounts due previous to October 1, 1893	20 00
From all other sources, including balance of $107.64 transferred from manufacturing fund, August 1, 1899	2,283 08
Total receipts for maintenance	$409,446 72
Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements	$57,412 08
Total receipts from manufacturing fund	431 85
Received from Adeline L. Beadle memorial fund, including balance of $87.39 on hand October 1, 1898	479 89
Disbursements during year for maintenance:	
Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	$21,830 18
Estimate No. 2. For wages	139,914 72
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores	127,204 74
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs	9,502 37
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds	10,588 63
Estimate No. 6. For clothing	17,642 78
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding	11,332 19
timate No. 8. For books and stationery	2,950 99

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Table No. 2—(*Continued*)

Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light	$36,516 72
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies	3,603 62
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses	11,088 55
Estimate No. 12. For transportation	4,376 37
Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	$396,551 86
For manufacturing fund, paid out of maintenance fund	224 88
Paid State Comptroller in pursuance of Chapter 580, Laws of 1899	10,506 09
Total disbursements for maintenance	$407,282 83
Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy	$57,412 08
Total disbursements during year, manufacturing fund	324 21
Total disbursements during year on the Adeline L. Beadle memorial fund, as per vouchers 324 to 347 inclusive	451 24
Balances October 1, 1899:	
General maintenance fund	2,163 89
Apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements	
Manufacturing fund, $107.64 transferred to maintenance fund, August 1, 1899	
Adeline L. Beadle memorial fund (income)	28 65
Weekly per capita cost of daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	3 70
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	33 00
Women	28 00
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	20 00
Women	14 00

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Table No. 2—(*Concluded*)

Proportion of daily attendants to average daily population	1 to 9
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population	1 to 51
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation	72%
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year	$25,725 45
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year	28,947 28

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TABLE No. 3

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year

CAUSES	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Inherited Predisposition			Unascertained
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Moral:							
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc)	20	25	45	8	6	14	7
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above)	9	21	30	2	9	11	6
Religious excitement	5	8	13	1	2	3	....
Love affairs (including seduction)	6	4	10	....	2	2	1
Fright and nervous shock	2	2	4	....	.....	.....	....
Physical:							
Intemperance	67	8	75	7	.....	7	8
Sexual excess	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	....
Venereal diseases	16	2	18	4	.....	4	....
Masturbation	10	2	12	....	.....	.....	....
Sunstroke	8	1	9	....	.....	.....	....
Accident or injury	12	2	14	....	.....	.....	1
Pregnancy	....	5	5	....	2	2	1
Parturition and puerperium	....	8	8	....	2	2	1
Lactation	....	4	4	....	.....	.....	....
Change of life	...	23	23	....	12	12	1
Fevers	6	3	9	....	1	1	1
Privation and overwork	9	19	28	4	8	12	3
Epilepsy	14	5	19	8	2	10	1
Diseases of skull and brain	7	4	11	....	.....	.....	1
Old age	15	13	28	3	2	5	6
Epidemic influenza	1	....	1	....	.....	.....	....
Abuse of drugs	5	16	21	2	4	6	3
Loss of special senses	1	5	6	....	2	2	1
Uraemic poisoning	1	.....	1	....	.....	.....	....
All other bodily disorders and ill health	3	28	31	....	18	18	....

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Table No. 3—(*Concluded*)

CAUSES	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Inherited Predisposition			Unascertained
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Heredity	27	21	48	27	21	48	....
Congenital defect	9	5	14	7	1	8	....
Unascertained	15	14	29	2	.....	2	...
Not insane	....	3	3	....	.....	.....	....
Total	271	251	522	76	94	170	42

TABLE No. 4

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1899, and since October 1, 1888

FORM	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
Mania, acute delirious	4	.....	1	62	13	25
Mania, acute	66	38	15	869	413	105
Mania, recurrent	18	2	2	102	33	9
Mania, chronic	24	.....	9	357	10	78
Melancholia, acute	164	77	32	1,440	643	168
Melancholia, simple	11	4	1	109	35	8
Melancholia, chronic	42	1	17	372	20	137
Alternating (circular) insanity	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Paranoia	12	....	1	69	.....	9
General paralysis	32	.....	33	321	.....	231
Dementia, primary	1	.....	.....	47	.....	16
Dementia, terminal	101	.....	108	1,629	22	633
Epilepsy with insanity	23	.....	6	279	.....	54
Imbecility with maniacal attacks	21	.....	6	175	1	24
Idiocy	.....	.....	.....	3	....	.....
Not insane*	2	.....	.....	44	.....	.....

*Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

TABLE No. 5

Showing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year

CURABLE CONDITIONS		Present at Beginning of Year			Admitted During Year			Under Treatment During Year		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission	38	46	84	94	68	162	132	114	246
	Second admission	8	5	13	7	7	14	15	12	27
	Third admission	3	1	4	5	.....	5	8	1	9
Mania in acute forms.	First admission	7	19	26	35	35	70	42	54	96
	Second admission	1	1	2	5	5	10	6	6	12
	Third admission	2	.....	2	2	1	3	4	1	5
All other curable forms.	First admission	12	9	21	4	11	15	16	20	36
	Second admission	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
	Third admission	.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3

Table No. 5—(*Continued*)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		LENGTH OF INTERVAL OF COMPLETE IMMUNITY FROM SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY IN CASES PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED RECOVERED—NOW READMITTED																	
		UNDER 3 MONTHS		FROM 3 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR		FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS		FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS		FROM 3 TO 4 YEARS		FROM 4 TO 5 YEARS		BETWEEN 5 AND 10 YEARS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMMUNITY			
																MEN		WOMEN	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Years	Months	Years	Months
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	2	....	1	3	4	1	1	....	2	....	3	3	2	....	3	....	2	5
	Third admission.	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	3	8	....	....
Mania in acute forms.	First admission	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	....	1	....	1	2	....	1	2	1	1	1	....	1	....	3	6	1	6
	Third admission.	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	10	4	6
All other curable forms.	First admission.	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	4	6
	Third admission.	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	....	11

Table No. 5—(*Concluded*)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		Discharged Recovered During Year			Average Length of Treatment of Recovered Cases (Last Attack)				Died During Year			Transferred to Other Groups			Remaining at Close of Fiscal Year		
					Men		Women										
		Men	Women	Total	Years	Months	Years	Months	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission ..	43	34	77	....	8	....	6	7	10	17	43	40	63	29	30	59
	Second admission.	1	2	3	....	5	....	9	1	1	2	5	6	11	8	3	11
	Third admission..	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2	4	1	5
Mania in acute forms.	First admission...	15	17	32	1	7	....	9	2	4	6	9	14	23	16	19	35
	Second admission.	1	1	2	1	8	....	8	....	1	1	2	1	3	3	3	6
	Third admission..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	2	2	....	2
All other curable forms.	First admission...	1	4	5	1	7	3	2	1	....	....	8	5	13	6	11	17
	Second admission.	1	1	2	....	9	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
	Third admission..	....	....	....	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2

TABLE No. 6

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899						Since October 1, 1888					
	Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment			Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	28	13	41	2	.....	2	230	158	388	10	4	14
One to three months	16	23	39	7	3	10	158	158	316	120	48	168
Three to six months	6	11	17	27	28	55	77	80	157	224	175	399
Six to nine months	6	5	11	10	11	21	45	32	77	119	118	237
Nine months to one year	2	.....	2	5	6	11	26	21	47	48	74	122
One year to eighteen months	1	3	4	8	4	12	17	22	39	76	68	144
Eighteen months to two years	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	9	10	19	14	20	34
Two to three years	1	3	4	1	4	5	11	14	25	20	20	40
Three to four years	2	1	3	1	1	2	6	7	13	14	10	24
Four to five years	1	.....	1	1	1	2	5	5	10	3	3	6
Five to ten years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	8	19	1	1	2
Ten to twenty years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	24	76	.....	.....	.....
Total	63	59	122	63	59	122	649	541	1,190	649	541	1,190

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TABLE No. 7

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CAUSE OF DEATH	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Specific infectious diseases:						
Typhoid fever	4	1	5	9	4	13
Scarlet fever	....	....	....	1	....	1
Influenza	4	7	11	13	14	27
Erysipelas	....	....	....	5	13	18
Septicemia and pyemia	....	....	....	1	....	1
Dysentery	4	3	7	4	8	12
Malarial affections	....	1	1	....	2	2
Syphilis	....	1	1	....	4	4
Tuberculosis	11	19	30	91	59	150
Constitutional diseases:						
Scurvy, purpura and haemophilia	....	....	....	1	....	1
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Mouth, salivary glands, pharynx, tonsils and œsophagus	....	....	....	....	1	1
Diseases of the stomach	1	....	1	1	2	3
Diseases of the intestines	....	17	17	5	40	45
Diseases of the liver	....	2	2	1	4	5
Diseases of the peritoneum	....	1	1	3	4	7
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the bronchi	....	....	....	3	3	6
Diseases of the lungs	9	5	14	103	68	171
Diseases of the pleura	....	....	....	2	1	3
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the heart	6	7	13	39	62	101
Arterio-sclerosis	....	2	2	6	7	13
Aneurism	1	....	1	2	2	4
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Hodgkin's disease, Addison's disease and myxœdema	....	1	1	1	1	2
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	3	1	4	14	9	23
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the spinal cord	....	1	1	....	3	3
Diseases of the meninges	2	....	2	3	7	10
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions)	4	8	12	37	85	95

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Table No. 7—(*Concluded*)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Diseases of the nervous system—(*con*):						
Functional nervous diseases (paralysis agitans, chorea, eclampsia, hysteria, neurasthenia)	1	....	1	1	....	1
Epilepsy	1	2	3	25	23	48
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental disease	6	2	8	17	35	52
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease	17	17	34	135	116	251
General paralysis of the insane	28	7	35	201	33	234
Debility of old age	9	6	15	83	76	159
Accident	2	....	2	2	....	2
Suicide	....	....	....	7	3	10
Surgical and gynecological diseases and diseases of the skin	....	....	....	....	2	2
Malignant new growths or cancer	3	4	7	6	11	17
Total	116	115	231	822	675	1,497

TABLE No. 8

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Paternal branch	20	18	38	216	194	410
Maternal branch	25	27	52	209	319	528
Paternal and maternal branches	11	18	29	61	91	152
Collateral branches	20	31	51	237	257	494
No hereditary tendency	153	125	278	640	676	1,316
Unascertained	42	32	74	1,670	1,311	2,981
Total	271	251	522	3,033	2,848	5,881

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TABLE No. 9

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CIVIL CONDITION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Single	133	93	226	1,524	1,049	2,573
Married	117	108	225	1,217	1,200	2,417
Widowed	20	50	70	238	544	782
Divorced	1	.....	1	15	11	26
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	39	44	83
Total	271	251	522	3,033	2,848	5,881

TABLE No. 10

Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

DEGREE OF EDUCATION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Collegiate	6	3	9	65	10	75
Academic	11	19	30	116	106	222
Common school	223	177	400	2,032	1,876	3,908
Read and write	2	2	4	172	23	195
Read only	11	17	28	166	261	427
No education	16	30	46	286	299	585
Unascertained	2	3	5	196	273	469
Total	271	251	522	3,033	2,848	5,881

TABLE No. 11

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1889						Since October 1, 1888					
	Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment			Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	14	11	25	19	5	24	59	75	134	137	97	234
One to three months	19	14	33	15	9	24	85	94	179	110	104	214
Three to six months	10	11	21	9	12	21	56	51	107	102	97	199
Six to nine months	8	6	14	11	11	22	44	42	86	63	48	111
Nine months to one year	.....	3	3	7	16	23	23	23	46	65	47	112
One year to eighteen months	11	12	23	8	26	34	84	53	137	90	85	175
Eighteen months to two years	2	3	5	5	5	10	15	14	29	34	36	70
Two to three years	15	4	19	13	8	21	89	50	139	75	48	123
Three to four years	6	3	9	8	6	14	41	34	75	46	40	86
Four to six years	10	9	19	11	12	23	52	44	96	48	40	88
Six to ten years	2	6	8	9	5	14	38	30	68	46	24	70
Ten to twenty years	12	21	33	1	.....	1	60	61	121	6	9	15
Twenty years and over	7	12	19	.....	.....	.....	60	49	109	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	55	171	.....	.....	.....
Total	116	115	231	116	115	231	822	675	1,497	822	675	1,497
Average duration of insane life (giving years and tenths)				6.4	7.8	7.1	.....	.....	.....	10.8	13.4	12.1

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TABLE No. 12

Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 5 to 10 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
From 10 to 15 years	1	1	2	9	8	17
From 15 to 20 years	8	5	13	100	81	181
From 20 to 25 years	25	18	43	226	186	412
From 25 to 30 years	32	29	61	352	287	639
From 30 to 35 years	34	24	58	370	312	682
From 35 to 40 years	40	25	65	406	317	723
From 40 to 50 years	55	66	121	640	592	1,232
From 50 to 60 years	29	42	71	456	495	951
From 60 to 70 years	19	24	43	252	310	562
From 70 to 80 years	22	15	37	179	189	368
From 80 to 90 years	6	2	8	37	63	100
From 90 to 100 years	.....	.....	.....	6	7	13
Total	271	251	522	3,033	2,848	5,881

TABLE No. 13

Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 20 years	2	3	5	37	22	59
From 20 to 30 years	22	15	37	177	154	331
From 30 to 40 years	15	16	31	173	170	343
From 40 to 50 years	14	14	28	143	103	246
From 50 to 60 years	10	9	19	78	69	147
From 60 to 70 years	.....	2	2	35	19	54
From 70 to 80 years	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10
Total	63	59	122	649	541	1,190

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TABLE No. 14

Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 15 to 20 years	.....	1	1	6	6	12
From 20 to 25 years	5	4	9	17	26	43
From 25 to 30 years	1	4	5	40	32	72
From 30 to 35 years	6	4	10	54	37	91
From 35 to 40 years	13	10	23	81	40	121
From 40 to 50 years	27	21	48	161	117	278
From 50 to 60 years	22	25	47	142	109	251
From 60 to 70 years	18	21	39	143	127	270
From 70 to 80 years	19	21	40	133	119	252
From 80 to 90 years	5	4	9	40	53	93
From 90 to 100 years	.....	.....	.....	5	9	14
Total	116	115	231	822	675	1,497

TABLE No. 15

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1899

DURATION OF INSANITY	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	60	38	98
One to three months	51	49	100
Three to six months	33	33	66
Six to nine months	34	27	61
Nine months to one year	3	11	14
One year to eighteen months	19	17	36
Eighteen months to two years	4	9	13
Two to three years	22	20	42
Three to four years	12	10	22
Four to five years	3	5	8
Five to ten years	16	13	29
Ten to fifteen years	10	7	17
Fifteen to twenty years	1	3	4
Twenty to thirty years	.....	2	2
Not insane*	.....	3	3
Unascertained	3	4	7
Total	271	251	522

* Includes cases of alcoholism, morphia habit, etc.

TABLE No. 16

Showing period of residence in asylum of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1899

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	22	20	42
One to three months	68	64	132
Three to six months	141	327	468
Six to nine months	96	95	191
Nine months to one year	136	93	229
One year to eighteen months	53	66	119
Eighteen months to two years	15	26	41
Two to three years	54	73	127
Three to four years	162	119	281
Four to five years	30	56	86
Five to ten years	159	105	264
Ten to fifteen years	28	34	62
Fifteen to twenty years	1	5	6
Twenty to thirty years	3	2	5
Total	968	1,085	2,053

TABLE No. 17

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

OCCUPATION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Professional: Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc	12	.....	12	92	4	96
Commercial: Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc	39	2	41	432	5	437

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Table No. 17— (*Concluded*)

OCCUPATION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Agricultural and pastoral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	35	.....	35	419	.....	419
Mechanics at out-door vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc	51	.....	51	486	.....	486
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc.	30	.....	30	274	.....	274
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc	5	127	132	79	945	1,024
Educational and higher domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc	.....	91	91	30	1,446	1,476
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, typewriters, etc	.....	3	3	3	31	34
Employed in sedentary occupation:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc	4	19	23	75	218	293
Miners, seamen, etc	6	.....	6	8	.....	8
Prostitutes	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Laborers	75	.....	75	958	.....	958
No occupation	14	8	22	146	151	297
Unascertained	.....	1	1	31	45	76
Total	271	251	522	3,033	2,848	5,881

Table No. 5—(*Concluded*)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		Discharged Recovered During Year			Average Length of Treatment of Recovered Cases (Last Attack)				Died During Year			Transferred to Other Groups			Remaining at Close of Fiscal Year		
					Men		Women										
		Men	Women	Total	Years	Months	Years	Months	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission ..	43	34	77	....	8	....	6	7	10	17	43	40	63	29	30	59
	Second admission.	1	2	3	....	5	....	9	1	1	2	5	6	11	8	3	11
	Third admission..	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2	4	1	5
Mania in acute forms.	First admission...	15	17	32	1	7	....	9	2	4	6	9	14	23	16	19	35
	Second admission.	1	1	2	1	8	....	8	....	1	1	2	1	3	3	3	6
	Third admission..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	2	2	....	2
All other curable forms.	First admission...	1	4	5	1	7	3	2	1	....	....	8	5	13	6	11	17
	Second admission.	1	1	2	....	9	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
	Third admission..	....	....	....	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2

TABLE No. 6

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899						Since October 1, 1888					
	Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment			Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	28	13	41	2	.....	2	230	158	388	10	4	14
One to three months	16	23	39	7	3	10	158	158	316	120	48	168
Three to six months	6	11	17	27	28	55	77	80	157	224	175	399
Six to nine months	6	5	11	10	11	21	45	32	77	119	118	237
Nine months to one year	2	.....	2	5	6	11	26	21	47	48	74	122
One year to eighteen months	1	3	4	8	4	12	17	22	39	76	68	144
Eighteen months to two years	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	9	10	19	14	20	34
Two to three years	1	3	4	1	4	5	11	14	25	20	20	40
Three to four years	2	1	3	1	1	2	6	7	13	14	10	24
Four to five years	1	.....	1	1	1	2	5	5	10	3	3	6
Five to ten years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	8	19	1	1	2
Ten to twenty years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	24	76	.....	.....	.....
Total	63	59	122	63	59	122	649	541	1,190	649	541	1,190

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Table No. 19—(*Concluded*)

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Schoharie	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	.....	.....	.....
Tioga	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	5	.....	5
Warren	.....	.....	.....
Washington	21	.....	21
Wayne	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	114	2	116
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....
Yates	.....	.....	.....
State patients	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' Home	.....	.....	.....
Total	513	9	522

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TABLE No. 20

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1899

COUNTIES	Public			Private		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Albany	109	131	240	1	3	4
Allegany						
Broome	1		1			
Cattaraugus						
Cayuga						
Chautauqua						
Chemung				1		1
Chenango						
Clinton	2		2			
Columbia	43	41	84	2	1	3
Cortland						
Delaware		2	2			
Dutchess	167	143	310	3	4	7
Erie						
Essex						
Franklin						
Fulton						
Genesee						
Greene	24	18	42	1		1
Hamilton						
Herkimer						
Jefferson						
Kings	5	2	7		4	4
Lewis						
Livingston						
Madison						
Monroe						
Montgomery						
New York	38	260	298	1	11	12
Niagara						
Oneida						
Onondaga						
Ontario					1	1
Orange	1	2	3			
Orleans						
Oswego						
Otsego						
Putnam	13	17	30	1		1
Queens	82	75	157			
Rensselaer	165	132	297		1	1
Richmond	49	33	82	9		9

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Table No. 20—(*Concluded*)

COUNTIES	Public			Private		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Rockland	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk	18	11	29	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	37	24	61	.....	1	1
Warren	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Washington	23	19	42	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	167	141	308	2	5	7
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	947	1,054	2,001	21	31	52

REPORT OF STEWARD

To the Medical Superintendent:

The following report of farm and garden products, and stock on hand, for the year ending September 30, 1899, is respectfully submitted:

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS

Apples, barrels	156
Apples, crab, bushels	4
Asparagus, bunches	892
Broilers, pounds	73
Beef, pounds	4,599
Beets, bushels	1,488½
Beet greens, bushels	44
Beans, lima, bushels	1,137
Beans, string, bushels	992½
Beans, lima and string (seed), bushels	15
Chicken, pounds	597
Calves	21
Carrots, bushels	838
Corn, sweet, dozens ears	13,255
Corn, sweet, ears (seed)	3,000
Cabbage, early, heads	9,719
Cabbage, late, heads	7,993
Cauliflower, heads	211
Celery, bunches	15,791
Currants, quarts	163
Cucumbers	65,407
Corn, field, bushels	540
Cornstalks, bundles	16,860
Ducks, pounds	28½
Eggs, dozen	312
Egg plant	1,023
Grapes, pounds	291
orse radish, pounds	596

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Hay, tons	213
Hides, pounds	463
Lettuce, bushels	664
Lettuce, bunches	20,626
Leeks, bunches	2,310
Lard, pounds	2,571
Milk, quarts	153,034½
Mint, bunches	171
Melons, water	1,236
Melons, musk	2,209
Manure, tons	1,200
Onions, early, bunches	8,095
Onions, early, bushels	266
Onions, late, bushels	159½
Onion, early (sets), bushels	20
Okra, bushels	9½
Oats, bushels	700
Pork, pounds	8,781
Peppers	4,395
Pickles, bushels	2½
Parsley, bunches	8,555
Pumpkins	1,745
Parsnips, bushels	143
Peas, bushels	293½
Potatoes, early, bushels	1,246
Potatoes, late, bushels	608
Pears, bushels	41½
Radishes, bushels	443
Radishes, winter, bushels	27
Radishes, bunches	7,618
Rhubarb, bunches	378
Raspberries, quarts	551
Rye, bushels	600
Strawberries, quarts	4,051
Spinach, bushels	244½
Swiss, shard, bushels	515

Squash, early, bushels	189
Squash, late	1,589
Salsify, bushels	23
Sage, bunches	111
Straw, tons	72
Turnips, bushels	1,416
Tomatoes, green, bushels	314
Tomatoes, ripe, bushels	2,175

FARM STOCK

Horses	39
Colt	1
Cows	64
Bull	1
Heifers, two-year-olds	2
Heifers, one-year-olds	3
Heifers, calves	3
Hogs	12
Ducks	66
Hens	65
Chicks	80
Broilers	105

ARTICLES MADE IN MATRON'S DEPARTMENT

Attendants' caps	1,068
Aprons, white, patients	1,382
Aprons, kitchen	1,399
Aprons, carpenters	6
Bureau covers	97
Basket covers	24
Bibs	10
Chemises	1,371
Corset waists	16
Colored shirts	27
Cooks' caps	154
Clothes bags	192

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Dresses	1,890
Drawers	1,412
Dust sheets	12
Dusters	40
Handkerchiefs	80
Hats, trimmed	350
Iron holders	682
Night gowns	372
Neckties, for men	173
Neckties, for women	323
Night shirts	168
Pillow shams	24
Protection sheets	11
Pillow cases	3,864
Roller towels	288
Sheets	2,852
Skirts, canton flannel	972
Skirts, seersucker	1,216
Shrouds	234
Stand covers	60
Shirt waists	2
Shelf covers	24
Sofa cushions, covered	45
Swiss curtains, pair	25
Screens, pairs	6
Sideboard covers	6
Splashers	24
Tablecloths	563
Table napkins	336
Towels, hand	4,156
Towels, bath	5,144
Towels, dish	1,288
Tray covers	51
Table pads	6
Window shades	407
White linen doilies	95

ARTICLES REPAIRED

Pieces	23,206

ARTICLES MADE IN TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Coats	936
Vests	985
Trousers	1,104
Strong suits	80
Linen coats	199
Overcoats	120
Night shirts	50
Dressing gowns	7
Overalls	43
Cooks' coats	108
Kitchen jackets	56
Duck coats for attendants	106

ARTICLES REPAIRED

Coats	2,290
Vests	1,332
Trousers	3,191
Overcoats	325
Strong suits	298

ARTICLES MADE IN SHOESHOPS

Men's elastic shoes, pairs	144
Men's lace shoes, pairs	17
Men's buckle shoes, pairs	178
Men's lock shoes, pairs	37
Men's cripple shoes, pairs	4
Men's boots, pairs	4
Men's slippers, pairs	581
Men's felt slippers, pairs	18
Women's shoes, pairs	234

Women's lock shoes, pairs	14
Women's slippers, pairs	22
Women's felt slippers, pairs	27

ARTICLES REPAIRED

Men's shoes, pairs	567
Men's buckle shoes, pairs	54
Men's lock shoes, pairs	50
Men's leather boots, pairs	28
Men's rubber boots, pairs	58
Men's slippers, pairs	350
Women's shoes, pairs	144

ARTICLES MADE IN BRUSH AND BROOM SHOP

Brooms, No. 6, fancy	668
Brooms, No. 7, fancy	397
Brooms, No. 6, parlor	210
Brooms, No. 7, parlor	92
Brooms, No. 6, ring necks	398
Brooms, No. 7, ring necks	209
Brooms, No. 8, ring necks	616
Brooms, No. 7, stable	27
Brooms, whisk	401
Brushes, scrub, single pointed	332
Brushes, double pointed, scrub	445
Brushes, stove	51
Brushes, sink	326
Brushes, hair	405
Brushes, clothes	22
Brushes, nail	282
Brushes, bath	112
Brushes, floor polishing, small	418
Brushes, floor polishing, large	116
Brushes, pope's head	60

Brushes, special	26
Brushes, shoe, with daubers	240
Shoe daubers	132
Counter dusters	165

ARTICLES MADE AND REPAIRED IN UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT—MATTRESS MAKING, ETC.

Single hair mattresses	1,000
Double hair mattresses	20
Feather pillows	102
Canvas mattresses	33
Hair pillows	940

UPHOLSTERING

Corduroy window seat	1
Plush cushion	1
Footstool	1
Chair, in leather	1
Office chairs, in leather	2
Screens	2
Couch	1
Chairs, in corduroy	2
Double settee, in corduroy	1
Circle divans	3
Corduroy cushions	7
Sofa repaired	1
Easy chair, repaired	1
Couch, in corduroy	1
Piano stool	1
Rockers, in corduroy	4
Patent rocker, in corduroy	1
Side chair	1
Box springs	2
Easy chair, in leather	1
Double settees, pegamoid	4

CHAIR CANING

Large rockers	25
Common chairs	150

MATTING

Brush door mats	125

HARNESS-MAKING, ETC.

Halters	3
Lazy straps, pairs	12
Pole straps, pairs	16
Hame straps, pairs	35
Breeching straps, pairs	4
Cow straps	13
Holdback straps, pairs	17
Single reins, pairs	2
Trunk straps	2
Belly bands	4
Spread straps, pairs	22
Side straps, pairs	4
Ring pieces	1
Felt pads	2
Thill tugs, pair	1
Shoe boil boot	1
Bridles, pair	1
Wagon cushions	8
Quarter boots, pairs	1
Single harness, set	1

HARNESS REPAIRED

Reins, pairs	10
Saddles	11
Halters	5
Traces, pairs	6
Breeching straps, pairs	6
Pole straps	6

Blankets	25
Surcingles	10
Collars	7
Dash boards	1
Belly bands	5
Girths	1
Bridles	5
Lazy straps	2
Whips	7
Hame straps, pairs	2
Collars, relined	9
Harness, sets	6
Muzzles	1
Boots	1

MAINTENANCE PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK

	Payments	Per capita cost
For officers' salaries	$21,830 18	$0 20
For wages	139,914 72	1 31
For provisions and stores	127,204 74	1 19
For ordinary repairs	9,502 37	09
For farm and grounds	10,588 63	10
For clothing	17,642 78	16
For furniture and bedding	11,332 19	11
For books and stationery	2,950 99	03
For fuel and light	36,516 72	34
For medical supplies	3,603 62	03
For miscellaneous expenses	11,088 55	10
For transportation of patients	4,376 37	04
	$396,551 86	$3 70
For manufacturing fund	224 88	.....
Total	$396,776 74	$3 70
Per capita cost for 1898		$3 82

LAWS RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL

Chapter 666 of the Laws of 1856 authorized the Governor to appoint five commissioners for the purpose of selecting a suitable site, on or near the Hudson river, below Albany, upon which to erect a Hudson River Asylum for the Insane.

Chapter 5 of the Laws of 1867 approved of the action of the commissioners in accepting the site of 206 acres of land near the city of Poughkeepsie, tendered as a gift by the citizens of Dutchess county.

Chapter 19 of the Laws of 1867 authorized the city of Poughkeepsie to borrow, on the credit of the city, the sum of $50,000, to pay three-fifths of the amount necessary to purchase the Davies and Roosevelt farms, to be given by said city and county of Dutchess to the People of the State of New York as a site for the Hudson River Asylum for the Insane.

Chapter 33 of the Laws of 1867 authorized the supervisors of the county of Dutchess to borrow, upon the credit of the county, a sum not to exceed the sum of $34,000, to pay two-fifths of the amount necessary to purchase the Davies and Roosevelt farms, to be given by the city of Poughkeepsie and the county of Dutchess to the People of the State of New York as a site for the Hudson River Asylum for the Insane.

Chapter 93 of the Laws of 1867 established and organized the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane.

Chapter 132 of the Laws of 1890 changed the name of said hospital to "The Hudson River Hospital."

Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital

The first meeting of the Board of Managers was held March 28, 1867

NAME	Residence	Date of appointment	Expiration of term	Remarks
Abiah W. Palmer	Amenia	March 19, 1867	March 19, 1873	
William Kelly	Rhinebeck	March 19, 1867	March 19, 1873	
Cornelius R. Agnew	New York	March 19, 1867	March 19, 1873	
Amasa J. Parker	Albany	March 19, 1867	March 19, 1872	
Dr. A. Cook Hull	Brooklyn	March 19, 1867	.....	Died 1868.
Edward L. Beadle	Poughkeepsie	March 19, 1867	March 19, 1872	
George Clark	Newburgh	March 19, 1867	March 19, 1871	
Joseph Howland	Fishkill	March 19, 1867	March 19, 1871	
John P. H. Tallman	Poughkeepsie	March 19, 1867	.....	Mr. Tallman met with managers at their first meeting, but resigned before next meeting and did not qualify.
Cornelius Du Bois	Poughkeepsie	March 19, 1867	March 19, 1871	In place of Mr. Tallman, resigned.
Dr. Wm. C. Benedict	Brooklyn	July 29, 1868	January 25, 1869	In place of Dr. A. Cook Hall, deceased.
Joseph Howland	Fishkill	February 16, 1871	February 16, 1877	Reappointed.
Odell S. Hathaway	Newburgh	March 2, 1871	——— —, 1877	In place of George Clark, term expired.
Charles Wheaton	Poughkeepsie	March 2, 1871	March 2, 1877	In place of Cornelius Du Bois, term expired.
James Roosevelt	Hyde Park	May 11, 1872	March 19, 1873	In place Wm. Kelly, deceased.
James Roosevelt	Hyde Park	April 16, 1873	Resigned, 1878	Reappointed.
Amasa J. Parker	Albany	May 2, 1872	May 2, 1878	Reappointed.
Edward L. Beadle	Poughkeepsie	May 11, 1872	May 11, 1878	Reappointed.
Dr. Frederick D. Lente	Cold Spring	May 11, 1872	May 11, 1878	In place of Dr. Benedict, term expired.
Abiah W. Palmer	Amenia	April 1, 1874	Died, April 16, 1879	Reappointed.
Thomas Newbold	Poughkeepsie	——— —, 1878	April 16, 1879	In place of James Roosevelt, resigned.
Charles F. Brown	Newburgh	July 26, 1877	July 25, 1883	In place of Odell S. Hathaway.
Joseph Howland	Fishkill	July 26, 1877	Resigned, July 25, 1883	Reappointed.
Charles Wheaton	Poughkeepsie	July 26, 1877	July 25, 1883	Reappointed.
Cornelius R. Agnew	New York	April 16, 1873	April 16, 1879	Reappointed.
Amasa J. Parker, Jr	Albany	April 7, 1881	April 7, 1887	In place of Amasa J. Parker, resigned.
Jacob B. Carpenter	Little Rest	April 7, 1881	April 7, 1887	In place of A. W. Palmer, deceased.
Henry M. Taylor	Poughkeepsie	January —, 1897	December —, 1904	Resigned July 1, 1897.
Frank B. Lown	Poughkeepsie	January —, 1897	December —, 1902	
Eugene Howell	Poughkeepsie	January —, 1897	December —, 1900	
Hudson Taylor	Poughkeepsie	January —, 1897	December —, 1901	
Isaac W. Sherrill	Poughkeepsie	January —, 1897	.....	In place of Henry M. Taylor, resigned.
Lewis R. Parker	Albany	January —, 1897	January —, 1899	
Catharine A. Newbold	Poughkeepsie	January —, 1897	December —, 1899	
Myra H. Avery	Poughkeepsie	January —, 1897	December —, 1898	
Grace Carpenter	Poughkeepsie	January —, 1898	December —, 1904	
Lewis R. Parker	Albany	January —, 1899	December —, 1905	Reappointed.

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Treasurers

(*Ex officio Secretary of Board*)

NAME	Date of appointment	Expiration of term
James H. Weeks	Jan. 29, 1867	Jan. 1, 1883
Richard Kenworthy*	Jan. 1, 1882	Feb. —, 1888
Henry W. Gilbert†	March —, 1888	July 1, 1890
Allison Butts	July 1, 1890	.....

Attorney

NAME	Date of appointment	Expiration of term
Henry M. Taylor	July 1, 1897	.....

Superintendents

NAME	Appointed	Resigned
Joseph M. Cleveland, M. D	March 28, 1876	March 28, 1893
Charles W. Pilgrim, M. D	May 1, 1893	.....

Stewards

NAME	Appointed	Resigned
Robert Roberts*	Sept. 8, 1870	Feb. 12, 1885
James M. Morrison	May 6, 1885	Aug. 6, 1885
D. Porter Lord	Dec. 1, 1885	July 1, 1898
Louis P. Gillespie	July 1, 1898	.....

* Died. † Resigned.

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Physicians

NAME	Appointed	Resigned
A. O. Kellogg, M. D	1871	1884
C. H. Langdon, M. D	1875	1880
J. Leonard Corning, M. D	1880	1882
C. H. Langdon, M. D	1882	.....
Frederick Peterson, M. D	1884	1888
Charles E. Atwood, M. D	1884	1888
Theo. H. Kellogg, M. D	1888	1891
Paul E. Tieman, M. D	1889	1890
Francis E. Scratchley, M. D	1889	1890
J. Elvin Courtney, M. D	1890	1891
John J. Kindred, M. D	1890	1891
Ralph W. Parsons, M. D	1890	1893
Caroline M. Pease, M. D	1890	1894
Selwyn A. Russell, M. D	1891	1894
Isham G. Harris, M. D	1891	.....
Thomas E. Bamford, M. D	1893	.....
J. Elvin Courtney, M. D	1894	.....
Emma Putnam, M D	1894	.....
Paul A. Phillips, M. D	1894	1896
F. A. Williams, M. D	1894	1895
H. E. Baright, M. D	1895	1897
Frederick J. Mann, M. D	1895	1898
J. O. Stranahan, M. D	1896	.....
Fred'k T. Clark, M. D	1897	.....
Clarence J. Slocum, M. D	1897	.....
Oswald C. Stackhouse, M. D	1898	.....

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital

AT MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

TO THE

State Commission in Lunacy

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital

MANAGERS

HON. GRINNELL BURT.....*President*, Warwick, N. Y.
UZAL T. HAYES, ESQ.....*Vice-President*, Middletown, N. Y.
JOHN D. STIVERS, ESQ.....*Secretary*, Middletown, N. Y.
JOHN McE. WETMORE, M. D..41 East 29th St., New York.
HENRY L. SLOTE, ESQ.....60 Murray St., New York.
FREDERICK W. DEVOE, ESQ. 101 William St., New York.
HON. J. J. S. McCROSKERY...Newburgh, New York.
HON. WM. K. STANSBURY...Middletown, New York.
JAMES B. CARSON, ESQ.....Middletown, New York.
EDWARD D. TOMPKINS, ESQ. Middletown, New York.
JOHN W. SLAUSON, ESQ.....Middletown, New York.
HON. W. W. SNOW .....Hillburn, New York.
ROBERT B. HOCK, ESQ.....Goshen, New York.

TREASURER

C. MACARDELL, ESQ.....Middletown, New York.

OFFICERS

SELDEN H. TALCOTT, A. M., M. D.,
PH. D.....*Medical Superintendent.*
C. SPENCER KINNEY, M. D..... *First Asst. Physician.*
MAURICE C. ASHLEY, M. D..... *Second Asst. Physician.*
ARTHUR P. POWELSON, M. D..... *Assistant Physician.*
DAVID E. FRANCISCO, M. D..... *Assistant Physician.*
CLARA BARRUS, M. D..... *Woman Asst. Physician.*
ROBERT C. WOODMAN, M. D..... *Junior Physician.*
EDWARD A. EVERETT, M. D..... *Junior Physician.*
MR. HENRY J. LEONARD ..... *Steward.*
MRS. LUCY T. JUDSON ..... *Matron.*
REEVE TURNER, M. D.....*Interne.*

SUPERVISORS

MR. WILBER E. COOK, MISS D. W. COMSTOCK.
MRS. WILBER E. COOK, MISS IRENE BENJAMIN.

CHAPTER 4

REPORT OF MANAGERS

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

Gentlemen.—We take pleasure in presenting herewith to your honorable body the twenty-ninth annual report of the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital, and we respectfully ask that it may be incorporated in your next annual report to the Legislature. This report embodies a brief history of the institution for the year ending September 30, 1899.

INSPECTIONS

It is the duty of the managers to maintain a careful supervision of all the buildings, and wards, and grounds to the Institution. To this end, a visiting committee has been appointed, and the members of this committee are charged with the task of making monthly visits to the hospital, as far as practicable, and reporting to the board at the regular meetings. These reports show the condition of the patients and all parts of the Institution. To sum up for the entire year, we may state that the inspections have been very satisfactory. The members of the committee were all impressed with the neatness everywhere observed, the good ventilation, the excellent management, and the general satisfactory condition in which everything was found. The patients seemed almost universally contented and doing well. At one time during the year the wards were considerably crowded, but this condition was relieved somewhat by the transfer of 25 patients to the Buffalo State Hospital.

EXPENDITURES

The following special expenditures have been made during the past year:

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

1. New heating, Webster system, large buildings...	$8,130 88
2. Metal drying room in laundry	822 08
3. Payments on new silo	343 89
4. Drains and catch-pits for disposal of surface water	310 43
5. Pipe covering to protect steam pipes.....	280 94
6. Poultry house	215 95
7. Inspection of improvements by State officials....	103 25
8. New front in old oven in bakery.....	100 00
9. Spray bath in Grinnell cottage	61 24
Total	$10,368 66

IMPROVEMENTS

While we have put up no new buildings for the accommodation of patients during the past year, we have endeavored to make such repairs and improvements as were most needed and could be effected with a very small amount of money.

The Warren Webster System of Steam Heating, which was placed in all of the large buildings last fall, has worked with remarkable effectiveness. The general average temperature upon the wards throughout the entire winter was about 67.5 degrees. There have been less fluctuations of heat and cold in the wards during the past winter, we think, than ever before. The steam has been circulated through the pipes at about atmospheric pressure, in very cold weather running up to two or three pounds pressure. Heretofore we have been obliged to carry thirty or thirty-five pounds pressure in the steam pipes, in order to effect even a moderately satisfactory condition. The result of high pressure upon steam pipes is the fracture of a good many pipes, especially the old ones, thus causing numerous, annoying and expensive leaks. There have been no fractures of pipes with the Webster system. Formerly we were greatly troubled with noise in the steam pipes, occasioned by what are called "water hammers." This noise has been dispensed with, and is the source of an immense relief to the patients and the workers throughout the hos-

pital. The economy effected by this system, in the use of coal, will amount to over $2,739 per year. By the avoidance of the bursting of steam pipes another economy is effected, and this will net several hundred dollars per year. Thus the entire saving in the heating of the hospital buildings by the Webster system amounts to over $3,000 per annum.

Last year there was considerable discussion as to the best means for providing a suitable water supply at this hospital. During the year the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Middletown has reduced the rates until we now receive one thousand cubic feet of water for the sum of twenty-five cents. This seems to be a reasonable price, the Water Commissioners having given us the same rates as they offer to the largest manufacturers and other concerns that use large quantities of the universal solvent. The only question now to consider is, the maintenance of as high a standard of purity of the water as possible.

In the industrial reports, attached to this report, there will be found a full account of all the minor improvements, and the work accomplished and the results attained in the various departments of the hospital.

NECESSITIES

Each year discloses a need for general repairs to the buildings already erected, if they are to be kept in a proper and sanitary condition. Each year discloses, likewise, a necessity for additional buildings and accommodations for those who are likely to need hospital treatment. It should be the aim of [illegible] to furnish hospital care for all classes of the insane [illegible] the protecting wardship of the commonwealth. [illegible] fill the proper requirements of an institution [illegible] the following:

1. A new building for men, to correspond w[illegible] which is now used for women.
2. A large hospital structure [illegible] of [illegible] th acute insanity. The prop[illegible] [illegible] uld contain every modern app[illegible] cure of mental invalids.

3. A tower for baths, lavatories, waterclosets and slop-sinks, to be attached to Pavilion No. 1. At present the facilities for bathing patients in the hospital wards of Pavilion No. 1 are utterly inadequate. Hence, a tower should be built to correspond with the one already erected and attached to Pavilion No. 2.

4. Solariums should be attached to the cross-halls in Pavilion No. 1, and also to the cross-halls in Pavilion No. 2. Solariums should likewise be attached to the hospital annexes, and to the southwest side of the hospitals in Talcott Hall. These solariums would add greatly to the comfort of the patients, and promote peace and quietness in the hearts of the afflicted, and they would also enhance the chances of recovery in many cases.

5. A suitable cold storage building should be attached to the westerly extremity of the kitchen building. This should be large enough to enable us to preserve butter, fruit, meat, eggs and other perishable articles until they can be used by the patients. It often happens that we can buy large quantities of these perishable articles in the flush of the season at low prices, but so long as we have no facilities for preserving them, we cannot avail ourselves of the opportunity of cheap markets. It would seem to the most casual observer that a cold storage building is a prime necessity in an institution like this.

6. For several years we have been obliged to get along with very little new furniture. The time has come when much of the old furniture is almost worn out, and hence a new stock is needed.

7. In addition to replacing old carpets, and curtains, and lounges, and chairs, and tables, we would suggest that the walls of some of the wards might be decorated with some new pictures, in addition to the old ones, which are sadly familiar to some of our long-continued cases.

8. We should be permitted to purchase twenty or thirty cows, as a necessary addition to the hospital dairy.

9. The kitchen and bakery should receive a replenishing of utensils every year; and the same may be said of the farm, the garden, the engineer's department, and the laundry department.

THE SALARY AND WAGE QUESTION

A good deal of uneasiness has been felt on the part of our officers and employees by reason of a prospective reduction either of salaries and wages, or a reduction in numbers. It seems to be generally conceded that the insane should have the best possible care. This quality of care can only be afforded when the services of the most skilled and most experienced physicians and nurses are secured for the work in hand. A reduction in salaries or wages would result in the retirement of those who are most experienced and valuable, and the substitution of those who are raw to the work, and poorly fitted for the task of caring for sick people. We have been unable to understand the reason for a reduction either of salaries and wages, or numbers. If the State were suffering with financial distress, and a reduction seemed necessary in all departments of the State government, then we feel certain that the workers in the hospital system would submit without a murmur to a general and equitable reduction in all of the State departments. But, as we understand the matter, no reduction of salaries or numbers has been suggested in the State Prison Department, the Canal Department, the Reformatory Department, the Educational Department, or any other department in charge of any of the commissions of the State. The salaries paid to our assistant physicians are very moderate. The wages paid to trained nurses are much smaller than those paid to guards and keepers in our State prisons, and yet the work of the nurse is of a more delicate and trying nature than that which is allotted to the average prison keeper. We read now of an increasing demand for labor in almost every department of human enterprise. We read of increases of wages in many of our factory towns. Such being the case, why should there be any suggestion of a reduction, either of numbers or salaries and wages, by the State of New York at a time like this? We venture to express the hope that the Legislature of this commonwealth will, during the coming winter, see to it that the salaries and wages and numbers of those engaged in caring for the insane shall be

maintained upon the same scale that was established four years ago when times were hard and financial distress prevailed everywhere. The present scale of salaries, wages and numbers was established in what was thought to be a just and proper manner during a period when every dollar seemed to have an especial and peculiar value. Certainly in prosperous times the State should not set the example of lowering a standard of care that was conscientiously established in the midst of hard times.

CHANGE IN THE BOARD

During the past year the following change was made in the *personnel* of the board: The term of service of Mr. C. Macardell as manager having expired, Governor Roosevelt appointed Mr. Robert B. Hock, of Goshen, as his successor. Mr. Macardell served the institution as manager for over six years, and during that time he always manifested a zealous interest in the highest and best welfare of the hospital. He was tenderly solicitous in behalf of the needs of the patients, and he gave freely of his time and energy to a consideration of all questions concerning the advancement, and growth, and improvement of the institution. He still continues to serve the hospital as treasurer.

CONCLUSION

In closing this report, we desire to state that the workers of the hospital have seemed to manifest constantly and faithfully a patient zeal, an earnest purpose, and a lofty spirit of pride in their work; and we wish to thank all who have in any way contributed toward the prosperity of the institution under our charge, and toward the welfare of the inmates who are domiciled therein.

The financial status of the hospital will be found in the treasurer's report, and the results of treatment will be disclosed in the report of the superintendent. Following the superintendent's report will be found the usual statistical tables; also the bureau of information for the benefit of those desiring to send patients here. After the bureau of information may be found the industrial reports, and at the end of all a brief index.

›mit this report, and ask for it a fair and just considera-

Very respectfully

GRINNELL BURT

President

UZAL T. HAYES
JOHN D. STIVERS
JOHN McE. WETMORE
HENRY L. SLOTE
FREDERICK W. DEVOE
JOHN J. S. McCROSKERY
WM. K. STANSBURY
JAMES B. CARSON
EDWARD D. TOMPKINS
JOHN W. SLAUSON
W. W. SNOW
ROBERT B. HOCK

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBE 1, 1899

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., *October* 14, 189

Maintenance Fund

Receipts

Balance on hand October 1, 1898		$11,036
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates Nos. 1 to 12, inclusive	$177,860 78	
From private patients	46,955 31	
From reimbursing patients	11,829 89	
From all other sources	1,986 42	
Total receipts during year		238,632
		$249,669

Disbursements

For officers' salaries	$18,517 30	
For wages	85,105 85	
For provisions and stores	77,254 87	
For ordinary repairs	5,165 19	
For farm and grounds	5,495 13	
For clothing	3,334 15	
For furniture and bedding	4,726 92	
For books and stationery	1,485 70	
For fuel and light	15,409 05	
For medical supplies	1,928 07	
For miscellaneous expenses	5,192 47	
For transportation of patients	1,382 01	
Total disbursements during year for maintenance	$224,996 71	
To State Treasurer, receipts May to September	24,118 04	
		249,11
Balance on hand October 1, 1899		$55

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Special Funds, Appropriations, Chap. 636, Laws 1898

Receipts

From State Treasury, Chap. 636, Laws 1898	$9,459 08

Disbursements

Paid vouchers during year, Laws 1898	9,459 08

Recapitulation

Balance on hand October 1, 1898		$11,036 95
Receipts		
Maintenance fund	$238,632 40	
Special funds for extraordinary improvements	9,459 08	
Total receipts		248,091 48
Total		$259,128 43
Disbursements		
Maintenance fund	$224,996 71	
Special funds for extraordinary improvements	9,459 08	
To State Treasurer, miscellaneous receipts for May to September, inclusive	24,118 04	
Total disbursements		258,573 83
Balance on hand October 1, 1899		$554 60

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

To the Board of Managers:

Gentlemen.—For the twenty-third time I have the honor to present to you the annual report of the Medical Superintendent, and ask that it may form a part of the twenty-ninth annual report of this Institution.

There were in the hospital October 1, 1898, 578 men and 636 women, making a total of 1,214. There have been admitted during the year 108 men and 107 women, a total of 215. There were discharged recovered, 79; improved, 47; unimproved, 33; dead, 82; total, 241. There were remaining in the hospital September 30, 1899, 574 men and 614 women, total 1,188. The average daily population was 1,228. The percentage or recoveries on the whole number admitted was 36.74. The percentage of deaths on the whole number treated was 5.74.

As we have heretofore remarked, the death rate is likely to increase from year to year, on account of the large number of chronic and incurable cases in the hospital at the present time. Many of these will probably make no further history in the hospital records, except by adding to the bulk of the mortuary statistics.

We have admitted during the past 12 months 61 patients over 50 years of age. These do not readily recuperate from their physical diseases and their mental distresses. We have received some old and enfeebled persons from county almshouses, from homes for the aged, and from private houses wherein they were domiciled with their supposed friends. While some of these patients have been enfeebled in mind, and may have been somewhat restless and annoying to those around them, we believe that a little extra care and suitable nursing at home would remove the necessity for transporting these aged and enfeebled persons to a hospital, where they may be kept for only a few days before death supervenes. This matter of sending old and mildly troublesome people to hospitals for the sole purpose of getting rid of a little trouble is a question that ought to receive due consideration and possibly some stringent legal enactments. It might be just as

economical, in the long run, for the overseers or the superintendents of the poor to hire suitable nurses as a public charge to take care of these enfeebled ones in their own homes, instead of sending them to hospitals for the insane. In some instances, a person is committed to a State hospital simply because he has no friends and no means of support, and consequently he is sent here for the purpose of relieving the neighborhood or the town of a little extra burden of care and expense. It seems to me that hiring a nurse for a short time to attend to an indigent person in the place where he lives would be cheaper than to pay the expenses of commitment, of transportation, and of subsequent burial of the patient by the State.

REMARKS GERMANE

Even in these trying times, when the demands of the taxpayer seem to be for a more rigid economy than has heretofore been practiced in the care of the insane, we should strive to make wise and needful improvements all along the lines. We should seek constantly to acquire the best sanitary means for taking care of the sick. We should seek constantly for the betterment of all our hospital work. We think, sometimes, that we need more nurses, and they think they should have better pay. And we think so too; a thoroughly trained and skilled nurse in charge of a large ward should have as good wages as a keeper in a State prison, if not better. The best paid trained nurse at this hospital now receives $396 per year and his board and washing. A keeper in a State prison receives $900 per year. If trained nurses could receive satisfactory compensation, they would be willing to remain for many years in a hospital and devote the best energies of their lives to the care and cure of mental invalids.

Each State hospital medical staff should be permitted and encouraged to conduct its work upon the most scientific and best therapeutic lines. In this hospital we should seek to establish more and more thoroughly the principles upon which it is based. While we have been favored in the past with many opportunities for the accomplishment of good things in behalf of the insane, we

still believe that with a medical staff that is blest with a growing experience, and inspired by a kindling enthusiasm; with trained nurses whose skill is constantly ripening; with improved methods of preparing and serving food; with clothes for the patients that are more fittingly adapted to all the changes of the season, and to the wishes and tastes of those who wear them; and with steadily improving surroundings, we should have increasingly good and satisfactory results. But we cannot always keep our assistants and our trained nurses. Their services are sometimes called for where better pay and emoluments are offered. A call for a more rigid economy puts limitations upon our food supplies and clothing.

The greatest good to the greatest number should be our highest aim while engaged in the care of sick people. Every recent or possibly curable patient should be treated with a view of effecting his restoration to health and home, and no effort should be relaxed in behalf of any case so long as there remains the slightest possibility of recovery.

There should be a marked difference between the maintenance of the chronic insane along strictly economical lines, and the liberal care of the acute insane, with a view of effecting their recovery. The present per capita allowances seem to be adapted very largely to the necessities of the chronic insane. The acute insane need more and finer cuts of meat, and a larger variety of meat products than they sometimes get. They need more fruit, and a greater variety than is usually allowed. They sometimes need more special nursing than can be readily afforded by the present force. They need more aesthetic surroundings and home-like comforts than are thought to be required for the chronic insane. They need more carpets, and curtains, and pictures, and bric-a-brac, and easy lounges, and reclining chairs, and other furniture that is conducive to restfulness and recuperation than we are sometimes able to get for them.

The care of the chronic insane is a public duty and a public necessity, and it should be conducted with a view to such decent comfort as a wise benevolence may suggest on the one hand, and

a rigid economy in the administration of affairs for the benefit of the taxpayer on the other. Even in the mass of the chronic insane there is now and then a case that unexpectedly gets well, and, perhaps, if we would search more diligently, and work more faithfully in behalf of these apparently hopeless unfortunates, we might be rewarded by more frequent changes for the better in their condition.

A distinguished scientist, Professor Atwater, has recently made some statements relative to food for the insane which may be said to apply correctly to some of the quiet and chronic insane. He evidently has failed to comprehend the food necessities of the acute and the restless insane. He seems to fail to remember that the active insane may have been subjected, for weeks and months previous to admission to the hospital, to both mental and bodily strains and exhaustions which are far beyond anything that is ever suffered by the German soldier. The acute insane person may have been sleepless for many weeks before reaching the hospital, and during that time he has been the victim of restless, and uncontrollable, and constant activity. When such a patient is admitted to an institution for the care of the insane, he is found to be suffering with profound exhaustion and anaemia. Moreover, his digestive apparatus is impaired almost to the extent of inanition. To get the stomach to work in a proper manner in such a case requires profound care, and great delicacy and discernment in the selection of food, and liberality in applying it. To rebuild all the wasted muscles of the body, to replump the neurons, and recharge them with the voltaic forces of new energy, requires a much larger quantity and a daintier quality of food than that which is required to maintain the young, carefully selected, healthy, unimpaired German soldier whose digestion is as active and effective as that of an ordinary rhinoceros.

In some of our former reports we have discussed, with the aid of our assistants, the broad and constantly interesting subject of diet for the insane. We have prepared, from year to year, dietary tables which seemed most appropriate and beneficial. These tables have been based, largely, upon experience—expe-

rience which has been gained by constant observation of the insane for nearly a quarter of a century. A theoretical output of the scientific value of calories is an interesting operation. The practical application of food for the purpose of effecting the recuperation of the insane and their restoration to both physical and mental health is another interesting operation. We believe that experience and science should join hands for the purpose of effecting the most beneficial and the most economical results in the care and maintenance of the mentally distressed wards of the State, but we entertain harrowing doubts as to the feasibility of reducing very much the rations now allowed for the acute, or disturbed, or even the chronic insane. After much observation and contemplation upon this subject, we are more than ever inclined to the belief that a liberal diet for the insane should be continued, in order to effect the best and most substantial curative results.

The managers have incorporated in their report a list of the additions and improvements needed during the coming year. I can confidently say that the list contains such items only as might justly and properly be allowed.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL

The means for educating our attendants have been continued as usual during the past year, but the graduating class was very small. During the coming year we shall give the usual lectures, quizzes, and recitations; and we shall also endeavor to have some competent person act as a general teacher and look after the personal interests of each member of the class, thus insuring, as far as possible, the acquisition of such knowledge as may be needed for the final examination, and for the continuance of good work as trained nurses after graduation.

A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT

On March 22nd, last, one of our quiet patients was engaged in cleaning the floor in one of the hospitals, when he became suddenly angered by the abusive speech of a fellow patient, and

struck him on the head with a brush handle, producing a fracture. From this injury the patient subsequently died. A coroner's jury exonerated the authorities of this institution, but nevertheless we deplore the accident, although it seemed to be unpreventable by the attendants in charge. So long as patients are permitted to assist in the performance of necessary work, there will be an occasional risk of injury; but the working patients are all carefully selected from the supposedly harmless, and assigned to duty by members of the medical staff, and the nurses and attendants are enjoined to make every possible effort to prevent the injury of one patient by another.

ENTERTAINMENTS

During the past year the following entertainments have been given for the benefit and enjoyment of our patients:

Concert—Madam Marie Decca, Prima Donna.

Minstrels—Monhagen Hose Company.

Concert—Oxford Musical Club.

Foot ball—Warwick vs. Middletown.

Foot ball—Middletown vs. Goshen.

Thanksgiving Reception.

Christmas Tree Entertainment and Reception.

Band Concert—Twenty-fourth Separate Company Band.

Sleigh rides.

Concert—South Carolina Jubilee Singers.

Lecture—"A Voyage to the Philippine Islands," by Rev. T. F. Clark.

"A Coal Black Lady," by the Tommy Shearer Comedy Company.

"Two Old Cronies," by the Willis Brothers Comedy Company.

Minstrels—DeWitt Fife and Drum Corps.

Vaudeville Specialties—Alma Chester's Comedy Company.

Indoor Baseball.

Band Concert—Ontario and Western Band.

Reading—Lucius Perry Hills, the "Georgia Poet."

Concert and Easter Hop.

Stereopticon Views, Camp Life, Co. I, First Regiment, N. Y. V.

Dr. Arthur P. Powelson, who served as second assistant physician during Dr. Ashley's absence, resumed his former position as assistant physician.

Dr. Clarence A. Potter, junior physician, resigned March 1, 1899, to accept a similar position in the Gowanda State Homeopathic hospital; and Dr. Edward A. Everett, interne, was promoted to fill the vacancy.

Dr. Reeve Turner was appointed interne July 1, 1899.

AN EXPLANATION

In table 4 for the year 1896 the term "subacute mania" was named among the varieties of mania. In 1897 "subacute mania" was stricken out by the Lunacy Commission, and "paranoia" was substituted. Hence we put in, under the head of "paranoia" many cases which had been classified as "subacute mania." The term "paranoia" is a very general term, and may mean almost any kind of insanity, but in recent years it has been somewhat restricted in its scope of meaning. Some physicians believe that paranoia refers simply and solely to cases afflicted with chronic, systematized delusions. Such cases are not likely to recover. The characteristic delusions of paranoia are delusions of persecution, and of self-importance. Many cases of mild mania, properly called subacute mania, cherish delusions of persecution for a time, but some of them give up their delusions, and make good recoveries. Thus it came about that when we admitted cases of mild or subacute mania, cherishing delusions of persecution and wrong, we classified them as paranoia, and subsequently discharged some of them as recovered, because they did get well.

It seems proper that we should give this explanation as to the reason why so many cases diagnosed as "paranoia" have recovered at this hospital. A broad interpretation of the meaning of the term was given in our records, owing to the peculiarity of the situation.

GIFTS OF PERIODICALS

We are again indebted to the editors and proprietors of the Middletown Times, the Middletown Press, and the Middletown Argus; the Independent Republican, of Goshen, the Warwick Ad-

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—MAIN ENTRANCE GATES.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—MAIN BUILDING AND PARK.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—SUN ROOMS AND MAIN BUILDING.

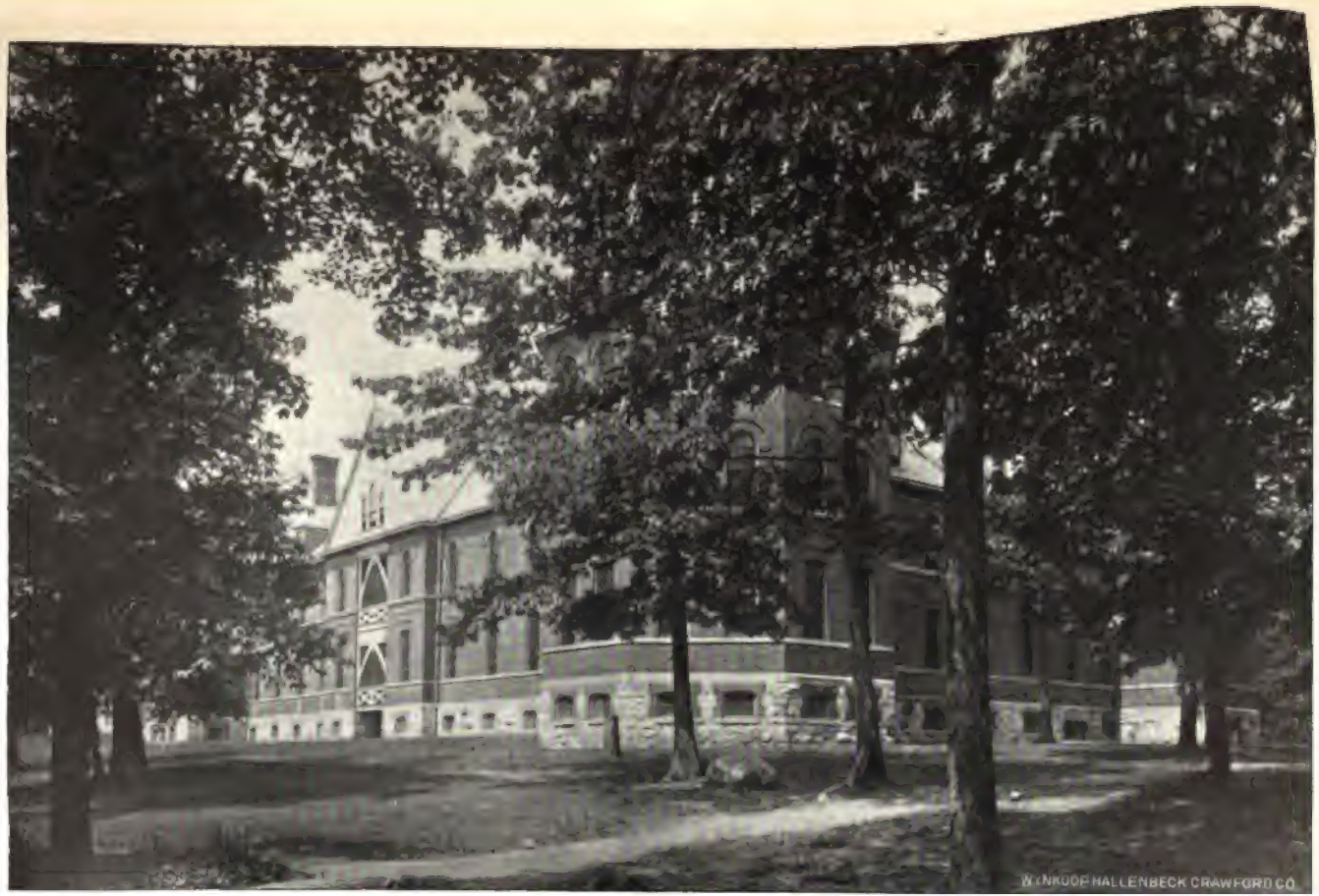
MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—PAVILION NO. 2

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—ANNEXES—NOS. 1 AND 2.

[redacted]

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—BILLIARD ROOM—PAVILION NO. 2.

W. INKOPE HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.


W. KNOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—DAY ROOM—TALCOTT HALL.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—DINING ROOM—TALCOTT HALL.

WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—PAVILION NO. 1.

WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—PARLOR—PIERSON COTTAGE.

WYNKOOP HALL ENBECK CRAWFORD CO

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—ENTERTAINMENT HALL.

vertiser, the Tri-States Union and Gazette of Port Jervis, and the Catholic World Magazine, for bestowing upon our patients during the past year their respective publications.

The following list of exchanges comes to the Conglomerate, and the publications thus received are distributed to the patients on the wards:

Goshen Democrat; Babylon Signal; New Ideas, Philadelphia; Walden Citizen; Waterville Times; Hamilton Republican; Kingston Leader; Ovid Independent; Lancaster Argus; St. John, N. B., Liberty Register; Monticello Republican-Watchman; Canandaigua Messenger; Bath Advocate; Patent Record, Baltimore; Dispatch, Warwick; Morningside Mirror, Edinburgh, Scotland.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Once more I wish to tender my grateful thanks to the Board of Managers for the judicious counsel, and the steady encouragement which I have received from your honorable body. The confidence which you have reposed in me has given me strength to bear the responsibilities of the position which I have so long occupied, and incited me to put forth every possible effort in behalf of the interests of those committed to my charge.

I wish to thank the Commission in Lunacy for their kindly suggestions, and their patient consideration of our various needs. While performing large and burdensome duties in a faithful manner, their hands should be upheld by all who seek the best and noblest ends in the care of the insane.

I wish to thank the officers of this institution for all the work which they have accomplished in behalf of the sick, and for the assistance which has been rendered to me in the performance of public duty. And all the workers who have been faithful and zealous (and fidelity and zeal have been the rule rather than the exception) deserve and herewith receive my most cordial and earnest acknowledgments.

We wish to thank the clergy for their gentle ministrations to the sick. Also we wish to thank the choirs of the various churches for the music furnished to our patients on most of the Sundays of the year.

Above all we desire to render our profound thanks to Him who is the guide and ruler and the beneficent care-taker of us all. Bending only to His will, we push on in the performance of such duties as may lie in our pathway during all the future years of our lives.

Respectfully submitted

SELDEN HAINES TALCOTT

Medical Superintendent

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS INDEX TO TABLES

1. Showing movements of population for the year ending September 30, 1899.

2. General statement October 1, 1899.

3. Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year.

4. Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1899, and since October 1, 1888.

5. Showing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year.

6. Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

7. Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

8. Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

9. Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

10. Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

11. Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

12. Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

13. Showing ages of those discharged, recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

14. Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

15. Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1899.

16. Showing period of residence in asylum of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1899.

Above all we desire to ren... ose admitted during the cu
who is the guide and ruler a... ss.
all. Bending only to His w... atients admitted during the cu
of such duties as may lie i... ss.
years of our lives. by counties and classification
Resp... year ending September 30, 1899.
... by counties and classification
reatment September 30, 1899.

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE No. 1

of population for the year ending September 30, 1899

	Men	Women	Total
ng October 1, 1898	578	636	1,214
ssed during year ending September 30, 1899	108	107	215
original commitments:			
From residences	98	98	196
From county houses on original commitments	7	5	12
transfers from other institutions for insane	3	4	7
l number under treatment during year	686	743	1,429
y average population	583	645	1,228
city of institution	550	518	1,068
harged during the year:			
As recovered	38	41	79
As improved	23	24	47
As unimproved	6	27	33
As not insane	....	....	.....
Died*	45	37	82
le number discharged during the year	112	129	241
aining October 1, 1899	574	614	1,188

* One died, not insane.

17. Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

18. Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

19. Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1899.

20. Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1899.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE No. 1

Showing movement of population for the year ending September 30, 1899

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1898	578	636	1,214
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1899	108	107	215
On original commitments:			
From residences	98	98	196
From county houses on original commitments	7	5	12
By transfers from other institutions for insane	3	4	7
Total number under treatment during year	686	743	1,429
Daily average population	583	645	1,228
Capacity of institution	550	518	1,068
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	38	41	79
As improved	23	24	47
As unimproved	6	27	33
As not insane	....	....	.....
Died*	45	37	82
Whole number discharged during the year	112	129	241
Remaining October 1, 1899	574	614	1,188

* One died, not insane.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 2

October 2, 1898, to September 30, 1899

Date of opening, April 20, 1874.

Total acreage of grounds and buildings	281
Value of real estate, including buildings	$1,137,646 18
Value of personal property	86,700 00
Acreage under cultivation	210

Receipts during year, maintenance fund:

Balance on hand October 1, 1898	$11,036 95
From State treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	177,860 78
From private patients	46,955 31
From reimbursing patients	11,829 89
From all other sources	1,986 42
Total receipts for maintenance	$249,669 35
Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements	9,459 08

Disbursements during year for maintenance:

Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	$18,517 30
Estimate No. 2. For wages	85,105 85
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores	77,254 87
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs	5,165 19
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds	5,495 13
Estimate No. 6. For clothing	3,334 15
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding	4,726 92
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery	1,485 70
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light	15,409 05
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies	1,928 07
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses	5,192 47
Estimate No. 12. For transportation	1,382 01
Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	$224,996 71

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 2—(*Concluded*)

Total miscellaneous receipts returned to State Treasurer, chap. 580, Laws 1899	$24,118 04
Total disbursements during the year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy	$9,459 08
Balance October 1, 1899:	
General maintenance fund	$554 60
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	$3,522
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	$33 per month
Women	$28 per month
Minimum rates of wages paid attendants:	
Men	$20 per month
Women	$14 per month
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population	1 to 9.8
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population	1 to 45.5
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation	30.41
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during the year	$4,500 00

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 3

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year

CAUSES	Year Ending Sept. 30, 1899			Inherited Predisposition		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Moral:						
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc)	8	10	18	2	1	3
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above)	13	22	35	2	9	11
Religious excitement	6	2	8	2	.....	2
Love affairs (including seduction)	1	4	5	1	.....	1
Fright and nervous shock	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Physical:						
Intemperance	18	4	22	1	.....	
Sexual excess	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venereal diseases	2	2	4	.....	1	
Masturbation	11	1	12	4	.....	
Sunstroke	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Accident or injury	11	3	14	2	1	
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parturition and puerperium	.....	5	5	.....	1	1
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Change of life	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Fevers	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Privation and overwork	3	2	5	.....	1	
Epilepsy	3	1	4	2	1	
Other convulsive disorders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of skull and brain	1	.....	1	1	.....	
Old age	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....
Exophthalmic goitre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epidemic influenza	4	1	5	1	.....	
Abuse of drugs	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Loss of special sense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uraemic poisoning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other auto-infection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other bodily disorders and ill health	7	5	12	2	3	

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 3—(*Concluded*)

CAUSES	Year Ending Sept. 30, 1899			Inherited Predisposition		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Heredity	4	9	13	4	6	10
Congenital defect	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	3	26	29	.....	4	4
Not insane	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	108	107	215	24	28	52

TABLE No. 4

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1899, and since October 1, 1888

FORM	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
Mania, acute delirious	1	.....	1	10	.....	11
Mania, acute	33	26	1	712	474	47
Mania, recurrent	9	3	.....	31	22	.....
Mania, chronic	11	.....	3	191	13	32
Melancholia, acute	80	41	8	980	527	72
Melancholia, simple	3	1	.....	3	1	.....
Melancholia, chronic	9	3	8	101	14	51
Alternating (circular) insanity	2	1	.....	14	1	.....
Paranoia	11	.....	.....	165	23	12
General paralysis	10	.....	11	154	.....	127
Dementia, primary	2	1	.....	14	7	.....
Dementia, terminal	27	.....	47	560	.....	321
Epilepsy with insanity	5	.....	1	58	.....	16
Imbecility with maniacal attacks	10	3	1	67	3	5
Idiocy	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Not insane*	2	.....	1	14	.....	4

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

TABLE No. 5

Showing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year

CURABLE CONDITIONS		Present at Beginning of Year			Admitted During Year			Under Treatment During Year		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms..	First admission	63	68	131	25	49	74	88	117	205
	Second admission...	11	14	25	1	2	3	12	16	28
	Third admission....	2	6	8	.....	1	1	2	7	9
Mania in acute forms.....	First admission	41	43	84	21	9	30	62	52	114
	Second admission...	6	11	17	2	1	3	8	12	20
	Third admission....	4	8	12	.....	1	1	4	9	13
All other curable forms.....	First admission	27	27	54	2	3	5	29	30	59
	Second admission...	1	.....	1	1	3	4	2	3	5
	Third admission....	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	5

Table No. 5—(*Continued*)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		LENGTH OF INTERVAL OF COMPLETE IMMUNITY FROM SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY IN CASES PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED RECOVERED—NOW READMITTED.																	
		UNDER 3 MONTHS		FROM 3 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR		FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS		FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS		FROM 3 TO 4 YEARS		FROM 4 TO 5 YEARS		BETWEEN 5 AND 10 YEARS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMMUNITY			
																MEN		WOMEN	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Years	Months	Years	Months
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	1	8
	Third admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	7	6
Mania in acute forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	3	....	5	6
	Third admission	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
All other curable forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	6	3	6
	Third admission.	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	7	6	1	8

Table No. 5—(*Concluded*)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		Discharged Recovered During Year			Average Length of Treatment of Recovered Cases (Last Attack)				Died During Year			Transferred to Other Groups			Remaining at Close of Fiscal Year		
					Men		Women										
		Men	Women	Total	Years	Months	Years	Months	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission...	17	22	39	....	4	....	9	1	3	4	10	8	18	60	84	144
	Second admission.	1	2	3	....	2	1	3	....	....	....	1	1	2	10	13	23
	Third admission..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	5	7
Mania in acute forms.	First admission...	15	11	26	....	5	1	5	1	....	1	4	2	6	42	39	81
	Second admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	4	5	11	16
	Third admission..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	4	8	12
All other curable forms.	First admission...	3	3	6	1	....	5	....	....	....	....	3	2	5	23	25	48
	Second admission.	2	2	4	....	5	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
	Third admission..	....	1	1	....	....	7	6	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	....	3

	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	13	12	25	.....	.....	.....	138	164	302	7	2	9
One to three months	12	7	19	6	3	9	117	141	258	56	58	114
Three to six months	3	8	11	18	10	28	78	83	161	133	161	294
Six to nine months	3	4	7	7	10	17	51	60	111	101	124	225
Nine months to one year	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	8	17	25	70	62	132
One year to eighteen months	2	1	3	4	6	10	30	41	71	56	76	132
Eighteen months to two years	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	6	10	33	33	66
Two to three years	1	4	5	2	1	3	18	19	37	19	30	49
Three to four years	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	12	10	22	10	17	27
Four to five years	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	3	3	6	5	7	12
Five to ten years	1	1	2	.....	2	2	10	18	28	5	16	21
Ten to twenty years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	1	3	4
Not insane*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....	24	23	47	.....	.....	.....
Total	38	41	79	38	41	79	496	589	1,085	496	589	1,085

*Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

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TABLE No. 7

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Specific infectious diseases:						
Septicemia and pyemia	....	.....	....	.....	1	1
Dysentery	....	1	1	.....	1	1
Anthrax	....	.....	....	2	.....	2
Constitutional diseases:						
Arthritis deformans	....	.....	....	.....	1	1
Diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus	....	.....	....	1	2	3
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Diseases of the stomach	....	1	1	.....	4	4
Diseases of the intestines	1	2	3	3	18	21
Diseases of the liver	....	.....	....	1	.....	1
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the nose and larynx	....	.....	....	.....	2	2
Diseases of the bronchi	2	.....	2	5	2	7
Diseases of the lungs	3	2	5	18	28	46
Diseases of the pleura	....	.....	....	1	.....	1
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the heart	1	1	2	14	17	31
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	4	1	5	13	7	20
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the nerves	....	.....	....	.....	1	1
Diseases of the spinal cord	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Diseases of the meninges	....	.....	...	1	2	3
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions)	5	1	6	56	38	94
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental disease	3	3	6	39	31	70
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease	14	20	34	161	95	256
General paralysis of the insane	6	3	9	90	12	102

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 7—(*Concluded*)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
The intoxications; heat-stroke; obesity:						
Alcoholism	....	.....	...	4	1	5
Accident	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Suicide	1	.....	1	4	1	5
Malignant new growths or cancer	2	2	4	6	11	17
Total	45	37	82	424	275	699

TABLE No. 8

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men.	Women	Total
Paternal branch	7	10	17	134	145	279
Maternal branch	9	11	20	166	178	344
Paternal and maternal branches	1	....	1	20	19	39
Collateral branches	7	7	14	101	150	251
No hereditary tendency	79	72	151	1,029	926	1,955
Unascertained	5	7	12	100	108	208
Total	108	107	215	1,550	1,526	3,076

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 9

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CIVIL CONDITION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Single	62	40	102	751	593	1,344
Married	34	57	91	660	724	1,384
Widowed	9	10	19	122	199	321
Divorced	3	.....	3	8	6	14
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	9	4	13
Total	108	107	215	1,550	1,526	3,076

TABLE No. 10

Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

DEGREE OF EDUCATION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Collegiate	7	.....	7	81	23	104
Academic	6	11	17	138	205	343
Common school	80	84	164	1,115	1,104	2,219
Read and write	.....	1	1	26	25	51
Read only	4	4	8	34	32	66
No education	7	3	10	77	65	142
Unascertained	4	4	8	79	72	151
Total	108	107	215	1,550	1,526	3,076

TABLE No. 11

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899						Since October 1, 1888					
	Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment			Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	6	3	9	7	3	10	45	42	87	67	44	111
One to three months	7	7	14	2	2	4	40	39	79	41	24	65
Three to six months	5	4	9	4	2	6	46	19	65	35	13	48
Six to nine months	7	2	9	3	2	5	42	17	59	27	8	35
Nine months to one year	1	1	2	1	1	2	12	13	25	15	14	29
One year to eighteen months	1	4	5	4	3	7	41	27	68	34	22	56
Eighteen months to two years	1	3	4	4	2	6	13	11	24	40	29	69
Two to three years	2	2	4	6	4	10	44	22	66	46	29	75
Three to four years	.....	6	6	3	2	5	24	24	48	25	16	41
Four to six years	4	1	5	2	4	6	25	11	36	46	28	74
Six to ten years	.....	1	1	7	10	17	26	15	41	33	38	71
Ten to twenty years	6	1	7	2	2	4	30	7	37	15	8	23
Twenty years and over	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	13	21	.....	2	2
Not insane*	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	25	14	39	.....	.....	.....
Total	45	37	82	45	37	82	424	275	699	424	275	699
Average duration of insane life (give years and tenths)				6.2	6.1	6.15	.....	.....	.....	5.4	5.8	5.6

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

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TABLE No. 12

Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 5 to 10 years.....	....	....	....	....	2	2
From 10 to 15 years.....	1	....	1	8	6	14
From 15 to 20 years.....	5	2	7	63	49	112
From 20 to 25 years.....	6	5	11	144	120	264
From 25 to 30 years.....	20	10	30	178	178	356
From 30 to 35 years.....	13	21	34	185	206	391
From 35 to 40 years.....	10	14	24	207	177	384
From 40 to 50 years.....	23	24	47	308	355	663
From 50 to 60 years.....	9	20	29	198	222	420
From 60 to 70 years.....	12	8	20	157	126	283
From 70 to 80 years.....	9	3	12	77	68	145
From 80 to 90 years.....	....	....	....	23	14	37
Unascertained	....	....	....	2	3	5
Total	108	107	215	1,550	1,526	3,076

TABLE No. 13

Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 20 years.....	4	2	6	31	41	72
From 20 to 30 years.....	7	10	17	112	144	256
From 30 to 40 years.....	8	12	20	123	152	275
From 40 to 50 years.....	9	7	16	113	134	247
From 50 to 60 years.....	7	6	13	65	75	140
From 60 to 70 years.....	3	4	7	37	37	74
From 70 to 80 years.....	....	....	....	15	6	21
Total	38	41	79	496	589	1,085

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 14

Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 15 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
From 15 to 20 years	.....	1	1	2	2	4
From 20 to 25 years	.....	1	1	11	5	16
From 25 to 30 years	.....	.....	.....	19	11	30
From 30 to 35 years	5	5	10	34	16	50
From 35 to 40 years	3	1	4	44	16	60
From 40 to 50 years	10	6	16	87	59	146
From 50 to 60 years	8	9	17	76	53	129
From 60 to 70 years	7	9	16	73	52	125
From 70 to 80 years	9	5	14	56	47	103
From 80 to 90 years	3	.....	3	21	11	32
Over 90 years	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Total	45	37	82	424	275	699

TABLE No. 15

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1899

DURATION OF INSANITY	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	22	21	43
One to three months	18	22	40
Three to six months	13	18	31
Six to nine months	13	5	18
Nine months to one year	2	1	3
One year to eighteen months	6	3	9
Eighteen months to two years	2	5	7
Two to three years	4	7	11
Three to four years	4	3	7
Four to five years	3	4	7
Five to ten years	9	5	14
Ten to fifteen years	5	2	7
Fifteen to twenty years	.....	1	1
Twenty to thirty years	.....	1	1
Not insane*	1	.....	1
Unascertained	6	9	15
Total	108	107	215

*Includes cases of alcoholism, morphia habit, etc.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 16

Showing period of residence in hospital of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1899

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	6	8	14
One to three months	21	12	33
Three to six months	16	26	42
Six to nine months	8	16	24
Nine months to one year	12	18	30
One year to eighteen months	27	32	59
Eighteen months to two years	25	27	52
Two to three years	34	58	92
Three to four years	43	45	88
Four to five years	43	32	75
Five to ten years	227	236	463
Ten to fifteen years	78	71	149
Fifteen to twenty years	29	26	55
Twenty to thirty years	5	7	12
Total	574	614	1,188

TABLE No. 17

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

OCCUPATION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Professional: Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc.	5	1	6	101	8	109
Commercial: Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.	21	.....	21	304	5	309

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 17—(*Concluded*)

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Agricultural and pastoral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	18	.....	18	230	.....	23
Mechanics at out-door vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc.	12	.....	12	122	.....	12
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc.	14	.....	14	207	1	20
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc	.....	12	12	33	142	17
Educational and higher domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	.....	67	67	24	988	1,01
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.	.....	2	2	.....	23	2
Employed in sedentary occupations:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc.	.....	11	11	.....	76	7
Miners, seamen, etc.	1	.....	1	9	.....	
Laborers	24	.....	24	356	.....	35
No occupation	13	14	27	157	273	43
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	7	10	1
Total	108	107	215	1,550	1,526	3,07

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 18

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

NATIVITY	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
United States	87	77	164	1,214	1,211	2,425
England	1	5	6	44	30	74
Ireland	4	10	14	132	139	271
Germany	7	8	15	85	76	161
France	1	1	2	5	10	15
Scotland	.....	.....	.....	10	12	22
Canada	1	.....	1	8	6	14
Switzerland	2	.....	2	9	3	12
Italy	1	.....	1	5	5	10
Bavaria	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Prussia	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Bohemia	.....	2	2	.....	7	7
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12
Saxony	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Poland	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Austria	1	.....	1	3	3	6
Russia	.....	2	2	1	4	5
China	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Japan	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Isle of Man	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
New Brunswick, N. S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Hungary	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
India	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
Australia	1	.....	1	2	.....	
Holland	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Cuba	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Denmark	.....	1	1	.....	1	
Unascertained	2	1	3	6	2	
Total	108	107	215	1,550	1,526	3,0[illegible]

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, [illegible] parents of 35.70 per cent were both of foreign birth.

In 1.92 per cent the parentage on the paternal side was forei[illegible] while that on the maternal side was native.

In 1.62 per cent the parentage on the maternal side was forei[illegible] while that on the paternal side was native.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 19

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1899

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Albany	.....	1	1
Allegany	.....	.....	.....
Broome	1	.....	1
Cattaraugus	.....	1	1
Cayuga	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua	.....	.....	.....
Chemung	.....	.....	.....
Chenango	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	.....	.....	.....
Cortland	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	3	.....	3
Dutchess	.....	1	1
Erie	.....	.....	.....
Essex	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	.....	.....	.....
Genesee	.....	.....	.....
Greene	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	.....	.....	.....
Kings	4	2	6
Lewis	.....	.....	.....
Livingston	.....	.....	.....
Madison	.....	1	1
Monroe	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	.....	.....	.....
Nassau	.....	1	1
New York	30	7	37
Niagara	1	.....	1
Oneida	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga	.....	2	2
Ontario	.....	.....	.....
Orange	62	2	64
Orleans	.....	.....	.....
Oswego	.....	1	1
Otsego	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	.....	.....	.....
Queens	1	.....	1
Rensselaer	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	.....	.....	.....
Rockland	19	1	20
St. Lawrence	.....	.....	.....

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 18

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

NATIVITY	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
United States	87	77	164	1,214	1,211	2,425
England	1	5	6	44	30	74
Ireland	4	10	14	132	139	271
Germany	7	8	15	85	76	161
France	1	1	2	5	10	15
Scotland	.....	.....	.....	10	12	22
Canada	1	.....	1	8	6	14
Switzerland	2	.....	2	9	3	12
Italy	1	.....	1	5	5	10
Bavaria	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Prussia	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Bohemia	.....	2	2	.....	7	7
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12
Saxony	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Poland	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Austria	1	.....	1	3	3	6
Russia	.....	2	2	1	4	5
China	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Japan	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Isle of Man	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
New Brunswick, N. S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hungary	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
India	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Australia	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Holland	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Cuba	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Denmark	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Unascertained	2	1	3	6	2	8
Total	108	107	215	1,550	1,526	3,076

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 35.70 per cent were both of foreign birth.

In 1.92 per cent the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 1.62 per cent the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 19

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1899

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Albany		1	1
Allegany			
Broome	1		1
Cattaraugus		1	1
Cayuga			
Chautauqua			
Chemung			
Chenango			
Clinton			
Columbia			
Cortland			
Delaware	3		3
Dutchess		1	1
Erie			
Essex			
Franklin			
Fulton			
Genesee			
Greene			
Hamilton			
Herkimer			
Jefferson			
Kings	4	2	6
Lewis			
Livingston			
Madison		1	1
Monroe			
Montgomery			
Nassau		1	1
New York	30	7	37
Niagara	1		1
Oneida			
Onondaga		2	2
Ontario			
Orange	62	2	64
Orleans			
Oswego		1	1
Otsego			
Putnam			
[illegible]	1		
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]	19	1	
[illegible]			

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 19—(*Concluded*)

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Saratoga	.....	1	1
Schenectady	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	1	.....	1
Suffolk	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	15	1	16
Tioga	2	.....	2
Tompkins	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	46	1	47
Warren	.....	.....	.....
Washington	1	1	2
Wayne	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	3	2	5
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....
Yates	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' Home	.....	.....	.....
Total	189	26	215

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TABLE No. 20

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1899

COUNTIES	Public			Private		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Albany	8	6	14	.....	.....	.....
Allegany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Cattaraugus	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cayuga	2	1	3	.....	1	1
Chautauqua	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemung	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Chenango	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Cortland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	2	19	21	.....	1	1
Dutchess	1	.....	1	.....	2	2
Erie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Genesee	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Greene	.....	2	2	.....	1	1
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Kings	17	25	42	11	10	21
Lewis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison	1	2	3	.....	2	2
Monroe	.....	2	2	.....	3	3
Montgomery	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
New York	42	52	94	43	44	87
Niagara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Onondaga	5	3	8	.....	6	6
Ontario	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Orange	137	133	270	16	16	32
Orleans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Putnam	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Queens	23	19	42	5	3	8
Rensselaer	1	1	2	3	1	4
Richmond	11	13	24	1	1	2
Rockland	42	32	74	.....	1	1
St. Lawrence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 20—(*Concluded*)

COUNTIES	Public			Private		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Saratoga	3	7	10	1	.....	1
Schenectady	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Schoharie	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Seneca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Suffolk	38	40	78	1	1	2
Sullivan	42	47	89	3	1	4
Tioga	2	5	7	.....	2	2
Tompkins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	77	75	152	3	2	5
Warren	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Washington	1	2	3	.....	1	1
Wayne	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	10	9	19	1	5	6
Wyoming	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Yates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	481	502	983	93	112	205

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

This hospital receives patients under the same rules and terms of admission as govern other State hospitals.

The following is a brief epitome of laws relating to the insane passed since 1889:

LAWS OF 1895, CHAPTER 381

An act to protect human life. It provides for the construction on the outside of all State hospitals over two stories high, of iron stairways, with suitable doorways leading thereto from each story.

LAWS OF 1895, CHAPTER 335

An act to protect the lives of the inmates of public buildings, of State institutions, and to protect such buildings against destruction by fire. It also provides for the cleanliness of all attics and basements, and the removal of all needless articles.

LAWS OF 1895, CHAPTER 824

An act in relation to the appointment of a committee of the person and property of a lunatic, idiot or habitual drunkard.

SERVICES OF LEGAL PROCESSES UPON INSANE PATIENTS

The superintendent or officer in charge of each institution for the care and treatment of the insane is directed by the Commission not to permit the service of any legal process whatsoever upon any insane patient, except upon the order of a judge of a court of record.

LETTERS TO PATIENTS

If a patient has had a conservator, business manager or guardian of his person appointed, all mail matter addressed to su person should be delivered to such conservator, business ma ager or guardian, or according to the latter's direction. In c a person be adjudged insane or an imbecile by a court, and be confined in an asylum by order of a court, and there be

conservator, business manager or guardian of his person lawfully appointed, then mail matter addressed to such person may be delivered to the keepers of the asylum.

CONVEYANCE OF PATIENTS TO HOSPITAL

All town, county or city authorities, before sending a patient to a hospital, must see that said patient is in a state of bodily cleanliness, and provided with new clothing throughout, including shoes and hat. Between the months of November and April, both inclusive, there shall be provided, in addition to the foregoing, a suitable overcoat for male patients, and a suitable shawl or cloak for female patients; also gloves or mittens. Whenever practicable, a notice, in advance, by writing or telegraph, should be sent to the Medical Superintendent of the hospital, of the coming of the patient. The removal of a patient should never be attempted while suffering from severe bodily disease, or the infirmities of old age.

PAROLING PATIENTS

The superintendent of the hospital, upon the request of friends, may grant a parole to a patient not exceeding thirty days, provided in his judgment the patient is not homicidal, suicidal, destructive, or dangerous to himself or others.

PATIENTS ADMITTED UNDER SPECIAL AGREEMENT

Patients who are residents of the State, other than poor and indigent insane persons, may be admitted by the superintendent under special agreement, when there is room for such insane therein. But no patient shall be permitted to occupy more than one room, nor shall any patient, his friends or relatives, be permitted to pay for his care and treatment more than ten dollars per week. The amount agreed upon for such maintenance shall be secured by a properly executed bond, and bills therefor shall be collected monthly.

Rates for private patients are from five to ten dollars per week. The friends of reimbursing patients pay $3.75 per week.

FORMS OF COMMITMENT

Blank forms of commitment, together with initial history blanks, are furnished by the hospital when so desired and deemed necessary.

VISITING DAYS

The relatives of patients are admitted to visit the institution and its inmates every day, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., excepting legal holidays, Saturdays, Sundays and Monday forenoons. General visitors are admitted Tuesdays and Thursdays between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m.

All correspondence, relative to patients, should be addressed to Dr. Selden H. Talcott, Medical Superintendent, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL REPORTS

(a) Report of Matron.—The matron reports the following list of articles made and repaired in the sewing rooms during the past year:

Aprons	1,165
Bandages	1,378
Bath caps	6
Bed rings	3
Bibs	98
Blueing bags	48
Body straps	17
Bureau covers	49
Burial suits	31
Case for instruments	1
Chemises	217
Clothes bags	427
Clothes-pin bags	9
Coffee bags	14
Coffee strainer	1
Counterpanes	2
Curtains	13

Cushions covered	10
Drawers, pairs	270
Dresses	317
Holders for laundry and kitchen	271
Jelly bags	5
Mending pieces	15,483
Mitts, pairs	57
Napkins	102
Night dresses	360
Pillow slips	2,193
Pillow shams	13
Pillow slips, rubber	16
Protection sheets	96
Protection waists	7
Stands spreads	5
Sheets	4,116
Skirts	277
Shirts, night	751
Shirts, colored	184
Shirts, dress	79
Tablecloths	144
Table spreads	6
Towels	4,419
Tray cloths	6
Waists	10
Wash cloths	5

One hundred and twenty-four bags of rags have been sorted. These rags have come from the laundry, the sewing-rooms, and the various wards. Cloths for cleaning purposes have been saved; also buttons, buckles, etc., for future use.

Canning and pickling department:

Catsup, quarts	764
Chili sauce, quarts	134
Cucumbers, small, quarts	128

Cucumbers, salt, pounds	18
Cucumbers, pickled, pounds	5
Currant jelly, pints	72
Currants, canned, quarts	15
Green tomato, gallons	50
Peaches, quarts	46
Pears, canned, quarts	22
Pear marmalade, quarts	9
Strawberries, canned, quarts	22
String beans, pickled, quarts	20
Raspberries, canned, quarts	46
Tomatoes, quarts	7,396

(b) Engineer's Report.—During the year ending September 30, 1899, the engineer and his assistants have kept the boilers, pumps, engines, kitchen utensils, laundry machinery, water, sanitary and heating systems, electric lighting system, and all electrical apparatus in repair and in addition we have made the following improvements:

A new spray bath and water-closet has been put in the laundry cottage; also a new spray bath has been placed in the basement of Annex No. 2. The lavatory in ward 12 has been reset with new Dougherty self-closing bibbs, the bath tub reset, a new spray bath put in, and new lead waste pipe from lavatory in hospital wards 8 and 10. A new three-basin lavatory has been put in ward 29. The lavatory in ward 28 has been reset with new lead waste pipe and Dougherty self-closing faucets. A system of water supply has been put in at the piggery, with six hose bibbs. Connections have been made and water has been put into the hennery. Five hundred feet of 4-inch cast-iron pipe have been run from Annex No. 2 to the barn branch, to take the place of the 2½-inch pipe formerly in use. This has been done to give us better fire protection at barns and cottages. A new hydrant has also been added. A new water-closet has been put in the laundry. A Giant hot-water heater has been added at the Female Nurses' Home. A new vegetable steamer has been put into the kitchen, and two

new sinks in the pantry have been piped. The new bakery has been arranged for steam heating, and a new 80-gallon kettle put in and piped. We have introduced the Warren Webster System of steam heating in the laundry cottage, with an extra new system of pipes and radiators, and now have it running on our general system of heating. Five new Powers No. 8 hot water temperature regulators, for hot water boilers, have been put in as follows: In the main building, kitchen, Pavilion No. 2, and Annexes Nos. 1 and 2. New brass steam coils have been put in hot water boilers in kitchen. Three radiators have been put in ward 30 and nine new radiators in Pavilion No. 2, one in Main building, and four in Talcott Hall. Wiring and bells for waiter service have been put in ward dining-rooms from Nos. 18 to 24, inclusive; also in wards 28 and 29. The wiring on wards 28 and 29 was of twin conductors, put up in conduit or tubing of paper, and was becoming defective. This has been taken down, and a separate wire put up in porcelain cleats. Seven new stations for watchmen's time detectors have been put in as follows: One outside of Pavilion No. 1 hospital, one in ward 10, two in ward 12, and one in ward 13; the last five being in Talcott Hall. New lights have been put in, and changes made from time to time, to meet the requirements of the occasion. Everything has been kept in good shape, and is now in good working order.

We would suggest the following improvements for the coming year: The piping and the location of machinery in the dynamo room should be changed so as to run parallel with line shaft in laundry. This will allow us to dispense with our present laundry engine. We can then run our laundry with the same engine that runs our day lighting. This will permit us to run our laundry and day lights with one engine. Under the present system we are using two. Then with our 1,300 light dynamo and engine, suggested by the State Commission in Lunacy, at a recent visit, and using our old engine as an auxiliary, we will be in condition to furnish a better and more economical lighting service. Our dynamo engines are now connected with steam from three of our six boilers. This should be changed so that we could use any

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—FARM HOUSE AND NURSES' HOME FOR MEN.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—KITCHEN.

HIDDLETOWN STATE HOSPITAL, HIDDLETOWN, PENNA.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—GENERAL VIEW IN LAUNDRY.

WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—RESERVOIR PLAZA.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—BARNS.

OTISVILLE
MEDICAL LIBRARY
SANATORIUM

or all of them. Our present exhaust pipe runs overhead. It is too small. We should have a larger-sized exhaust pipe running from dynamo room to boiler house under the floor. Our dynamo room has a common cement floor. This is very hard to keep clean; a glazed brick floor should be substituted. Such a floor would add very much to the looks of the room. The dynamo room should have a new steel girder slate roof. This would not be combustible. The present roof is in bad shape. I submit herewith blue print plan No. 1, showing dynamo room as it is at present. Plan No. 2 shows the room as it will look after the change is made.

We would also recommend that the superintendent's house and the five cottages should be installed with the Webster System of Steam Heating. This system has proved very satisfactory and economical during the last year. This would give us one general system of heating, and would dispense with the small boilers now in use at the cottages. We trust that in the near future we may be given new water closets and new plumbing in Pavilions Nos. 1 and 2.

(c) Carpenter's Report.—The carpenter reports the following new work and repairs.

Put in new plank floor in basement.
New base moulding in eight bedrooms.
New trimming in photographer's room.
Ten new clothes hooks.
Two new door sills.
One new shelf for steam trap at boiler house.
New batting on pig pen.
New door in cow barn.
Made fifty-three shipping boxes for medicine.
Two new clothes carts for the laundry.
One new table.
Thirty-four new shades.
New casing on one b
New chair mou 23.
Four new b

New woodwork on mangle in the laundry.
Two new window frames.
New lock on shoe closet.
New floor in superintendent's house.
New baseboard in ward 8; six new closet seats.
Six new shelves.
New bottom in refrigerator.
Put in base mouldings in seven bedrooms.
Built new hennery, 12x60 ft. on farm.
New seat in one settee.
One new towel rack.
Two new tankboards.
Two new stand tops.
New glass front in piazza of Talcott Hall.
New frame work for wash bowls.
Tinned back of dish closets in wards 4, 6 and 8.
New slop-sink and floor in laundry cottage.
New frame for wash bowl in laundry cottage.
Two new step-ladders.
New trimming in nine sleeping-rooms.
One road scraper.
New parquet floor in dormitory and sitting-room in ward 15.
New parquet floor in dormitory in ward 16.
New roof in water-closet in laundry.
Twelve new window stops.
Six new doors.
Thirteen sets of new shade fixtures.
New drop boards in hennery.
One new clothes closet.
One new sink.
Two new swinging gates.
Cut opening in barn and made door for same.
Two new hoods over doors in cottages.
New starch board for laundry.
New silo, 24x24.
New sink in kitchen.

New top on sink.

Two new door casings for milk cellar.

Sixteen pairs of blinds for nurses' home.

Sixteen new stop beads.

New door casing and door in engineers' apartments.

Upholstered one cot, twenty-eight sofas, one tete-a-tete, one bath cot, eight settees, twenty-eight chairs, six doors in chapel, and three wagon cushions.

Three hundred and twenty-six panes of glass were put in, and 894 chairs and rockers were repaired; also, 85 stands, 96 sash cords and sash chains, 148 shades, 21 closets and seats, 18 commodes, 20 bureaus, 22 settees and couches, 18 doors, 61 windows and casings, and 11 old floors were repaired. Many other general repairs have been made throughout the institution and outbuildings.

(d) Mason's Report.—The following is a brief account of the work performed by the mason during the past year:

Raised subway eight inches and relaid flag covering; built twelve catch basins and repaired three. Cut in three man-hole plates in subway; cemented floor in bath-room in Annex No. 2 basement, and connected same with drain; cut drains in basement of Hospital No. 2. Laid cement floor and drain in eye infirmary in basement of Main Building; put in cement floor and drains in laundry cottage, water section; relaid bath-room floor in ward 12, and cemented side walls six feet high. Plastered six rooms in ward 12; repaired bath-room floors in wards 4 and 5. Put in four catch basins at piggery, one near Annex No. 2, and one at kitchen. Put in cement steps at Grinnell and Pierson cottages; built foundation for new silo; put in cement floor in kitchen at Pierson cottage, and laid two new drains in the same.

Aside from the foregoing, the mason has repaired the walls throughout the institution wherever necessary; also the cement floors, the foundations of the various buildings, the chimneys, the cement walks, etc.

(e) Painter's Report.—The following is a brief summary of the work performed by the painter and his assistant during the year ending September 30, 1899:

The side walls in 36 rooms in the various wards were painted in light and dainty colors, and finished with an ornamental border. The ceilings were kalsomined, and all the woodwork varnished. Two hospital wards were likewise treated in the same manner, and the floors in all the hospital wards have been repaired and put in good condition.

Six dining-rooms were painted and varnished; also the adjoining pantries.

Seven bath-rooms have been given two coats of paint each, and finished with a border. Some of the bath-rooms were marbleized five feet high.

The water sections in Pavilion No. 1 have been painted white, also the clothes room in Annex No. 2 have been enameled white, and the shelves and drawers numbered.

Three hundred and ninety-seven beds were enameled white, and many radiators and pipes have been bronzed.

The back stairs in Pavilions Nos. 1 and 2, also the back stairs in the annexes, have received two coats of paint, and finished with an ornamental border. The elevator shafts have been painted; also the storm sheds and tin roofs, and eight pairs of outside blinds on the Nurses Home for Men.

The pipes throughout the basement have received a coat of asphaltum. The boiler fronts and the pipes in the boiler house have received two coats of paint, and the dome on the deep well one coat.

The laundry cottage was thoroughly renovated. Twenty-five rooms and two halls were painted, and finished with an ornamental border. The ceilings were kalsomined, the radiators and pipes bronzed, and all the woodwork painted. One hundred and twenty-three pairs of inside blinds in this cottage received two coats of paint.

Two rooms in the house occupied by the florist were papered, and the ceilings kalsomined. Also, one room was painted, and the woodwork in the three rooms was painted.

Eighteen panes of glass were frosted.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

The paneled oak floors throughout the institution have received, whenever necessary, a coat of shellac or "Supremis" varnish. The Georgia pine floors have been varnished when necessary, and many of the bed-room floors have been painted.

Aside from the above, much time has been spent in "touching up" the walls throughout the institution, and keeping them in good condition.

(f) Farmer's Report. The following is a report of the farm products during the past year:

Apples, barrels	114
Beef, pounds	1,580
Broilers, pounds	278
Cabbage, heads	12,000
Calves raised	7
Calves sold	17
Calves slaughtered	4
Calves' skins sold	5
Chickens raised	625
Cider, gallons	450
Citron, pounds	280
Corn, sweet, ears	30,555
Corn, field, bushels	120
Corn, pop, bushels	3
Corn fodder, tons	240
Ducks raised	77
Eggs, dozens	2,022 8-12
Hay, tons	70
Melons, musk	942
Melons, water	230
Milk, quarts	118,922
Millet, tons	6
Pigs sold	31
Pork, pounds	50,791
Potatoes, bushels	402
Pumpkins, pie	735
Pumpkins, field	620

[illegible]

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL

TO THE

State Commission in Lunacy

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899

CHAPTER 5

Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Managers of the Buffalo State Hospital

---

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

Gentlemen.—The managers of the Buffalo State Hospital herewith present their report for the year ending September 30, 1899.

Very respectfully

JOSEPH P. DUDLEY
DANIEL H. McMILLAN
THOMAS LOTHROP
JAMES ATWATER
MRS. JESSIE H. JEWETT
MRS. ESTHER K. McWILLIAMS
SHELDON B. BROADHEAD

BUFFALO, *October*, 1899

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SHELDON B. BROADHEAD

BUFFALO, *October*, 1899

OFFICERS

MANAGERS

JOSEPH P. DUDLEY ..... Buffalo.
DANIEL H. McMILLAN ..... Buffalo.
THOMAS H. LOTHROP ..... Buffalo.
JAMES ATWATER ..... Lockport.
MRS. JESSIE H. JEWETT ..... Buffalo.
MRS. ESTHER K. McWILLIAMS ..... Buffalo.
SHELDON B. BROADHEAD ..... Jamestown.

RESIDENT OFFICERS

ARTHUR W. HURD, A. M., M. D. ..... Superintendent.
HENRY P. FROST, M. D. ..... First Assistant Physician.
GEORGE G. ARMSTRONG, M. D. . Second Assistant Physician.
WALTER H. CONLEY, M. D. ..... Assistant Physician.
HELENE KUHLMANN, M. D. ..... Woman Physician.
JOSEPH B. BETTS, M. D. ..... Assistant Physician.
EDWIN A. BOWERMAN, M. D. ..... Assistant Physician.
CHRISTOPHER J. PATTERSON, M. D.,
Junior Assistant Physician.
EDWARD G. ALDRICH, M. D. .... Junior Assistant Physician.
WILLIAM J. O'DONNELL, M. D. ..... Medical Interne.
JOHN E. CULP ..... Steward.
FLORENCE A. SEELEY ..... Matron.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

JOSEPH P. DUDLEY ..... President.
SHELDON B. BROADHEAD ..... Vice-President.
JOHN X. WILLIAMS ..... Acting Secretary and Treasurer.
(MORTON K. McMILLAN, appointed October 18, 1899.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THOMAS LOTHROP, M. D., *Chairman.*
MRS. JESSIE H. JEWETT, JAMES ATWATER,
DANIEL McMILLAN.

COMMITTEE ON TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS

MRS. ESTHER K. McWILLIAMS, *Chairman.*
DANIEL H. McMILLAN, THOMAS LOTHROP, M. D.

COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS

MRS. JESSIE H. JEWETT, *Chairman.*
JAMES ATWATER, MRS. ESTHER K. McWILLIAMS.
JOHN E. POUND, *Attorney.*

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS

The managers of the Buffalo State Hospital in accordance with the Insanity Law of 1896, hereby present to the State Commission in Lunacy their report for the year ending September 30, 1899.

The managers are pleased to be able to report that the affairs of the hospital have progressed this year in a uniformly successful and efficient manner. Although we have received 413 patients by transfer this year, and the institution is in some of its wards crowded in consequence, yet the demands upon the capacity of the institution have been so far well met, and the patients have been comfortably and properly cared for.

At the same time it is to be hoped that this need for room will soon be relieved by the completion of buildings in process of erection in other parts of the State and some of this crowding may be relieved. Up to the present time, however, this accumulation seems to be necessary for the welfare of the insane of the State, as a whole, and to accommodate other sections, and we have cheerfully undertaken the added burden.

The population of the institution September 30, 1898, was: Men, 635; women, 877; total, 1,512. There were admitted to the hospital during the year, 393 men, 413 women, total 806. Of this number 182 men, 231 women, total 413, were transfers from other institutions. September 30, 1899, the population was: Men, 821; women, 991; total, 1,812; showing an increase of, men, 186; women, 114; total, 300. There were discharged 506.

The managers report that they have held the four regular quarterly meetings, provided for in the by-laws of the institution, during the year, and have transacted the usual business which has come before them. In addition, the executive committee reports that they have held 12 meetings during the year, have considered matters of emergency which have been reported to them by the Superintendent and have regularly opened bids for coal, meat, flour, butter, eggs, etc., this being the system which has been in practice for several years and which secures low prices, active competition and goods of good quality where in-

spection is thorough. The importance of constant inspection is fully appreciated by the hospital authorities and insisted upon by the managers.

The sub-committee on grounds has made a report at each quarterly meeting and has been the most active of the sub-committees during the past year; the necessity of providing walks, parks, shaded lawns, etc., for the increased number of patients being fully realized by them. Every effort has been made to meet the demands. It is felt by the managers, owing to the encroachments of the city and the increased number of patients, that much of the hospital grounds must now be given up for recreation purposes and less used as a farm. We have the past year set out large quantities of small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, etc., together with fruit trees, thus combining light gardening and fruit raising with the recreation grounds, affording a pleasant occupation for the patients and a valuable return to the hospital as well. This planting of small fruit trees will be much extended the coming spring.

The appearance of tuberculosis in the herd of cows in June determined the managers to put into effect what has been contemplated for some time, viz.: the gradual abolition of the herd, in view of the fact that the farm, and consequently the pasturage, had become much restricted. But six cows out of the 64 were found to be affected, and those six were destroyed. The herd has been allowed to decrease in number each month at the ordinate rate, no new cows being added. It is expected that at the present rate of consumption, without further addition, the herd will be disposed of by January of the coming year.

Milk is supplied by two contractors, the source of supply being inspected by the steward of the hospital, and is bought as cheaply as it could be produced here. The quality is excellent.

The committee appointed last year by the managers to secure a farm in the neighborhood was unable to secure a suitable farm for a sufficient length of time, within proper distance. The necessity for this has largely disappeared, however, with the prospective abolition of the herd of cows and the removal of the swine

from the premises, which arrangement, it is to be hoped, can be effected during the coming winter.

The managers would make the following requests and recommendations for the coming year, some of them being a repetition of former years, and we would urge their adoption by the State Commission in Lunacy:

Two fire-escapes, women's wards, buildings F and G..	$1,803 00
Replumbing buildings B, C, D and E.....	3,000 00
Laundry extension	1,800 00
Laundry engine	700 00
Outside hydrants	1,000 00
Pipe line to workshop.....	725 00
Wooden fence, Elmwood building.....	400 00
Heating steward's cottage	275 00
Superintendent's residence	10,000 00
Staff residence	13,000 00
Chapel and amusement hall.....	18,000 00

One item which was asked for last year, namely, "the conversion of the three upper floors of the administration building into dormitories for quiet patients" at a cost of $12,000, has been omitted from the list this year, as these changes could not be begun until other necessary buildings have been completed and would probably not fall within the year. The item for chapel and amusement is placed at $18,000. It is believed, however, by the managers that consultation with the State Architect might result in devising a plan of moderate cost, by which the chapel and amusement hall might be built as separate structures.

The managers are called upon to announce, with regret, the death of the Hon. Elias S. Hawley, the secretary and treasurer of this hospital board. Faithful, untiring, conscientious in the performance of his duties, he has been an efficient officer of the institution for 16 years. He had a long life of usefulness in the city of Buffalo, and in adding their testimonial to his worth and sterling character, the managers feel that they are only repeating what has been so well said of him by others.

The managers held a special meeting upon the occasion of his death and appointed a committee to report suitable resolutions at the next regular meeting. The resolutions follow:

MEMORIAL

The board of managers of the Buffalo State Hospital, having been convened to express their profound sorrow in the death of Elias S. Hawley, who, for upwards of 16 years, has been secretary and treasurer of the board, do make the following record of their appreciation of his character:

In the death of Mr. Hawley both the institution and the community suffer a profound loss. He was indeed no common man. He was of a strong type; integrity, firmness and fidelity were his marked qualities; in him manhood sat supreme. In the character all men accorded him was found an inspiration, and in his example a lesson in life which is as enduring as his memory. Good and true, his name stands for that which humanity emulates; of the utmost purity of character, his life illustrates the walk of the upright man.

We bow with sincere sorrow at his passing from our midst and sincerely regret that he will meet with us here no more forever.

To the institution he gave the full measure of his ability, and to a conscientious regard of duty to be discharged, he contributed the excellence of a conservative judgment.

To the bereaved family we extend our sympathy in their great sorrow and direct that a transcript of this minute from the records be transmitted to them as a mark of our respect for his memory and our condolence with them in their grief.

Dated, Buffalo, October 17, 1899.

The managers also have to report the resignation from the Board of Mr. Frederick P. Hall of Jamestown. He had urged his resignation before but it was not accepted and he was re-appointed.

Pressing business affairs however made it imperative that he should resign and his resignation was finally accepted by the Governor. His place was filled by the appointment of Mr. Shel-

don B. Broadhead, also of Jamestown. Mr. Hall served more than the term of service (six years) as a member of the Board, and the managers feel that the State has lost an efficient, intelligent and conscientious public servant in his retirement, and the managers themselves a helpful associate.

The managers feel that the medical work of the institution has been carried on during the present year successfully. Notwithstanding the large access of chronic patients, there has been a gratifying number of recoveries, and the comfort and care of those who are not recoverable have been conscientiously and successfully striven for.

To the medical officers and to the employes generally who have worked faithfully and conscientiously during the past year, the managers tender this recognition of their services.

JOSEPH P. DUDLEY
DANIEL H. McMILLAN
THOMAS LOTHROP
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JAMES ATWATER
SHELDON B. BROADHEAD

CHAPTER 5

Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Managers of the Buffalo State Hospital

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To the State Commission in Lunacy:

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Very respectfully

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BUFFALO, *October*, 1899

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Board of Managers of the Buffalo State Hospital:

The Superintendent hereby respectfully makes this the twenty-ninth annual report of the operations of the institution for the year ending September 30, 1899:

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE HOSPITAL

Movement of Patients

	Men	Women	Total
Patients in hospital September 30, 1898..	635	877	1,512
Admitted during the year.....	393	413	806
Total	1,028	1,290	2,318
Discharged:			
Recovered	35	51	86
Improved	48	54	102
Unimproved	45	125	170
Died	64	61	125
As not insane (inebriates, etc.).....	15	8	23
Total	207	299	506
Remaining in hospital September 30, 1899	821	991	1,812

Maximum number under care, 1,813.

Minimum number under care, 1,508.

Daily average under care, 1,687.

Percentage of recoveries to number of new admissions, 21.12 per cent.

Percentage of recoveries to average population, 5.16 per cent.

Percentage of recoveries to number discharged, 17 per cent.

Percentage of recoveries to number discharged, exclusive of deaths, inebriates and transferred, 48.59 per cent.

Percentage of recoveries to number of admissions, 10.67 per cent.

Percentage of recoveries on recoverable cases admitted, 49.71 per cent.

MEDICAL SERVICE

I am pleased to be able to report another year of successful, quiet prosecution of our work. As will be seen by the tables the population has been, by transfer of patients from other hospitals, largely increased, so that this year closes with a larger population in the institution than ever before. A portion of the patients transferred came from the Manhattan State Hospital and we also received a number from Rochester and Matteawan, the transfer in the first instance having been made necessary by the giving up of certain buildings and in the latter two instances because of overcrowding. While the large wards here have seemed to afford an inviting field for expansion so far, yet we have now reached a point where we feel that our condition can be but little better than that which these transfers are intended to relieve, and it is anticipated that no further calls will be made upon us to take from other institutions while our present population remains at its high mark. It is somewhat discouraging, however, to receive this class of patients and thus add to our numbers without adding to our recoveries. That we have been able to care for so large a number of patients in wards, many of them much crowded, without serious accident or disaster for the past year, speaks well for the conscientious care and watchfulness on the part of the medical staff and attendants. Notwithstanding the fact that our district for public patients consists only of Erie, Niagara and Wyoming counties, yet it will be seen that our number of admissions received from this district remains quite high.

The proportion of recovered, however, based on the number of new cases admitted shows a slight increase over last year. The percentage as based on general average population, however, must show a decline, as so much of our increase consists of chronic, unrecoverable cases.

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

The year has been characterized by quiet, hard, efficient work on the part of the medical staff. The Elmwood building has been in use as an acute hospital building, as well as an infirmary, during the second year of its existence, and with its clinical amphitheater and laboratory has rendered our work more satisfactory, efficient and gratifying from a scientific standpoint.

During the past year the laboratories, one in the main building and one in the Elmwood building, have been equipped for work in physiological chemistry and general pathology. Besides the regular routine examination of urine in all cases on admission and the examination of blood and sputa in such cases as are indicated, considerable work has been done in more extended examination of urine, for sulphates, urates, phosphates, etc., quantitatively in epilepsy and the acute insanities, and in some cases the stomach contents have been examined. About forty autopsies have been performed and specimens in each case have been preserved by modern methods and kept for microscopical examination. Brains have been examined by the methods of Nissl and Van Gieson, and the Polychrome methylene blue method. Particular attention has been paid to the minute examination of kidneys in nearly all the cases and to the cytology of the brains of epileptics and cases of general paralysis. One case of Addison's disease is still being worked up and some original work is being done in cases of epileptics dying in convulsions. Careful notes are kept, describing the methods of preservation in each case and the methods employed in imbedding and staining are kept by the card catalogue decimal system, such as is in use at the State Pathological Institute; also the descriptions of the sections and the results of the investigations are kept on cards, along with the method of preparation. The laboratories are not equipped for any extended bacteriological work, but routine examinations of secretions, blood, etc., as aids in diagnosis, are constantly being made.

About three hundred women patients have received gynaecological treatment during the past year and many operations, some trivial and some severe, have been necessary. The results

have been satisfactory. Many conditions which have been relieved were in themselves causes and factors in mental disturbance. Other conditions seemed to be, like so many bodily ailments, irritants only and a source of retardation of recovery. The work of this department is increasing, owing to the large addition of patients, and is being intelligently and satisfactorily carried on.

Of the changes in the staff we have to mention the promotion of Dr. Edward G. Aldrich, who had occupied the position of medical interne, to the position of junior assistant physician on February 1, 1899, he having won his promotion by the excellence of his service to the hospital. Dr. W. J. O'Donnell was appointed on February 16, 1899, from the civil service list to the position of medical interne thus made vacant. Dr. O'Donnell came from the staff of the Erie County Hospital, and by training and experience is excellently fitted for the work. These two changes constitute the only ones in the medical staff during the past year, and we believe that the permanence of our staff is one of the reasons why such excellent, harmonious work is accomplished.

Years of close and pleasant association with Mr. Frederick P. Hall, one of the managers of the institution, and with Hon. Elias S. Hawley, our late secretary and treasurer, may well warrant the superintendent's mentioning with appreciative regret the loss which the institution has sustained in the resignation of one and the death of the other. Sympathy, helpfulness and warm personal friendship they ever manifested toward the institution and its officers through many years.

While giving first place and a just prominence to the purely medical work of the institution for the past year, yet other forms of treatment, namely, entertainment, occupation and diversion, have not been neglected in any way. Former occupations, mentioned in previous reports, have been continued and the industrial department has a larger number of patients employed therein than ever before. There has been added this past year a tin shop for the manufacture and repair of tinware, under the charge of an experienced tinsmith, who has assigned to him

patients to assist in the work. In this, as in other departments, such as the mattressmaking, tailoring, shoemaking, broommaking and brushmaking departments, many patients, especially among the younger class, learn therein a trade, which is a means of livelihood to them after they are recovered and discharged from the institution.

The work upon the lawns and farm has continued with the same industry as heretofore, and in addition several thousand berry plants, including raspberry, strawberry and blackberry plants, together with small fruits of many kinds, have been set out upon the northerly portion of the farm. About five thousand feet of paths have been laid out through this newly devised fruit farm and the labor and occupation of a light kind thus afforded for the patients has been much appreciated. The necessity of taking more of the farm lands for park purposes on account of our increased number of patients has led us to thus occupy the land in a way suitable for recreation purposes, a way which, at the same time, it is hoped will bring us in a large return of fruit. It is confidently expected that much of the work entailed in small fruit raising can be pleasantly and profitably carried on by such of the women patients as require active, out-of-door exercise. Owing to the necessary restriction of the farm lands, the difficulties of obtaining the required drainage, situated as we are in a large city, and the appearance of tuberculosis among the cows, it was decided by the managers some time ago to gradually dispose of the herd. Tubeculosis having appeared in six animals, the remainder of the herd of sixty-four having been found to be healthy, has been utilized in the ordinary course of consumption in the hospital until now we have but twenty-two of our herd of cows, and buy most of our milk under contract. The milk supplied has been of excellent quality and at a price about the same as it cost to produce it here.

Although in the last annual report I made mention of the great necessity, both from an economic and a philanthropic point of view, for some method of after-care of patients discharged, yet

the importance of the subject would seem to warrant my quoting a few paragraphs from the last report in full:

"The experience of the past few years leads me to say a few words in regard to a matter which seems to me one which must eventually claim more serious attention on the part of those who have to deal with the dependent classes in this country than has heretofore been the case. I refer to the necessity for some organized method of assistance to recovered patients after they leave the institution. If patients, leaving a hospital, after recovering from general bodily diseases, require assistance, both as regards friends and occupation, how much more strongly does this necessity apply to the poor unfortunates who go out from our institutions, not only recovering from bodily disease, but from mental affliction as well. While technically recovered, there still remains a degree of mental weakness which little fits them to at once begin the struggle for existence. Even to the well man, to be out of work and to be seeking for the means to make an honest livelihood is sufficiently discouraging, but to those who are recovering from a mental disease, how much more depressing is such an effort, accompanied, as it often is, with discouragement and disappointments.

"France and England have for years had an after-care association inaugurated by people eminent in philanthropic work, and it is believed that much good is accomplished. In this country, however, little has been done in that direction, although the Commission in Lunacy of the State of New York has made, and is making constantly, provision for the removal of patients who are far from home and friends, furnishing means for transportation to them, and in addition allows by law a certain sum, to be given to those who are without means or friends, to maintain them for a short period, until they can be self-supporting. But we do not in this country have the system of 'convalescent homes' which exists in France and England.

"The provision of the law which enables us to discharge patients to their friends on thirty days' trial, allows us to keep a measure of supervision over them after their discharge, and allows

their return if the trial does not prove successful within that time, and this is an excellent measure as far as it goes; but it would seem to be a wise, humane, and in the end economical measure, for the State to provide in connection with this, an institution or home for discharged patients, where they may reside for a time under trained care and observation, and under medical supervision while they are endeavoring to regain occupation and a position in society."

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations which I would make this year are but a repetition of those appearing in the managers' report preceding, and are as follows:

2 fire-escapes, women's wards, buildings F and G....	$1,803 00
Replumbing buildings B, C, D and E.....	3,000 00
Laundry extension.....	1,800 00
Laundry engine.....	700 00
Outside hydrants.....	1,000 00
Pipe line to workshop.....	725 00
Wooden fence, Scajaquada boulevard.....	400 00
Heating steward's cottage.....	275 00
Superintendent's residence.....	10,000 00
Staff residence.....	13,000 00
Chapel and amusement hall.....	18,000 00

The necessity for these remains as great as heretofore. The item for amusement hall is one that is even more pressing than formerly, on account of the increased population. We also need accommodations for male nurses.

The Training School is in the same active operation which has characterized it since 1884 when it was first established, being one of the first, if not the very first, training school in a public institution for the care of the insane in this country. The entire medical staff is engaged in teaching and much interest and enthusiasm are noted, both on the part of the students and instructors.

The text-book by Dr. P. M. Wise has been in use the past year and has been found well suited for the work.

The following members of the Training School were graduated in June, 1899:

Blanche Griffiths,
Ethel L. Greaves,
Marie J. Cowan,
Clara Louise Kelsey,
Wilhelmina Ross,
Alice Klute,
Maude Burns,
Lillie C. Healey,
Florence Dick,
Alice G. Valentine,
Ella Tubridy,
Rosetta Lackey,
Jemima Strachan,
Margaret Kelly,
Kittie T. Campbell,
Ella Soper,
Mabel Eeles,
Florence Gray,
Mary A. Harrington,
Margaret H. Boyle,
Minta Steiner,
Lilly Eeles,
Margaret Agnew,
Royal G. Kinner,
James A. Van Tine,
William Townsend,
Albert V. Simpson,
Wm. T. Scofield,
John J. Price,
Charles H. McCollum,
Joseph H. Bilton,
Walter N. Russell,
James R. Jones,
Ernest L. Harris,
Peter W. Vogt.

AMUSEMENTS

The amusements and recreations during the winter months have been continued as heretofore, and include musical, literary and theatrical entertainments, fortnightly dances, etc. The following entertainments have been given during the year.

Entertainments by W. H. McCollin, Allen E. Day and friends, Mr. Peck, The Japanese Juggler, Mr. Diebold and friends, Ansbach, Gavin Spence and Billy Arlington. Lectures by Rev. F. Strough, Frederick A. Vogt and Prof. Garner. Musical entertainments by University of Buffalo Glee Club, Frederick Wullen's band, Miss Wagner and friends, Mrs. Merchant and friends, South Carolina Jubilee Singers and Cecelia Bradford Trio Company.

The religious services have been continued each Sunday with the exception of a few weeks during the very warm weather in the summer, and the following clergymen have officiated:

Rev. J. F. McKittrick, Rev. H. F. Dolan, Rev. Thomas B. Berry, Rev. J. H. McGrath, Rev Phillip S. Merrill, Rev. F. H. Coman,

Rev. J. Phelps, Rev. S. L. Westhafer, Rev. F. S. Rowland, Rev. Charles C. Albertson, Rev. L. C. Ford, Rev. J. H. Kelly.

LIBRARY

The library during the past year has been much increased, 254 books having been purchased and added thereto. The list includes biography, travel, fiction and history. The library is open two afternoons each week and the number of patients who gather there to draw books, and the rapidity of the circulation, is ample evidence of its usefulness. Many friends of the institution have kindly remembered us by sending gifts of books and magazines, and we return thanks for the same to the following:

Mrs. Carlton Jewett, Mrs. Mary H. Tilden, Mrs. Jewett M. Richmond, The Evangel Publishing Company, Mrs. L. Stillman, Dr. H. M. Keyes, Saturn Club, Mrs. G. A. Merchant, Mrs. S. Rosenau, General Graves, Mrs. H. G. Hopkins, Miss B. Fleischman, Buffalo Public Library, Mrs. Esther K. McWilliams, Mrs. E. P. Aspinwall and others.

We also wish to thank the following named newspapers for free copies of their papers, which have been greatly appreciated:

Chautauqua Farmer, LeRoy Gazette, Ithaca Democrat, Batavia Daily News, The Evangelist, Christian Uplook, Niagara Courier, Jamestown Standard, Rochester Volksblatt, Elmira Gazette, Binghamton Democrat, Allegany County Democrat, Olean Gazette, Olean Democrat, Erie Zuschauer and Sontagsgast, Buffalo Sunday News, Buffalo Sunday Times, Rochester Union and Advertiser, Cattaraugus Republican and the Spirit of the Times.

OFFICIAL VISITS

The members of the board of managers and the Commission in Lunacy have made frequent visits of inspection to the hospital and we acknowledge our grateful appreciation of their assistance, advice and direction. To the medical staff, the nurses and the employes generally, whose untiring, conscientious efforts have made the success of the past year possible, we wish to render our thanks and acknowledgment.

ARTHUR W. HURD

Superintendent

STEWARD'S REPORT

October 1, 1898, to October 1, 1899

FARM STOCK

Horses	13
Cows	22
Swine	250
Poultry	225

FARM PRODUCTS

Hay, tons	69.430
Straw, tons	9½
Oats, bushels	842
Corn fodder, tons	108.475
Beef, pounds	32,406
Ducks, pounds	100
Pork, pounds	17,305
Tallow, pounds	2,064
Chicken, pounds	244
Lard, pounds	14,160
Milk, gallons	34,025
Eggs, dozens	731 1-3
Veal, pounds	1,008½
Hides, pounds	4,041

GARDEN PRODUCTS

Asparagus, bunches	865
String beans, bushels	18
Beets, bunches	172
Beets, bushels	167½
Cabbage, heads	4,732
Carrots, bushels	79
Celery, bunches	1,266
Cucumbers, dozens	99
Corn, dozens	773
Currants, quarts	67

Lettuce, bunches	4,143
Lettuce, bushels	79
Mint, bunches	25
Onions, bunches	1,302
Onions, bushels	32
Parsley, bunches	93
Parsnips, bushels	110½
Pumpkins	60
Peas, bushels	64¼
Radishes, bunches	821
Radishes, bushels	7½
Rhubarb, bunches	327
Rhubarb, bushels	53½
Spinach, bushels	96
Strawberries, quarts	17
Squash	294
Turnips, bushels	12½
Tomatoes, bushels	593
Tomatoes, quarts	63
Vegetable oysters, bunches	207

TAILOR SHOP, ARTICLES MANUFACTURED

Coats, new	324
Vests, new	324
Trousers, new	454
Overcoats, new	16
Overalls, new	104
Jackets, blouse, new	84
Jackets, dining-room, new	58
Suspenders, new	58
Coats, repaired	3,951
Vests, repaired	3,915
Trousers, repaired	4,550
Overcoats, repaired	312
Suits, pressed	460

SHOE SHOP, ARTICLES MANUFACTURED

Men's shoes, new, pairs	332
Women's shoes, new, pairs	430
Men's slippers, new, pairs	527
Men's shoes, repaired, pairs	1,477
Women's shoes, repaired, pairs	454

WORKSHOPS, ARTICLES MADE AND REPAIRED

Mattresses, made, single	733
Old mattresses, made over	138
Pillows, made	334
Brooms, made, dozens	105¾
Scrub brushes, made, dozens	105¾
Rockers, reupholstered	11
Lounges, reupholstered	4
Chairs, caned	155
Laundry sacks, made	28
Cushions, made	17
Desks, covered	3

LAUNDRY, WORK DONE

Bedding, etc., for patients, about	2,100,000
Bedding, etc., for attendants, about	145,000
Bedding, etc., for officers, about	37,000

FLORAL DEPARTMENT

Chrysanthemums	652
Abutilion	175
Spirea	100
Carnations	500
Cannas	973
Geraniums	1,659
Silver leaf geraniums	516
Alternantheras	2,426
Acaranthus	303
Agyrathum	525

Coleus	250
Sentilina	300
Tub begoneas	286
Vernon begoneas	270
Poinsettias	200
Acolyphas	288
Cinerarias	150
Petunias	434
Soap plant	75
Pandanus	118
Caberas	140
Miscellaneous vines	415

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.—ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.—WEST WING—MAIN BUILDING.

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.—WARD 13, FOR WOMEN.

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.—EAST WING—MAIN BUILDING, FROM THE REAR.

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.—"H" BUILDING.

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.—WARD 11, FOR MEN.

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.—ELMWOOD BUILDING

MATRON'S REPORT

Articles Made in the Sewing-room from October 1, 1898, to October 1, 1899

Abdominal supporters	2
Aprons, women's	2,585
Aprons, men's	974
Bandages, cotton, yards	3,472
Burial robes	58
Bath robes	9
Ball pads	3
Bedspreads, made	24
Bureau spreads	4
Caps, nurses'	1,559
Caps for kitchen use	102
Cupboard cloths	198
Curtains	448
Curtain bands	12
Chemises	993
Corset waists	6
Combination suits	2
Dresses	2,316
Dress waists	24
Dress skirts	13
Dresses, strong, quilted	4
Drawers, cotton	960
Drawers, domet	911
Drawers, domet, men's	1,441
Furniture pads	540
Feeding bibs	120
Table cloths (feeding)	32
Ironing holders	34
Jackets, women's canton flannel	66
Jackets, kitchen use	144
Jackets, long sleeves	42
ry bags	86

Mattress covers	679
Mittens, pairs	23
Night dresses	174
Pillowslips	4,985
Pillow covers	23
Pillowticks	173
Sheets	5,280
Sheets, protection	24
Shirts	2,057
Shirts, canton flannel	113
Shirts, night	110
Skirts, canton flannel	882
Shades, window	285
Socks, knitted, pairs	146
Table cloths	1,056
Table napkins	803
Tray napkins	374
Towels, hand	2,184
Towels, roller	36
Tea and coffee strainers	18
Wrappers, women's, domet	869
Wrappers, men's, domet	1,303
Miscellaneous articles made	58
Total	38,889
Articles mended in sewing room, pieces	305
Articles mended on wards	27,564
Total	27,869

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE No. 1

Showing movement of population for the year ending September 30, 1899

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1898	635	877	1,512
Admitted during year ending Sept. 30, 1899:			
On original commitments—			
From residences	208	176	384
By transfers from company houses	3	6	9
By transfers from other institutions for insane	182	231	413
Total number under treatment during year	1,028	1,290	2,318
Daily average population	767	920	1,687
Capacity of institution	863	1,018	1,881
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	35	51	86
As improved	48	54	102
As unimproved	45	125	170
As not insane*	15	8	23
Died	64	61	125
Whole number discharged during the year	207	299	506
Remaining October 1, 1899	821	991	1,812

	Men	Women	Total
* Inebriates	11	5	16
Morphine habit	4	3	7
Total	15	8	23

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TABLE No. 2

October 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899

Date of opening	November, 1880
Total acreage of grounds and buildings	183
Value of real estate, including buildings	$2,500,000 00
Value of personal property	$107,997 51
Acreage under cultivation	70

Receipts during year, maintenance fund:	
Balance on hand October 1, 1898	$4,172 29
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	261,470 05
From private patients	6,804 34
From reimbursing patients	12,616 77
From all other sources	2,607 30
Total receipts for maintenance	$287,670 75

Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements	$19,898 55

Disbursements during year for maintenance:	
Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	$20,557 50
Estimate No. 2. For wages	104,718 37
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores	96,755 03
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs	5,906 14
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds	7,163 04
Estimate No. 6. For clothing	10,105 14
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding	6,086 35
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery	1,792 63
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light	12,333 14
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies	3,558 85
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses	5,501 78
Estimate No. 12. For transportation	1,169 22
Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	$275,647 19

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Table No. 2—(*Concluded*)

State Treasurer (chap. 580, Laws 1899)	$8,062 61
Credit from Comptroller (apparent shortage)	10 68
Steward, for petty cash account	200 00
Total	$283,920 48

Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy	$18,496 11
Balances October 1, 1899:	
General maintenance fund	3,750 27
Apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements	1,402 44
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	3.142

Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	$34 00 per mo.
Women	29 00 per mo.
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	20 00 per mo.
Women	14 00 per mo.
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population	1 to 11
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population	1 to 55.33
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation	69
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year	$10,999 88
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year	20,851 90

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TABLE No. 3

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year

CAUSES	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Inherited Predisposition.			Unascertained
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Moral:							
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	15	6	21	3	.....	3	6
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above)	8	17	25	1	3	4	4
Religious excitement	....	2	2	....	.....	.....	....
Love affairs (including seduction)	1	1	2	....	.....	.....	....
Fright and nervous shock	....	2	2	....	1	1	1
Physical:							
Intemperance	40	10	50	6	1	7	22
Sexual excess	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	....
Venereal diseases	11	1	12	1	1	2	1
Masturbation	13	.....	13	1	.....	1	7
Sunstroke	5	.....	5	1	.....	1	2
Accident or injury	16	4	20	2	.....	2	4
Pregnancy	....	4	4	....	1	1	1
Parturition and puerperium	....	8	8	....	.....	.....	....
Change of life	....	4	4	....	2	2	1
Fevers	3	1	4	....	.....	.....	1
Epilepsy	16	11	27	4	3	7	10
Diseases of skull and brain	3	10	13	1	1	2	5
Old age	13	15	28	2	.....	2	8
Epidemic influenza	2	3	5	....	1	1	1
Abuse of drugs	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	....
All other bodily disorders and ill health	27	29	56	3	4	7	16
Heredity	16	28	44	16	28	44	....
Congenital defect	5	4	9	....	2	2	4
Unascertained	183	244	427	9	22	31	315
Not insane	10	9	19	....	.....	.....	....
Total	393	413	806	53	70	123	409

TABLE No. 4

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1899, and since October 1, 1888

FORM	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
Mania, acute delirious....	2	3	1	10	4	6
Mania, acute.....	80	35	4	972	477	79
Mania recurrent.....	7	.....	1	56	24	3
Mania, chronic	38	.....	7	292	8	28
Melancholia, acute.....	91	48	4	1,157	504	115
Melancholia, simple.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Melancholia, chronic.....	25	.....	8	168	12	44
Alternating (circular) insanity.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1
Paranoia	5	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
General paralysis.....	24	.....	17	219	.....	197
Dementia, primary	.....	.....	.....	7	3	.....
Dementia, terminal, including secondary.....	470	.....	66	1,884	64	409
Epilepsy with insanity...	28	.....	15	174	6	33
Imbecility with maniacal attacks.....	17	.....	1	51	.....	1
Idiocy	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Not insane*	19	.....	.....	159	.....	2
Total	806	86	125	5,187	1,103	918

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

TABLE No. 5

Showing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year

CURABLE CONDITIONS		Present at Beginning of Year			Admitted During Year			Under Treatment During Year		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms	First admission....	63	73	136	32	43	75	95	116	211
	Second admission..	4	7	11	8	3	11	12	10	22
	Third admission ...	.....	1	1	2	3	5	2	4	6
Mania in acute forms	First admission....	36	31	67	34	41	75	70	72	142
	Second admission..	8	5	13	5	.....	5	13	5	18
	Third admission ...	.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3

Table No. 5—(*Continued*)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		LENGTH OF INTERVAL OF COMPLETE IMMUNITY FROM SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY IN CASES PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED RECOVERED—NOW READMITTED																	
		UNDER 3 MONTHS		FROM 3 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR		FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS		FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS		FROM 3 TO 4 YEARS		FROM 4 TO 5 YEARS		BETWEEN 5 AND 10 YEARS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMMUNITY			
																MEN		WOMEN	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Years	Months	Years	Months
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	3	1	1	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	10	1	2
	Third admission.	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	4	3
Mania in acute forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	5	7	....	....
	Third admission.	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	..

Table No. 5—(*Concluded*)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		Discharged Recovered During Year			Average Length of Treatment of Recovered Cases (Last Attack)				Died During Year			Transferred to Other Groups			Remaining at Close of Fiscal Year		
					Men		Women										
		Men	Women	Total	Years	Months	Years	Months	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission ...	17	26	43	1	2	....	10	3	1	4	56	66	122	19	23	42
	Second admission.	3	2	5	1	....	1	4	....	....	....	5	5	10	4	3	7
	Third admission..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	3	4
Mania in acute forms.	First admission ...	14	20	34	....	9	1	1	2	3	5	36	32	68	18	17	35
	Second admission.	1	2	3	....	3	....	11	....	....	...	10	....	10	2	3	5
	Third admission..	....	1	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1

TABLE No. 6

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899						Since October 1, 1888					
	Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment			Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	22	17	29	.....	1	1	201	181	382	22	13	35
One to three months	8	11	19	5	7	12	125	118	243	169	93	262
Three to six months	2	4	6	12	14	26	61	66	127	151	160	311
Six to nine months	2	6	8	10	9	19	34	42	76	100	95	195
Nine months to one year	1	1	2	2	6	8	13	8	21	48	54	102
One year to eighteen months	2	4	6	2	3	5	27	25	52	44	50	94
Eighteen months to two years	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	10	14	22	24	46
Two to three years	1	2	3	.....	6	6	15	21	36	10	20	30
Three to four years	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	13	6	19	7	10	17
Four to five years	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	4	1	5	4	3	7
Five to ten years	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	6	5	11	2	2	4
Ten to twenty years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	7	15	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....	68	34	102	.....	.....	.....
Total	35	51	86	35	51	86	579	524	1,103	579	524	1,103

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TABLE No. 7

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CAUSE OF DEATH	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Specific infectious diseases:						
Typhoid fever	....	2	2	....	4	4
Diphtheria	....	....	....	2	....	2
Erysipelas	1	1	2	5	1	6
Septicemia and pyemia	....	....	....	8	2	10
Dysentery	2	3	5	9	17	26
Syphilis	....	....	....	1	....	1
Tuberculosis	6	8	14	41	36	77
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Diseases of the stomach	....	....	....	....	1	1
Diseases of the intestines	1	1	2	32	23	55
Diseases of the liver	....	....	....	2	2	4
Diseases of the peritoneum	....	....	....	3	1	4
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the nose and larynx	....	....	....	2	....	2
Diseases of the bronchi	....	1	1	1	1	2
Diseases of the lungs	11	8	19	27	31	58
Diseases of the pleura	....	....	....	3	....	3
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the pericardium	....	....	....	1	....	1
Diseases of the heart	2	4	6	9	16	25
Arterio-sclerosis	2	....	2	4	1	5
Aneurism	....	1	1	2	1	3
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Anemia, pernicious anemia, laukemia	....	1	1	2	2	4
Hodgkin's disease, Addison's disease and myxœdema	....	1	1	....	1	1
Exophthalmic goitre	....	....	....	....	1	1
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	4	1	5	15	22	37
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the spinal cord	....	....	....	3	1	4
Diseases of the meninges	1	1	2	17	11	28
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions)	1	6	7	33	29	62

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 7—(*Concluded*)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Diseases of the nervous system—(*Con.*)						
Functional nervous diseases (paralysis agitans, chorea, eclampsia, hysteria, neurasthenia)	....	....	....	....	1	1
Epilepsy	4	2	6	18	10	28
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental disease	2	2	4	} 58	58	116
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease	6	3	9			
General paralysis of the insane	12	2	14	155	33	188
Debility of old age	6	10	16	59	64	123
Accident	....	1	1	3	2	5
Suicide	....	....	....	7	4	11
Surgical and gynecological diseases and diseases of the skin	2	....	2	2	3	5
Malignant new growths or cancer	1	2	3	6	9	15
Total	64	61	125	530	388	918

TABLE No. 8

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Paternal branch	17	15	32	157	122	279
Maternal branch	24	32	56	141	172	313
Paternal and maternal branches	1	1	2	14	8	22
Collateral branches	17	29	46	182	285	467
No hereditary tendency	116	129	245	1,261	1,065	2,326
Unascertained	218	207	425	913	867	1,780
Total	393	413	806	2,668	2,519	5,187

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TABLE No. 9

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CIVIL CONDITION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Single	231	179	410	1,253	898	2,151
Married	114	156	270	1,140	1,126	2,266
Widowed	27	71	98	229	458	687
Divorced	7	3	10	13	18	31
Unascertained	14	4	18	33	19	52
Total	393	413	806	2,668	2,519	5,187

TABLE No. 10

Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

DEGREE OF EDUCATION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Collegiate	4	.....	4	52	5	57
Academic	6	11	17	129	117	246
Common school	203	154	357	1,520	1,325	2,845
Read and write	31	68	99	367	278	645
Read only	11	29	40	144	176	320
No education	26	34	60	174	194	368
Unascertained	112	117	229	282	424	706
Total	393	413	806	2,668	2,519	5,187

TABLE No. 11

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899						Since October 1, 1888					
	Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment			Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	2	3	5	8	7	15	54	46	100	104	64	168
One to three months	12	5	17	12	6	18	64	40	104	78	45	123
Three to six months	3	6	9	4	2	6	39	36	75	56	57	113
Six to nine months	4	5	9	8	4	12	40	20	60	40	39	79
Nine months to one year	.....	1	1	5	3	8	14	10	24	42	33	75
One year to eighteen months	4	2	6	6	4	10	47	22	69	50	34	84
Eighteen months to two years	1	2	3	4	3	7	18	10	28	35	20	55
Two to three years	3	5	8	7	10	17	36	32	68	60	37	97
Three to four years	2	1	3	4	9	13	22	12	34	28	20	48
Four to six years	1	4	5	3	7	10	23	21	44	23	20	43
Six to ten years	5	7	12	2	4	6	25	22	47	11	15	26
Ten to twenty years	5	4	9	1	2	3	29	16	45	3	4	7
Twenty years and over	11	9	20	.....	.....	.....	20	24	44	.....	.....	.....
Not insane*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	11	7	18	.....	.....	.....	98	76	174	.....	.....	.....
Total	64	61	125	64	61	125	530	388	918	530	388	918
Average duration of insane life (giving years and tenths)				8.38	9.85	9.12	.....	.....	.....	4.78	5.42	5.10

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 12

Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 5 to 10 years	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
From 10 to 15 years	.....	.....	.....	5	8	13
From 15 to 20 years	12	9	21	109	92	201
From 20 to 25 years	27	13	40	203	172	375
From 25 to 30 years	32	24	56	288	243	531
From 30 to 35 years	40	29	69	342	324	666
From 35 to 40 years	60	76	136	398	315	713
From 40 to 50 years	70	93	163	556	499	1,055
From 50 to 60 years	81	94	175	387	431	818
From 60 to 70 years	52	49	101	230	251	481
From 70 to 80 years	15	22	37	112	144	256
From 80 to 90 years	4	4	8	28	32	60
Over 90 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	9	6	15
Total	393	413	806	2,668	2,519	5,187

TABLE No. 13

Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 20 years	2	3	5	42	55	97
From 20 to 30 years	10	16	26	139	171	310
From 30 to 40 years	8	14	22	180	142	322
From 40 to 50 years	8	12	20	131	81	212
From 50 to 60 years	3	4	7	56	53	109
From 60 to 70 years	4	1	5	23	16	39
From 70 to 80 years	.....	1	1	8	6	14
Total	35	51	86	579	524	1,103

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 14

Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 15 years	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
From 15 to 20 years	1	1	2	11	4	15
From 20 to 25 years	1	1	2	20	15	35
From 25 to 30 years	1	1	2	22	24	46
From 30 to 35 years	7	5	12	59	34	93
From 35 to 40 years	7	5	12	101	45	146
From 40 to 50 years	17	7	24	107	57	164
From 50 to 60 years	8	12	20	78	69	147
From 60 to 70 years	14	10	34	71	60	131
From 70 to 80 years	6	15	21	45	53	98
From 80 to 90 years	2	4	6	13	23	36
Over 90 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	64	61	125	530	388	918

TABLE No. 15

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1899

DURATION OF INSANITY	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	19	30	49
One to three months	35	26	61
Three to six months	23	21	44
Six to nine months	11	11	22
Nine months to one year	1	8	9
One year to eighteen months	18	4	22
Eighteen months to two years	4	4	8
Two to three years	18	18	36
Three to four years	26	9	35
Four to five years	14	10	24
Five to ten years	66	63	129
Ten to fifteen years	46	52	98
Fifteen to twenty years	29	47	76
Twenty to thirty years	33	43	76
Thirty years and upwards	4	6	10
Not insane*	10	9	19
[illegible]	36	52	88
[illegible]	393	413	806

ude cases of alcoholism, morphia, o

TABLE No. 16

Showing period of residence in asylum of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1899

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	10	13	23
One to three months	80	59	139
Three to six months	27	35	62
Six to nine months	63	217	280
Nine months to one year	122	17	139
One year to eighteen months	50	18	68
Eighteen months to two years	131	143	274
Two to three years	62	61	123
Three to four years	65	165	230
Four to five years	36	61	97
Five to ten years	156	185	341
Ten to fifteen years	15	9	24
Fifteen to twenty years	4	8	12
Total	821	991	1,812

TABLE No. 17

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Professional: Clergy, miltary and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc.	9	.....	9	108	11	119
Commercial: Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.	45	2	47	384	8	392

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 17—(*Concluded*)

OCCUPATION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Agricultural and pastoral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	48	.....	48	457	.....	457
Mechanics at outdoor vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc.	72	.....	72	475	.....	475
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc.	40	.....	40	281	.....	281
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	9	148	157	30	616	646
Education and higher domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	1	157	158	31	1,366	1,397
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.	.....	6	6	.....	24	24
Employed in sedentary occupation:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc.	.....	26	26	.....	95	95
Miners, seamen, etc.	9	.....	9	28	.....	28
Prostitutes	.....	1	1	.....	11	11
Laborers	118	.....	118	683	.....	683
No occupation	28	65	93	145	322	467
Unascertained	14	8	22	46	66	112
Total	393	413	806	2,668	2,519	5,187

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TABLE No. 18

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1 1888

NATIVITY	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Africa	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Armenia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Australia	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Austria	3	4	7	5	6	11
Barbados	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Belgium	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Brazil	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Canada	5	21	26	79	132	211
China	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Cuba	1	1	2	1	1	2
Denmark	1	1	2	4	2	6
England	16	14	30	82	90	172
Finland	.....	1	1	3	1	4
France	4	2	6	20	9	29
Germany	60	65	125	379	375	754
Holland	1	.....	1	5	6	11
Hungary	.....	3	3	2	6	8
Indian (American)	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Ireland	56	112	168	249	406	655
Italy	9	1	10	27	10	37
Jamaica	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Malta	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
New Foundland	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Norway	2	1	3	4	3	7
Poland	5	6	11	33	49	82
Russia	6	4	10	14	9	23
Scotland	1	2	3	13	17	30
Sweden	5	2	7	41	36	77
Switzerland	.....	2	2	11	9	20
Wales	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
United States	200	164	364	1,599	1,269	2,868
Unascertained	13	6	19	79	75	154
Total	393	413	806	2,668	2,519	5,187

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 59.47 per cent. were both of foreign birth.

In 2.95 per cent. the parentage on the paternal side were foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 1.66 per cent the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal was native.

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 19

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1899

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Albany	3	.....	3
Allegany	.....	.....	.....
Broome	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus	15	.....	15
Cayuga	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua	14	1	15
Chemung	.....	.....	.....
Chenango	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	.....	.....	.....
Cortland	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess	3	.....	3
Erie	306	1	307
Essex	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	.....	.....	.....
Genesee	4	.....	4
Greene	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	.....	.....	.....
Kings	1	.....	1
Lewis	.....	.....	.....
Livingston	3	.....	3
Madison	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	26	.....	26
Montgomery	.....	.....	.....
New York	318	.....	318
Niagara	40	.....	40
Oneida	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	.....	.....	.....
Orange	10	.....	10
Orleans	3	.....	3
Oswego	.....	.....	.....
Otsego	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	1	.....	1
Queens	9	.....	9
Rensselaer	6	.....	6
Richmond	3	.....	3
Rockland	1	.....	1
St. Lawrence	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga	1	.....	2
Schenectady	.....	.....	.....

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 19—(*Concluded*)

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Schoharie	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	1	.....	1
Steuben	.....	1	1
Suffolk	7	.....	7
Sullivan	4	.....	4
Tioga	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins	1	.....	1
Ulster	2	.....	2
Warren	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	1	.....	1
Westchester	5	.....	5
Wyoming	15	.....	15
Yates	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' Home	.....	.....	.....
Total	803	3	806

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1899

COUNTIES	Public			Private		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Albany	1	12	13	.....	.....	.....
Allegany	2	5	7	.....	1	1
Broome	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua	1	8	9	1	3	4
Chemung	.....	2	2	.....	1	1
Chenango	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Cortland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Erie	506	527	1,033	6	4	10
Essex	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee	9	20	29	.....	.....	.....
Greene	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Livingston	2	2	4	1	.....	1
Madison	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	26	8	34	1	1	2
Montgomery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	113	199	312	.....	.....	.....
Niagara	79	80	159	.....	.....	.....
Oneida	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga	2	5	7	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Orange	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Orleans	8	12	20	.....	.....	.....
Oswego	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Otsego	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Queens	9	5	14	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer	6	9	15	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	2	6	8	.....	.....	.....
Rockland	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 20—(*Concluded*)

COUNTIES	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Saratoga	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	.....	5	5	.....	1	1
Suffolk	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Tioga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Warren	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	5	7	12	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	24	21	45	.....	.....	.....
Yates	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
State	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	812	980	1,792	9	11	20

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL

AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

TO THE

State Commission in Lunacy

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899

CHAPTER 6

Twenty-first Annual Report of the Managers of the Binghamton State Hospital

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

Gentlemen.—We have the honor to submit herewith the twenty-first annual report of the Binghamton State Hospital for the year ending September 30, 1899.

Very respectfully yours

J. B. STANBROUGH
GEORGE H. BARLOW
HENRY L. ARMSTRONG
ANDREW J. FRENCH
WILLIAM MASON
THEODORE D. GERE
GEORGE C. BAYLESS

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL

MANAGERS

J. B. STANBROUGH, President.....Owego
HON. GEORGE C. BAYLESS, Secretary.....Binghamton
GEORGE H. BARLOW.....Binghamton
HENRY L. ARMSTRONG.....Elmira
HON. ANDREW J. FRENCH.....Oneida
WILLIAM MASON .....Binghamton
THEODORE D. GERE.....Owego

COUNSEL

GEORGE B. CURTISS.....Binghamton

TREASURER

HON. JOHN RANKIN.....Binghamton

RESIDENT OFFICERS

CHARLES G. WAGNER, M. D.....Superintendent
CHARLES C. EASTMAN, M. D.....First Assistant Physician
WILLIAM A. WHITE, M. D.....Second Assistant Physician
ARTHUR P. SUMMERS, M. D.....Assistant Physician
HORACE W. EGGLESTON, M. D.....Assistant Physician
CECIL MacCOY, M. D.....Junior Assistant Physician
EDWARD GILLESPIE, M. D.....Junior Assistant Physician
MARY O'MALLEY, M. D.....Woman Physician
EDWIN EVANS.....Steward
MRS. LURA SINCLAIR.....Matron

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

Gentlemen.—Under the provisions of the Insanity Law, the managers of the Binghamton State Hospital are required to make to your Commission a detailed annual report of the results of their stewardship, together with such recommendations as they deem worthy of consideration. To the end that they may discharge their duty they submit their report for the year ending September 30, 1899, together with the reports of the superintendent and the treasurer.

The year has been marked by the admission of an unusually large number of patients and it is worthy of note that notwithstanding the crowded condition of our wards—a condition accentuated by the stress incident to extensive renewals and repairs—neither suicide nor homicide or other casualty has occurred in the institution. The hospital has been entirely free from contagious or infectious diseases and the majority of our patients have enjoyed more than the ordinary measure of health and comfort. Larger individual liberty and greater personal attention have been the factors in treatment on which the greatest stress has been laid, and the results attained bear convincing testimony to the wisdom of this policy. As you are aware, it has long been a cardinal tenet of faith with us that the more humanely the insane are treated the more will they strive to show that they are able to control themselves; in other words, the more they are treated like human beings, the more they will act like them. This idea is as old as the century, but, unfortunately, it is not everywhere put in practice. To the end that the greatest possible comfort may be accorded our inmates, our wards have been liberally provided with modern furniture, rugs, pictures and window draperies. To make them more cheerful and healthful, fireplaces have been constructed and the electric light has replaced the old defective gasoline burners. All of these features contribute materially to the home-like aspect of the apartments and to the welfare of the inmates. The iron prison-like gratings have been removed from

window after window until now but few remain, and these belong chiefly to the third and fourth stories of the main building where they are retained to guard against accident rather than violence. The old-fashioned small panes of glass have given place to much larger ones and it is gratifying to note that the instances are rare indeed where these large lights are broken by patients.

The open-door policy is pursued here, we believe, to a greater degree than at other institutions in the State, even to the extent of allowing half of our population the enjoyment of personal liberty scarcely less extended than the freedom of their rustic neighbors who till the adjacent farms and live their allotted days in peaceful rural cottages. This privilege of ranging over the broad acres of the hospital property and even the more distant hillsides and valleys where many gather berries in summer and nuts in autumn guarantees to our inmates the inestimable blessing of open-air life in place of the close confinement of locked wards or limited airing courts. So great is the remedial power of this outdoor life that we believe it is within the truth to ascribe a liberal percentage of the annual recovery rate to the hygienic influences of sunshine and good air rather than to drugs or medicine.

We regard the hospital as especially fortunate in the possession of large farm colonies where for many years about 100 patients have been well housed and where they find congenial occupation and contentment in the care of the horses, cattle and chickens, and in harvesting the farm and garden produce. This colony plan has been so successful that it has attracted attention in some of the other institutions of the State and is highly commended where it has been tried.

The superintendent's report shows that there were under treatment October 1, 1898, 1338 patients, of whom 611 were men and 727 were women. There were admitted during the year 258, of whom 128 were men and 130 were women. More than 53 per cent. of those admitted were virtually chronic cases; 102 were over 50 years of age, 138 were possessed of either homicidal or suicidal tendencies, and 59 were physically as well as mentally feeble. There were discharged during the year 132 men and 122 women, a

total of 254. Of this number 60 went home recovered, 52 were so much improved as to warrant trial at home, 22 were unimproved, but sufficiently comfortable to enable their friends to care for them, and 117 died. The daily average population was the largest in the history of the hospital, being two in excess of the previous 12 months. At the close of the year September 30, 1899, there remained under treatment 1342 patients, of whom 607 were men and 735 were women.

Before discussing the material needs of the hospital for the coming year, we think it our duty to call the attention of your Commission to the importance of fostering hospital methods in the care of our patients. By hospital methods we mean the extension and improvement of the methods best calculated to bring about the recovery of patients rather than mere custodial care. It is a well recognized fact that every young, vigorous man restored to health and family and place among the world's workers after an attack of insanity not only saves the State the expense of his maintenance, but his salvation is also a positive gain, in that the community where he resides derives benefit from the labor of his body and mind. The strong hands that might have lain idle and useless while he passed the years of his nerveless existence in a ward for dements are galvanized into new life and till the soil of the farm or handle the tools of the skilled workman in the shop, and thus, through the sweat of the laborer's brow, the community is spared the additional burden of maintaining a family in the town or county poorhouse. Let us then have hospitals in reality rather than in name only and give to our patients, especially to the curable cases, every possible aid in the fight they are making for life and reason.

The close of the year finds the hospital in much better physical condition than it was twelve months ago. The principal improvement has been the renovation of the infirmary or north building. This work, now nearly completed, wipes out conditions that have long been a menace to the health of a large number of patients and employees. The foul, filth saturated floors and other woodwork as well as the greater part of the dilapidated plastering on

the inner walls of the old structure have been entirely removed and replaced by new construction. The roof of ward 9 has been rebuilt at a higher elevation, a new broad veranda extends around three of its sides and dormer windows give additional light and ventilation. This ward is now one of our most comfortable habitations for sick and infirm male patients. The water sections throughout the building have been rebuilt with tile floors and wainscoting and modern sanitary plumbing. The second story of the central part of the building has been converted into an excellent ward for the accommodation of about 60 male patients of the milder class in place of the apartments formerly occupied by employees who are now quartered in the new nurses home known as Woodlawn Cottage. Along the entire length of this ward on the south side, a broad veranda has been erected which adds materially to the appearance of the building as well as to the usefulness of the ward. On the first floor of this central structure the several rooms into which it was formerly divided have been converted into a well lighted and ventilated congregate dining-room capable of accommodating 400 patients, and in the basement, under the dormitory of ward 7, a handsome new dining-room for employees has been fitted up in place of an abandoned shop. The infirmary is now in good repair throughout and we are confident that the inmates will enjoy better health in consequence.

In the east building, we are glad to record, that the long needed renewal of floors in wards 26 and 27, have been made with the result that these wards are now in satisfactory condition. The nurses home has proved a great boon to our people. It provides commodious and well lighted and ventilated rooms for 85 persons and is so removed from the turmoil and activities of busy daily life that when their duties are done the occupants may have the rest and recreation that they need. The completion of the new laundry was effected early in the year and provides superior facilities for the large amount of laundry work the institution requires.

At the bakery a mechanical dough mixer operated by electric power has been installed. It provides a more cleanly method of bread making and is a great labor saving device.

Binghamton State Hospital.—The Main Building.

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.—DAY ROOM FOR MEN—WARD 2.

Binghamton State Hospital.—Dining Room for Men—Main Building.

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.—BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS—REAR VIEW.

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.—NORTH WING ENTRANCE MAIN BUILDING—GROUP OF ATTENDANTS.

Binghamton State Hospital.—Field Day—The Shoe Hunt.

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.—THE FIREMEN'S DRILL.

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.—THE PATIENTS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

Binghamton State Hospital.—The Apple Eating Contest.

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

Among the needs of the hospital that confront us there is none more urgent than the construction of a hospital building for the care of acute male cases of insanity. Such a building the superintendent describes in detail in his report and it is earnestly hoped that funds may be available for its construction. The site for it has long been reserved in a highly favorable part of our grounds and there can be no question as to the great value of such a structure from every point of view.

There are needed at the south end of the Ogden building, in connection with wards 24 and 25, where the acute female cases are cared for, sun rooms constructed largely of glass where the patients might have the benefit of sunshine, especially during the winter season when it is impracticable to have them out of doors.

In the way of fire protection important improvements should be made. The present reservoir and pipe connections are inadequate and should be renewed. Larger distribution pipes should replace those now in use, and a steel stand pipe in place of the leaky reservoir would give additional pressure and prove economical by reason of large saving of water that now wastes away through the porous bottom and sides of the reservoir on the hill. There should be installed a satisfactory fire-alarm system for the purpose of giving instant alarm in case fire should develop in any of the buildings on the hospital premises. There is always available about the institution a large force of persons who, in connection with the hospital fire department, would be able to effectively fight fire if the knowledge of its existence could be promptly disseminated. A few minutes at the right time might save valuable buildings. The main hospital building should be provided with fire escapes to comply with chapter 535 of the Laws of 1895, which requires that all buildings more than two stories high, if used for hospital purposes, shall be provided with outside fire escapes. At the rear of the hospital buildings there has long existed a series of open vats for the accumulation of sewage. From these vats through a small sewer the sewage is delivered to the city sewer on Court street. These vats are nuisances and should be discontinued and a new and larger sewer half a mile in length should be constructed to replace the old one.

Ventilation of some of the older buildings as pointed out in the report of the superintendent is defective. Flues leading from the apartments to the attics have been provided, but without artificial means the air fails to circulate through them. Exhaust fans connected with these flues in the attics would remove these defects satisfactorily. Your attention is called to the need of steel ceilings in the south and west buildings where the plastering has become loosened and in many places detached. Long experience has proved that metal is the most satisfactory material for ceilings in hospital buildings.

Additional furniture is needed to replace worn out articles throughout the institution and especially to equip the new ward known as ward 14 in the infirmary. This ward is practically ready for patients but cannot be occupied until furnishings have been provided.

The south and west buildings have long needed grouted cellar bottoms. When the buildings were constructed the earth in the cellars was leveled and packed, but it is found that in wet weather these floors are very damp and it is impossible to avoid unsanitary emanations from them. The same difficulty obtains at the farm cottages. It would, therefore, be wise to cement the floors of all these cellars.

Under the new system of manufacturing clothing, this department has become more important than ever. It is now poorly housed in a lumber repository over the vegetable cellar in an inconvenient location. The rebuilding of the burned laundry at moderate cost would give a highly desirable place for these industries at a point easily accessible, in winter as well as in summer, to the many patients to whom employment is given.

In the main kitchen renewal of the cooking equipment is needed. The old range and steam kettles have become worn out from long use. They are still in commission, but serve inadequately to prepare the food for more than 700 people. Arrangements have been made for the reconstruction of the kitchen and funds should now also be provided for a suitable cooking outfit.

At the water works we have two large pumps, one comparatively new and in excellent repair, the other an old one which if provided with a new water cylinder would be practically as good as ever. This cylinder should be obtained in order that a reserve may be had in case of accident to the new pump.

On the farm a number of improvements might advantageously be made. Of these we would mention an electric motor in place of the worn out boiler and engine heretofore used to supply power for cutting ensilage, grinding fertilizers and sawing wood. A new pig pen is needed, and there should be procured a number of wagons, plows and horses. It is believed also that a mill for grinding oats, corn, etc., would soon pay for itself in the saving of the long hauls now necessary to have this kind of produce ground at a mill in the city. The farm buildings have not been painted for several years. They are becoming weather beaten and should have attention. A silo for ensilage is needed at the barn on the main hospital premises, and there should be provided considerable fencing to replace dilapidated fences in various places on the farm premises. Repairs to the main hospital building are also needed. The stone work should be pointed up, and some of the capstones to the towers need relaying.

All of these repairs as well as a number of minor improvements about the wards and in various buildings about the institution are mentioned in detail in the superintendent's report. They have all been noted by the members of this board during their inspection visits throughout the year and are earnestly commended to your favorable consideration.

Recapitulating the renewals and repairs recommended, together with the estimated cost, the list is as follows:

Hospital building for acute cases	$30,000
Sun room for hospital wards	6,000
Reservoir and pipe connections, stand pipe, etc	6,000
Fire-alarm system	2,000
Fire escapes	6,000
Renewal of the sewer	2,000

Ventilation of buildings	$3,000
Steel ceilings	2,000
Additional furniture	3,000
Cementing cellar bottoms	2,000
Shop for manufacturing department	5,000
Renewals in the main kitchen	3,000
New water cylinder for pump	600
Farm renewals	10,850
Repairs to main building and other structures	5,000

The treasurer's report is a concise statement of the receipts and expenditures of the year, all of which have been made with knowledge and approval of your Commission. The report shows that the total receipts on account of maintenance amounted to $248,772.69, and the total expenditures, $242,667.37.

The following table is interesting as showing the monthly disbursements for maintenance:

October, 1898	$25,985 12
November, 1898	23,117 54
December, 1898	20,963 02
January, 1899	22,556 90
February, 1899	17,815 32
March, 1899	16,244 68
April, 1899	18,653 88
May, 1899	17,124 47
June, 1899	19,192 25
July, 1899	18,967 43
August, 1899	21,250 33
September, 1899	20,796 43
Total	$242,667 37

In concluding our report we would note that the only change in the personnel of the board of managers during the year was

the appointment of Mr. Theodore D. Gere, of Owego, N. Y., to succeed Mr. James Forsythe, whose term of office expired December 31, 1898.

Under chapter 545 of the Laws of 1896, known as the Insanity Law, the power of managers has been curtailed to a great degree. Their duties are now largely advisory, but we believe their usefulness has not been materially impaired. During the year just completed we have sought to promote the interests of our patients and of the State to the best of our ability, and we believe our efforts have not been without good results. To your Commission we would express our thanks for cordial co-operation in all matters concerning the welfare of our patients. We appreciate that it has not been possible during the period covered by this report to provide funds for all of the improvements and repairs that we regard as essential to the proper maintenance of the hospital, but we believe your Commission realizes the importance of our necessities and that you will aid us in providing for them as soon as practicable to the fullest extent in your power.

Respectfully submitted

JOHN B. STANBROUGH
WILLIAM MASON
GEO. C. BAYLESS
HENRY L. ARMSTRONG
ANDREW J. FRENCH
THEODORE D. GERE
GEORGE H. BARLOW

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

ro rs of the Binghamton State Hospital:

T er of the hospital respectfully submits the following s is receipts and expenditures from October 1, 1898, to October 9:

NERAL—OR STATE CARE—FUND

Receipts

Balance from last ar	$2,382 17
Received from private pat	3,966 66
Received from reimbursin	5,584 60
Received from sundry sales	533 66
Received from Comptroller	236,010 10
Received from interest	192 00
Received from other sources	103 50
	$248,772 69

Disbursements

Paid on account of officers' salaries	$20,182 23
Paid on account of wages	95,485 43
Paid on account of provisions and stores	65,672 62
Paid on account of ordinary repairs	6,510 95
Paid on account of farm and grounds	5,740 67
Paid on account of clothing	8,775 20
Paid on account of furniture	3,380 63
Paid on account of bedding	1,649 32
Paid on account of books and stationery	1,924 07
Paid on account of fuel	22,923 95
Paid on account of light	831 14
Paid on account of medical supplies	1,972 50
Paid on account of miscellaneous expenses	5,488 54
Paid on account of transportation	2,130 12
Paid State Treasurer, miscellaneous receipts	**3,202 76**
Balance	**2,902 56**
	$248,772 69

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SPECIAL FUNDS

Receipts

Balance from last fiscal year	$128 65
Received from Comptroller, chapter 460, Laws 1897	4,755 98
Received from Comptroller, chapter 636, Laws 1898	27,133 89
Received from Comptroller, chapter 570, Laws 1899	16,664 58
Received from interest	12 02
	$48,695 12

Disbursements

Expended from appropriation, chapter 460, Laws 1897	$4,755 98
Expended from appropriation, chapter 636, Laws 1898	27,133 89
Expended from appropriation, chapter 570, Laws 1899	16,664 58
Balance	140 67
	$48,695 12

Respectfully submitted

JOHN RANKIN

Treasurer

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Managers of the Binghamton State Hospital:

Gentlemen.—In compliance with the provisions of the Insanity Law I have the honor to submit to your board the twenty-first annual report of the operations, management and condition of the hospital.

As usual, before recording the history of the year's labors and discussing our needs for the coming twelve months, I have prepared a table showing the number of patients the hospital has cared for and with what results.

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1898	611	727	1,338
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1899	128	130	258
On original commitments:			
From residences	117	118	235
By transfers from county houses	10	8	18
By transfers from other institutions for insane	1	4	5
Total number under treatment during year	739	857	1,596
Daily average population	607.1	733.8	1,340.9
Capacity of institution	605	697	1,302
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	33	27	60
As improved	29	23	52
As unimproved	8	14	22
As not insane	2	1	3
Died	60	57	117
Whole number discharged during the year	132	122	254
Remaining October 1, 1899	607	735	1,342

GENERAL HISTORY

ADMISSIONS

The foregoing tabulation shows that the hospital has received during the year 258 patients, 235 of whom came directly from home; 18 were transfers from county houses, and 5 were received from other institutions for the insane. Of the total number admitted 102 were more than 50 years of age, and 59 were in a sick and feeble condition; 15 had threatened and 32 had attempted suicide; 39 had threatened and 13 had attempted homicide, and 39 had threatened both suicide and homicide.

DISCHARGES

The table shows that 60 patients were discharged as recovered, nearly all of whom were brought to the hospital for treatment soon after symptoms of insanity developed, thus emphasizing the importance of early treatment; 15 came within one month, 40 within six months and 45 within a year, leaving but 15 in whom recovery occurred after insanity had existed for a period of more than a year. Of the 52 patients discharged as improved, 42 were taken home by friends, six eloped, three were transferred to the Willard State Hospital, and one to the Long Island State Hospital. Of the 22 discharged as unimproved, 15 went home to friends who were willing and able to care for them, three eloped, two were transferred to the Willard State Hospital, one to the Long Island State Hospital and one to the Utica State Hospital. There were 117 deaths during the year. The largest number of patients under treatment at one time was 1,354; the daily average population was 1340.9 and the number remaining at the end of the year 1,342.

Three persons were admitted during the year who were found to be not insane within the meaning of the statute and were sent home as soon as the fact of sanity could be fairly established. In each of these cases there were, apparently, symptoms prior to commitment that justified the local physicians in making the certificate of lunacy.

The first admission was M. G., who was brought to the hospital March 18, 1899. The certificate stated that she was suspicious, that she believed her husband was unfaithful, and that she could not get along with him or with her son, that she would follow her husband from place to place using abusive language, and that she would often leave home for days at a time. It was also alleged that she was given to excessive indulgence in alcoholic stimulants. Two nurses from the hospital were sent for her. She came with them without objection and when received at the office of the institution she answered all questions intelligently and exhibited no symptoms of mental derangement. She admitted that she had at times taken stimulants and that while under their influence she had lost her self-control to some extent. She expressed her willingness to remain at the hospital until the physicians were satisfied as to her mental state. She continued under observation until May 2, 1899, when her husband took her home. At no time during her stay did she exhibit symptoms of insanity. She was, therefore, discharged as not insane.

H. R. E. was admitted May 9, 1899, with a history of having received an injury to his head about a year before while coasting. After this injury his friends stated that he had had several maniacal attacks after which he became confused and did not know where he went. It was also stated that he suffered from somewhat vague disorders which were characterized as headache, lumbago, and other feelings of discomfort. At the time of admission his general health was poor and he suffered from indigestion. He remained under treatment until July 24, 1899, during which time he improved physically, gained in weight and strength. He at no time exhibited signs of mental disturbance. He was discharged as not insane.

D. B. D. was admitted May 17, 1899, with a history of acute alcoholism. He was somewhat delirious and did not realize where he was. As soon as the immediate effects of alcoholic poisoning passed off, his mind became clear and he exhibited no symptoms of mental disturbance. He remained under observation until June 20, 1899, when he was discharged as not insane.

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THE CARE OF THE INSANE

The problem of how to provide the best care and treatment for the constantly increasing number of insane persons committed to our hospitals becomes yearly more difficult of solution. The medical staff and the nurses have been unremitting in their efforts to alleviate the sufferings of their charges, and the training school has borne good fruit, but the results still fall short of the desired goal. The alienist whose heart is in his work recognizes numberless opportunities where improved facilities would mean a higher standard of care and a correspondingly larger recovery rate. For several years past in my reports I have laid stress upon this factor in the management of the hospital system, and have labored in season and out, to obtain the wherewithal to improve our physical condition to the end that the health of our inmates might thereby be benefited. The crying need of the hour is the provision of a hospital building where the acute cases suffering from the excitement incident to newly developed insanity may have every element of care that the best modern methods can devise. Amid such surroundings with suitable equipment and an ample corps of nurses—the prospect of speedy restoration to health would be for many of our patients vastly improved. However, it is appreciated that it takes time to accomplish good things and hence we wait, patiently as we may, until the time shall come when this long hoped for structure shall stand upon the plot of ground especially reserved for it. In the meantime we should be remiss in our duty if we forget to render thanks to the State Commission in Lunacy for the apportionment of funds that have enabled us to renovate the infirmary formerly known as the north building. More than a year ago the plans for this work were prepared by the State Architect and advertisement was made for proposals. After considerable delay, owing to the necessity of changing the original plans somewhat, proposals were received in February, but they were all so high that it was deemed best to reject them and undertake the reconstruction by days' labor. Accordingly, a force of men was employed and active operations begun early in June. The renovation of

the building is now nearly completed, and with what success and economy you have had ample opportunity to judge during the visits of inspection you have made. It will, therefore, suffice for me to record here that fully five thousand dollars have been saved to the State in consequence of the work being done under the direction of the hospital management instead of by contract. Furthermore, in many respects it has been possible to make improvement in the plans as the work progressed without adding to the expense. The infirmary is now in excellent sanitary condition and is provided with improved facilities that will go far toward making it a model structure of its kind. Its broad verandas will prove an especial boon to the aged and infirm who have heretofore been unable to get out of doors at all owing to feebleness, and its fine bath-rooms with tile floors and spray bathing apparatus will go far toward the establishment of that cleanliness which is next to Godliness.

Besides the reconstruction of the infirmary important repairs have been made in other buildings. New floors have been laid in wards 26 and 27 of the east building where the floors had long needed renewal, and these wards are now in excellent condition. An electric hoist has been installed in the south wing of the main building for the purpose of carrying food to the several ward dining-rooms, and many more matters in all parts of the institution have received careful attention.

The new laundry was completed and occupied January 1, 1899. It is equipped with all necessary apparatus and affords better facilities for doing good laundry work than the hospital had previously possessed.

The new home for employees—Woodlawn cottage—was finished and occupied early in the summer. It is thoroughly comfortable and supplies a long felt want.

In the industrial departments employees and patients have been very busy. The season has been an exceedingly dry one, but industry and skill have made the farms and gardens produce an abundant yield. Many hands have labored to improve the grounds about the buildings. New roads have been constructed

and macadamized, waste lands have been underdrained and many young trees planted for future embellishment of the landscape.

Last winter much inconvenience was experienced in consequence of inadequate heating facilities. This difficulty is soon to be overcome, however, by the installation of two new horizontal tubular boilers, each of 150 horse power. This additional equipment we have reason to believe will furnish all the steam required for both heat and power purposes in all seasons regardless of weather conditions.

The following table shows the extent to which patients have been provided with employment during the year, and gives the forms of occupation and the number engaged in each:

	Men	Women	Total
Dining-room	13,558	17,981	31,539
Fancy work	.....	3,558	3,558
Farm	30,253	.....	30,253
Garden	3,389	220	3,609
Grounds	6,517	.....	6,517
Hall work	28,271	47,111	75,382
Kitchen	6,180	11,206	17,386
Laundry	5,508	8,011	13,519
Sewing	.....	14,456	14,456
Shops	11,037	1,064	12,101
Heating plant	5,701	.....	5,701
Tailor	918	59	977
	111,332	103,666	214,998

The per capita cost of maintenance for the twelve months, as will be seen by the report of the treasurer, is notably lower than last year, viz.: $3.48, a reduction of 20 cents per week.

The average purchase price, per capita cost per annum, and quantity consumed of staple articles of food for the year ending September 30, 1899, is shown in the following table:

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	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost	Quantity consumed
Fresh meats, per pound....	$0 067	$13 80	276,196 lbs.
Poultry, per pound.....	117	47	5,483 lbs.
Wheat flour, per bbl.....	3 711	4 81	1,739 bbls.
Fresh fish, per pound.....	036	77	28,730 lbs.
Butter, per pound.....	218	8 67	53,341 lbs.
Cheese, per pound.....	102	62	8,263 lbs.
Milk, per quart.....	029	6 68	309,142 qts.
Eggs, per dozen.....	158	3 37	28,573 doz.
Tea, per pound.....	223	78	4,736 lbs.
Coffee, per pound.....	110	1 18	14,400 lbs.
Sugar, per pound.....	052	3 08	79,622 lbs.
Liquors, distilled, per gallon	1 831	30	222.85 gals.
Potatoes, per bushel.....	535	3 02	7,573 bush.
Crackers, per pound.....	045	26	7,835 lbs.
Rice, per pound.....	051	24	6,321 lbs.
Beans, per bushel.....	1 362	36	358 bush.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Under the above caption it is customary to state in detail the changes and improvements in the existing hospital buildings and the additional construction that we believe ought to be undertaken to place the institution in condition to be most effective for the purposes it is designed to serve. Elsewhere in this report I have called attention to a hospital building for the care of acute cases. It is deemed proper at this point to dwell more at length upon the importance of adding to our facilities for treatment in this respect.

HOSPITAL BUILDING FOR ACUTE CASES

There is unquestionably at the present time confronting the management of the hospital no need of such urgency and importance as the construction of a new building suitable for the care of acute cases of insanity. The accommodations now available, especially for men belonging to this class, as I have stated in previous reports, are so limited and so poorly adapted for the care

of the sick or the mentally disturbed that it is practically impossible to accomplish the good work that ought to be done in such a large State institution. We are receiving annually from the nine counties constituting the district assigned to this hospital a number of patients suffering from acute mental derangement, who, under proper conditions, ought to get well and resume their places with their families as producers among their fellows, but, unfortunately many of these sufferers fail to recover mental health and vigor simply because suitable care cannot be provided in the institution where by law they needs must go.

The importance of this question of suitable hospital wards for recoverable cases cannot be overstated, for besides the incalculable boon that restored health is to the patient and his family the gain to the State at large is one of no mean proportions. The records of institutions where such persons are cared for show conclusively that the average duration of life with the chronic insane is fifteen or twenty years, and the annual cost of maintenance is not far from $200. It will, therefore, be readily appreciated that the construction of a building where each individual patient suffering from an acute attack of insanity might be given the greatest possible chance of recovery would lessen materially the number that become chronic cases and perpetual charges upon the State and would prove a paying investment.

To serve our purposes to the best advantage a hospital building should consist of small wards, each for ten or twelve patients, and each patient should have a room to himself, well warmed, lighted and ventilated. These wards should be comfortably furnished and equipped with the best modern sanitary appliances, including facilities for medicated baths and the application of electricity in its various forms. The best trained nurses in the hospital service should be assigned to the care of these patients and a diet of the most nutritious food provided. In a word, all the resources of the hospital should be taxed to the utmost to restore health to curable patients, and I have, therefore, to urge that every possible effort be made to secure the accommodations for which I have here but briefly and feebly set forth the need. The cost would be approximately $30,000.

SUN ROOM FOR HOSPITAL WARDS

It is said that "hope long deferred maketh the heart sick," and nowhere is this terse aphorism more true than in its application to our need of a "sun room" at the southern end of the Ogden building. The arrangements of the building is especially favorable to this construction, and it has been demonstrated by the State Architect that at comparatively small cost there could be erected a structure largely of glass about 24x55 feet in size and two stories in height, where, owing to the southerly exposure, the sunlight would have access from early morn till dewey eve. The wards that would be especially benefited by this addition are those where we first care for the women who come to us suffering from mental disease, and the benefit they would derive during the early days of treatment, when it is impossible to send them out of doors for exercise, but when they might sit or lie where the sunshine streams in without hindrance, would be incalculable. Indeed, I think it cannot be gainsaid that the sun's rays have in them more remedial power than the whole armamentarium of drugs in the apothecary shop. The estimated cost would be $6,000.

VENTILATION OF BUILDINGS

Electric fans and proper air passages should be constructed in the east, south and west buildings for their better ventilation. These buildings are used to accommodate all the patients that they can properly hold, and with better facilities for ventilation, would be from all points of view, highly satisfactory structures. The exact cost of installing motor-driven fans for this service has not been ascertained, but we believe that all of the apparatus needed could be obtained, erected and completed for a sum not exceeding $3,000.

STEEL CEILINGS

In many of the older wards, where ceilings of plaster exist, much trouble has been experienced in consequence of this material becoming loosened and falling to the floor. These wards could be greatly improved by the erection of steel ceilings, which experience has demonstrated form the best construction known

for ward use. Ceilings of this kind are especially needed in wards 28, 29, 30 and 31, and in the dormitory of the south building, and also at the Barlow and Phelps cottages. There is needed for this work the sum of $2,000.

ADDITIONAL FURNITURE

An urgent need at the present time is furniture to replace the losses of the past three or four years through breakage and the natural wear and tear of daily use. Besides these renewals there is needed an equipment for the new ward in the infirmary, known as ward 14. This ward is now ready for patients, but cannot be used until furnishings are provided. In many instances renewals should provide a better quality of furniture than the old articles which have been worn out. Experience teaches that nowhere is good furniture more necessary than in a hospital for the insane. The furniture, therefore, provided for this class of people should be of high grade and lasting quality. A minimum estimate of the amount needed for this purpose is $3,000.

CEMENTING CELLAR BOTTOMS

The cellar bottoms at the south and west buildings and at the three farm cottages have never been properly finished, owing to lack of funds for the purpose. The soft earth at some seasons of the year becomes damp, and in spite of all efforts to keep the cellars clean and in a sanitary condition, emanations rise from the soil which cannot fail to be deleterious to the health of the patients in the apartments above. Concrete bottoms should be provided for these cellars. The cost would be approximately $2,000.

RENEWALS IN THE MAIN KITCHEN

Provision has already been made for the general reconstruction of the main kitchen, but not for an adequate equipment of cooking apparatus. The ranges are practically burned out from long use, two steam kettles are nearly worthless from the same reasons, and the square steamers are all too small and but half jacketed. The urns now in use have served a long time and are not of an approved pattern. Besides being unsatisfactory as re-

gards the tea and coffee made in them, they are costly to operate owing to the fact that they do not extract the full strength from the coffee and tea. There should be installed in place of this inadequate outfit one duplex wrought steel French range. Each side or face of this range should have three fires and three ovens. The ovens should have sectional non-warping steel bottoms and fire boxes, anti-clinker dumping grates and lined with the best quality of fire brick. There should also be a warming shelf with wrought trimmings to match the range.

There should be three 60-gallon seamless double full jacketed cast-iron steam kettles; six 53-gallon seamless double jacketed cast-iron steam vegetable kettles; two 10-gallon milk boilers; one set of 70-gallon urns consisting of one 70-gallon coffee urn, one 70-gallon tea urn, and one hot water urn with a capacity sufficient to supply hot water to both the side urns as fast as it could be used. There should be a cook's working table 13 feet long, 4 feet wide and 32 inches high, with a heavy wrought-iron portable bar with necessary hooks and hangers over it. The old kitchen equipment could be disposed of at a fair valuation to the manufacturer who would install the new equipment. This new work would cost about $3,000.

FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM

An urgent need that confronts us and one that is daily emphasized by the reports of disastrous fires is the establishment of an adequate fire-alarm system that would enable employees to instantly send in an alarm which would call our fire department to the rescue. We have satisfactory apparatus for extinguishing fire and a well organized fire department, but this would prove of little avail if through delay in spreading the alarm a fire should gain much headway in one of our buildings. I have made careful investigation as to the merits of several kinds of apparatus in the market, and I am satisfied that the so-called Gamewell system would give the best satisfaction for our purpose. We should have about twenty stations and about half as many gongs on which the signals should be sounded. The cost would be about $2,000.

FIRE-ESCAPES

Chapter 535 of the Laws of 1895 requires that all buildings more than two stories high, if used for hospital purposes, shall be provided with outside fire-escapes. This law, as I have pointed out in previous reports, makes it obligatory upon the State authorities to construct such fire-escapes in connection with both the north and south wings of our main building. Estimated cost, $6,000.

REPAIRS TO THE MAIN BUILDING AND OTHER STRUCTURES

I would again call attention to the need of repairs to the main hospital building. This structure commands universal admiration for the beauty of its architecture and the substantial character of its construction. It has, however, been in need of repairs for several years. The cement used in pointing up the cracks between the stones has to a great extent become disintegrated where exposed to the weather, and in many places the stones are but loosely held in place. This is especially noticeable with regard to the large capstones on the towers. Some of these have been crowded out of their proper positions by frost and are liable to be displaced by the heavy storms that prevail in this vicinity during the winter. Besides the damage to the building in case some of these stones should fall their precarious position is a constant menace to the lives of those who are obliged to pass beneath them.

Within the building in ward 20 the floor of the lavatory and the hallway leading to the water section is decayed and unsafe. It should be renewed and tile should be used in place of wood. In ward 6 a new floor should be laid in the small dormitory, a new dumb waiter is needed for the dining-room, and the entire roof of this building, known as the north extension, should be reslated. The main kitchen in the rear of the main building needs a new tin roof as does also the kitchen of the east building. In ward 35 of the west building the floor is decayed and should be renewed.

On nearly all of the hospital buildings gutters and conductors are greatly in need of repair, and all of the hot water generators should be overhauled. Underground conduits should be constructed between the electric station boiler house and the adjacent lumber kiln, and between the east building and the cottage occupied by the first assistant physician, and new steam lines should replace the old ones. For all of these purposes about $5,000 would be required.

RESERVOIR AND PIPE CONNECTIONS

I desire again to call your attention to the need of improvement in our water supply. We have at the river side an excellent equipment of pumps and steam boilers. From this station an eight-inch pipe line extends to the main hospital building and thence a six-inch pipe conveys the water to the reservoir on the hillside north of the institution. From various points along the line of this pipe smaller pipes for fire protection and for domestic purposes are given off. This system is defective for two reasons: first, the pipes are not large enough to furnish water with sufficient pressure for fire purposes, and second, there is great loss owing to leakage from the reservoir. I would, therefore, recommend that larger pipes be used for general distribution about the hospital grounds and to the buildings and that steps be taken to put the reservoir in good condition, or that a steel stand pipe of suitable capacity be erected where the reservoir now stands. I am confident that if the stand pipe were provided we could avoid the loss of water now due to leakage and an important saving in coal in the boiler house would be effected. The cost would be $6,000.

RENEWAL OF THE SEWER

For many years there have existed as part of the hospital sewer system three large open vats which seem to serve little if any other purpose than to contaminate the air and endanger the lives of those who dwell in the vicinity. It is highly desirable to discontinue these vats and to allow the sewage to pass off without delay or hindrance. To accomplish this end satisfactorily the

eight-inch sewer which now leads from the vats to a manhole at the commencement of the fifteen-inch sewer near the nurses' cottage should be replaced by a sewer of larger size. The length of this portion of the sewer is about 2,500 feet. The estimated cost would be $2,000.

SHOP FOR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT

Our present facilities for housing the manufacturing department are crude and unfavorobly situated, the only available space being the storage house over the vegetable cellar. To provide for this industry, which is steadily growing in magnitude, commodious quarters might be erected at comparatively small expense by rebuilding the old laundry structure. The location of this building is central and it would therefore be easily accessible at all seasons to a large number of women patients that it is found advantageous to employ at sewing. The building should have two stories—the upper to be devoted to the manufacture of clothing—and the lower to the boot and shoe industry. At present the old laundry is practically a ruin, unsightly and useless. The architect has prepared plans for a suitable structure which would probably cost about $5,000.

REPAIRS TO THE CARRIAGE HOUSE

Adjoining the carriage house there is a small structure used for washing carriages. The floor of this building has become so badly rotted that it is no longer safe to run heavy vehicles on it. A new floor of wood would soon become water-soaked and in bad condition. It is therefore recommended that suitable timbers be put in position, covered with iron multiplex construction and a cement floor laid on these supports. Such a floor it is believed would last many years. The cost would be approximately $100.

NEW WATER CYLINDER FOR PUMP

After the installation of the new pumps at the water works the old ones were thoroughly examined, and it was found that one of the water cylinders was badly cracked. If this cylinder were

renewed the pump would be as good as new and would therefore serve the institution a great many years as an accessory pump for instant use in case trouble of any kind occurred with the triple expansion pumping engine installed two years ago. The Worthington Company would supply the new cylinder for $600.

ELECTRIC MOTOR FOR FARM SERVICE

For many years past an old boiler and engine have furnished power for grinding food for the cattle, bones for fertilizers, cutting ensilage and sawing wood. This boiler is so old that it has become unsafe for further use. It is liable not only to blow up and damage property, but to destroy the lives of patients or employees who work about it. We have an electric cable line running to the point where this power is needed and it would be a simple matter to install an electric motor of fifteen horse-power which would furnish safely, quickly and economically all the power needed for the purposes above outlined. The cost of such equipment would be approximately $250.

FARM RENEWALS

On the farm important renewals and repairs should be made. I would mention first a new pig-pen. Two years ago we lost nearly all our hogs and pigs owing to the occurrence of infectious pneumonia. This disease attacked the animals one after another with great virulence, and in spite of active efforts to check its spread or modify its severity, it proved exceedingly fatal. The building used as a pig-pen is old and dilapidated. It should be destroyed and new pens erected at some distance from the old site. The cost for a suitable structure would be approximately $5,000.

The proper and economical operation of the farm requires many new tools and appliances, such as wagons, plows, harrows, etc., to the value of about $400. There should also be purchased two good, strong young teams of horses to replace old animals worn out in the service. Two such teams of the kind best suited for general farm work and of the proper age would cost $600.

The cattle and horses on the farm require a large amount of ground feed each month. It would, therefore, be economical for the hospital to have a mill for grinding the oats, corn, etc., raised on the farm on the hospital premises, instead of carting such commodities to a neighboring grist mill in the city and paying the prevailing charges for having the work done. We have a suitable building and could install the entire outfit of grinding machinery, including power, for $2,000.

It is now about seven years since the farm barns and other outbuildings were painted These structures are rapidly becoming weatherbeaten and for their preservation require thorough painting. This work could be done by the hospital painter, assisted by patients, if materials were supplied for the purpose. We need about $1,000 to buy them.

At our principal cattle barn an old silo that was constructed many years ago is leaking badly, and as it occupies a large space in the central structure that should be devoted to stock, a new silo for the accommodation of ensilage should be erected just outside of the barn, with doors leading directly into the stable. A silo so constructed and suitable for our purposes would cost approximately $1,000.

I would also recommend the building of considerable fencing. The fences everywhere on the hospital property are dilapidated and in many places almost totally wanting, even along the lines separating the hospital lands from those of our neighbors. At least 1,000 rods of substantial fencing should be constructed during the current year. The cost would be approximately $600.

RECAPITULATION

Hospital building for acute cases	$30,000 00
Sun room for hospital wards	6,000 00
Ventilation of buildings	3,000 00
Steel ceilings	2,000 00
Additional furniture	3,000 00
Cementing cellar bottoms	2,000 00
Renewals in the main kitchen	3,000 00

Fire-alarm system	$2,000 00
Fire-escapes	6,000 00
Repairs to the main building and other structures	5,000 00
Reservoir and pipe connections, stand pipe, etc.	6,000 00
Renewal of the sewer	2,000 00
Shop for manufacturing department	5,000 00
Repairs to the carriage house	100 00
New water cylinder for pump	600 00
Electric motor for farm service	250 00
Farm renewals	10,600 00
Total	$86,550 00

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

On behalf of our people we owe a debt of gratitude to many friends who have aided us at Christmas, on Field Day and divers other occasions. Our thanks are especially due and cheerfully given to the following:

I. I. Goldsmith & Sons, W. P. Guilfoyle, John M. Frear, Smith & Bump, John B. Jameson, Sisson Bros. & Welden, The Elk Drug Co., Fleischmann & Co., W. S. Smith & Sons, Mrs. John Davenport, Stephens & Co., Geo. Q. Moon & Co., National Biscuit Co., Mrs. W. G. Phelps, Callahan & Douglass, Ford, Beach & Powell, Binghamton Republican, Evening Herald, Binghamton Chronicle, Evening Leader, C. H. Webster, McHenry Shirt Co., E. M. Hanrahan, Babcock Hardware Co., Humes & Smith, E. L. Wells, Thomas Thorne, Hollister & Sons, Wells-Fargo Express, Ellis & Eckman, E. L. Weeks, J. W. Ballard Co., C. D. Middlebrook & Son, I. S. Matthews Sons, Bartlett & Co., McTighe & Truesdell, H. H. Saunders, Warner & Truitt, Binghamton Street Railroad, Stickley & Brandt, Walter R. Miller & Co., E. L. Rose & Co., Hon. James T. Rogers, C. W. Sears, Vosbury & Ash Co., Weeks & Melhuish, Hirschmann Bros., N. A. Noble, E. R. Mason, Bean & Co., Sunday Times, C. S. Darling.

We also make acknowledgment of our indebtedness to the following, who have contributed reading matter to our library and reading rooms:

Alex. E. Andrews, John Anderson, Charles W. Bacon, Binghamton Club, Boss, Stoppard & Hecox, Chronicle Office, Alex. Cummings, Hon. Jerome DeWitt, Dobson Club, Miss De Verre, Guy Beardsley, Dr. H. O. Ely, Dr. L. D. Farnham, F. C. Curtis, Miss Goodnough, W. A. Harding, J. H Gould, Mrs. G. M. Harris, Home for Aged Women, Mrs. E. F. Jones, Mrs. J. B. Landfield, Mrs. Horace Lester, Dr. John McVey, Dr. F. M. Michael, Dr. R. R. Daly, B. E. Nelson, W. G. Phillips, Mrs. H. G. Rodgers, Mrs. J. G. Scott, Mrs. O. W. Sears, Dr. Spencer, Mrs. E. H. Stow, Mrs. Charles Wadsworth, Mrs. N. W. Waldron, Dr. Emily Wells, Mrs. Clifford Arms, Mrs. H. W. Harlow, Mrs. G. Rodgers, Mrs. Dr. Taylor, Mrs. Dudley Gregg, Miss Henning, Binghamton Herald, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Robert Mills, E. W. Swan, A. G. Ells, Mrs. C. W. Middlebrook, Mrs. H. A. Goff.

NEWSPAPERS

The following newspapers were contributed by the publishers during the year. To say that they were appreciated by our patients but feebly expresses the satisfaction with which the weekly home news was received. On their behalf we make grateful acknowledgment and ask a continuance of these generous donations:

Albany Argus, daily.
Albany Times-Union, daily.
Bainbridge Express, weekly.
Binghamton Democrat, weekly.
Brookfield Courier, weekly.
Canastota Journal, weekly.
Catholic Champion, monthly.
Catskill Examiner, weekly.
Cazenovia Republican, weekly.
Christian Advocate, weekly.
Cobleskill Times, weekly.
Columbia Republican, weekly.
Corning Democrat, weekly.
Delaware Republican, weekly.

Deposit Journal, weekly.
Elmira Telegram, weekly.
Essex County Republican, weekly.
Fishkill Standard, weekly.
Freeman's Journal, weekly.
Long Island Star, weekly.
Kingston Freeman, daily.
Mohawk Valley Register, weekly.
Newburgh Journal, weekly.
New York Clipper, weekly.
Nyack Evening Journal, daily.
Oneonta Herald, weekly.
Otsego Democrat, weekly.
Otsego Republican, weekly.
Port Henry Republican, weekly.
Rochester Volksblatt, weekly.
Rome Citizen, weekly.
Ticonderoga Sentinel, weekly.
Tioga County Herald, weekly.
Troy Northern Budget, weekly.
Walton Chronicle, weekly.
Watervliet Journal and Democrat, weekly.

ENTERTAINMENTS

The following entertainments were given in the Assembly hall during the year in addition to the usual weekly dances:

October 6, 1898, Rev. F. A. Strough, lecture, "Cuba."
October 27, 1898, opera, "Pinafore."
October 28, 1898, opera, "Pinafore."
November 17, 1898, Mr. John Warner, patient, sleight-of-hand.
December 15, 1898, opera, "Mikado."
December 16, 1898, opera, "Mikado."
December 24, 1898, Christmas tree.
January 5, 1899, Mr. J. A. Doolittle, animatiscope.
January 26, 1899, Dr. C. G. Wagner, illustrated lecture, "Europe."

February 9, 1899, Mr. W. H. McCollin, musical and literary.
February 16, 1899, Miss Hyde, illustrated lecture, "Greece."
March 6, 1899, Rev. J. W. Phillips, lecture, "Palestine."
March 10, 1899, magniscope.
March 27, 1899, Mr. Wm. Josh Daly, humorist.
April 5, 1899, opera, "Erminie."
April 6, 1899, opera, "Erminie."
April 12, 1899, opera, "Erminie."
May 18, 1899, Mr. Gavin Spence, Scotch humorist.
June 29, 1899, illustrated lecture, "India."

It is with pleasure I record our success in providing entertainment for our patients during the year. During the fall and winter months officers and employees labored zealously rehearsing the operas "Pinafore," "Mikado" and "Erminie," and the public performances of these operas given in our Assembly hall were thoroughly enjoyed by a large number of our patients.

As usual the number of presents received in response to our Christmas letter was large and our Christmas Tree entertainment was a great success. Indeed, there is no event of the year to which our patients look forward with as much pleasurable anticipation as to the Christmas festivities.

The semi-weekly band concerts on the lawn during the summer months were enjoyed by patients and by many people from the city of Binghamton. During the winter sleighing parties were had, and on pleasant days in summer trolley rides met with favor.

Several hundred patients witnessed the performances of "Buffalo Bill's Wild West" and "Wallace Brothers' Circus," and frequently large parties attended matinee performances in the theatre in the city.

Our field day on September 12th, was a great success. The elements have always favored us for field day, and this year we were exceptionally fortunate and enjoyed a beautiful day. More than two thousand people assembled on the grounds and witnessed the sports. The last event on the programme—a "cake walk"—was the feature of the day and is still the subject of conversation among our patients.

The entertainment of patients in open air is very desirable and there is nothing that seems to meet and serve this purpose so satisfactorily as the game of baseball—and this is especially true when we have a successful team. During the past season our team maintained its high standard and reputation, and although our opponents made every possible effort to lower our colors by defeat, we are pleased to note they were successful on only two occasions. The record of match games played during the year is as follows:

April 22—Hospital, 6; Binghamton, 4.
May 6—Hospital, 15; Crescents, 6.
May 13—Hospital, 17; Orioles, 3.
June 5—Hospital, 28; Chairmakers, 4.
June 10—Hospital, 27; Susquehanna, 4.
June 17—Hospital, 8; Crescents, 1.
July 1—Hospital, 13; Shamrocks, 10.
July 8—Hospital, 22; Darktowns, 8.
July 15—Hospital, 27; Lestershire, 11.
July 22—Hospital, 12; Brodie's, 8.
July 29—Hospital, 10; Brodie's, 8.
August 5—Hospital, 7; Lestershire, 3.
August 19—Binghamton, 9; Hospital, 8.
August 26—Hospital, 13; Sanitaria, 10.
September 2—Binghamton, 18; Hospital, 7.
September 9—Hospital, 19; Susquehanna, 7.

Religious services have been held regularly on Sabbath days in the Assembly Hall and usually once each month at one of the farm cottages. These services have been highly appreciated by a large number of our patients who have derived much comfort from them.

The State Commissioners in Lunacy have visited the hospital on several occasions and have thoroughly inspected its various departments. The president of the Commission, Dr. Wise, has personally examined all new patients admitted prior to his visits, and has given valuable advice in regard to their care and in refer-

ence to other matters of hospital management, for all of which I would make grateful acknowledgment.

The medical staff has suffered the loss of a valued member in the person of Dr. R. G. Wallace, who, on account of failing health, was obliged to seek a milder climate last May. Dr. Wallace had served the hospital as an assistant physician for a period of five years and won for himself an enviable reputation for industry and the faithful performance of his duties. Owing to the curtailment of funds for officers' salaries it has not been possible to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Wallace's resignation. To the medical officers in general, and especially to Dr. Eastman, upon whom have devolved the executive duties whenever I have been absent, I wish to express my thanks for hearty co-operation in all things pertaining to the interests of the hospital. The steward and matron have contributed no small share to the general success. Indeed, the entire force of officers and employees has labored with unflagging zeal to discharge faithfully the duties imposed upon it.

In conclusion, I can but express my lasting obligation to you, gentlemen, for the confidence you have expressed and for the encouragement you have at all times given me.

Respectfully submitted

CHARLES G. WAGNER

Superintendent

October 1, 1899

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE No. 1

Showing movement of population for the year ending September 30, 1899

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1898	611	727	1,338
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1899	128	130	258
On original commitments:			
From residences	117	118	235
By transfers from county houses	10	8	18
By transfers from other institutions for insane	1	4	5
Total number under treatment during year	739	857	1,596
Daily average population	607	734	1,341
Capacity of institution	605	697	1,302
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	33	27	60
As improved	29	23	52
As unimproved	8	14	22
As not insane	2	1	3
Died	60	57	117
Whole number discharged during the year	132	122	254
Remaining October 1, 1899	607	735	1,342

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TABLE No. 2

October 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899

Date of opening	October 19, 1881
Total acreage of grounds and buildings	1,060
Value of real estate, including buildings	$930,000 00
Value of personal property	170,000 00
Acreage under cultivation	631
Receipts during year, maintenance fund:	
Balance on hand October 1, 1898	$2,382 17
From State Treasury for maintenance on est'mates 1 to 12 inclusive	236,010 10
From private patients	3,966 66
From reimbursing patients	5,584 60
From all other sources	829 16
Total receipts for maintenance	$248,772 69
Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements	$48,554 45
Disbursements during year for maintenance:	
Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	$20,182 23
Estimate No. 2. For wages	95,485 43
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores	65,672 62
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs	6,510 95
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds	5,740 67
Estimate No. 6. For clothing	8,775 20
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding	5,029 95
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery	1,924 07
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light	23,755 09
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies	1,972 50
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses	5,488 54
Estimate No. 12. For transportation	2,130 12
Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	$242,667 37
Total disbursements to State Treasurer	$3,202 76

Binghamton State Hospital.— Inflating the Balloon.

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 2—(*Concluded*)

Total disbursements during the year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy	$48,554 45
Balances October 1, 1899:	
General maintenance fund	2,902 56
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	3 48
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	45 00
Women	40 00
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	20 00
Women	14 00
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population	1 to 8.2
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population	1 to 53.6
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation	50%
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year	$28,887 70
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year	18,895 96

Binghamton State Hospital.—The Balloon Ascension and Parachute Drop.

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.—INFIRMARY—FOR MEN.

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.—CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.—CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.—PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.—PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

tal—Annual Report

o. 3

ity in cases admitted during the year

SEPTEMBER 30		INHERITED PREDISPOSITION			Unascertained
en	Total	Men	Women	Total	
6	14	.....	.....	.....	1
4	8	.....	1	1	2
1	1	.....	.....	.....	....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	....
1	15	1	.....	1	2
...	1	.....	.....	.....	....
...	1	.....	.....	.....	....
...	10	3	.....	3	3
...	3	.....	.....	.....	....
1	9	4	.....	4	....
2	2	.....	1	1	....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	....
6	6	.....	2	2	....
1	2	.....	.....	.....	....
6	12	1	.....	1	2
1	1	.....	.....	.....	....
..	1	.....	.....	.....	....
1	6	1	.....	1	....
5	9	2	1	3	1
2	3	.....	.....	.....	1
[illegible]	18	1	1	2	2
[illegible]	23	10	8	18	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	7	6	13	32
		....	.....	.....	....
			20	50	47

Binghamton State Hospital.—The Coal Trestle at the Heating Plant.

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.—THE DRIVE.

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 3

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year

CAUSES	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Inherited Predisposition			Unascertained
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Moral:							
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	8	6	14	.....	.....	.....	1
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above)	4	4	8	.....	1	1	2
Religious excitement	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....
Fright and nervous shock	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....
Physical:							
Intemperance	14	1	15	1	.....	1	2
Sexual excess	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....
Venereal diseases	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....
Masturbation	10	.....	10	3	.....	3	3
Sunstroke	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	....
Accident or injury	8	1	9	4	.....	4	....
Parturition and puerperium	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	....
Lactation	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....
Change of life	....	6	6	.....	2	2	....
Privation and overwork	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	....
Epilepsy	6	6	12	1	.....	1	2
Other convulsive disorders	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....
Diseases of skull and brain	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....
Old age	5	1	6	1	.....	1	....
Epidemic influenza	4	5	9	2	1	3	1
Abuse of drugs	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1
All other bodily disorders and ill-health	3	10	13	1	1	2	2
Heredity	11	12	23	10	8	18	1
Unascertained	45	68	113	7	6	13	32
Not insane	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	....
Total	128	130	258	30	20	50	47

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 4

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1899, and since October 1, 1888

FORM	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
Mania, acute delirious	1	....	3	1	.....	3
Mania, acute	62	15	7	285	134	30
Mania, recurrent	3	5	2	88	41	14
Mania, chronic	10	2	6	423	68	128
Melancholia, acute	72	34	4	322	156	30
Melancholia, simple	4	1	...	5	2	....
Melancholia, chronic	13	2	2	337	49	86
Alternating (circular) insanity	2	.....	....	9	.....	1
Paranoia	5	.....	....	13	.....	....
General paralysis	19	.....	10	100	.....	100
Dementia, primary	.....	.....	....	54	11	10
Dementia, terminal	50	.....	72	674	.....	425
Epilepsy with insanity	10	1	11	167	2	97
Imbecility with maniacal attacks	4	.....	....	21	.....	1
Idiocy	.....	.....	....	10	.....	1
Not insane*	3	.....	....	8	.....	....
Total	258	60	117	2,517	463	926

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

TABLE No. 5

Showing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year

CURABLE CONDITIONS		Present at Beginning of Year			Admitted During Year			Under Treatment During Year		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission.....	12	22	34	29	40	69	41	62	103
	Second admission...	2	1	3	5	2	7	7	3	10
	Third admission	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Mania in acute forms.....	First admission.....	18	1	19	35	17	52	53	18	71
	Second admission...	1	1	2	9	1	10	10	2	12
	Third admission	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
All other curable forms	First admission.....	3	2	5	....	....	....	3	2	5
	Second admission...	4	1	5	....	....	....	4	1	5
	Third admission	3	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	3

Table No. 5—(*Continued*)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		Length of Interval of Complete Immunity from Symptoms of Insanity in Cases Previously Discharged Recovered—Now Readmitted																	
		Under 3 months		From 3 months to 1 year		From 1 to 2 years		From 2 to 3 years		From 3 to 4 years		From 4 to 5 years		Between 5 and 10 years		Average length of immunity			
																Men		Women	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Years	Months	Years	Months
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	...	....
	Second admission	....	....	....	...	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	7	1	7
	Third admission	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mania in acute forms.	First admission	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission	2	....	2	....	...	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	7	5	4
	Third admission	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
All other curable forms.	First admission	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Third admission	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....

Table No. 5—(*Concluded*)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		Discharged Recovered During Year			Average Length of Treatment of Recovered Cases (Last Attack)				Died During Year			Transferred to Other Groups			Remaining at Close of Fiscal Year		
					Men		Women										
		Men	Women	Total	Years	Months	Years	Months	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission...	12	21	33	....	4	....	10	1	3	4	...	....	....	28	38	66
	Second admission.	2	....	2	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	3	8
	Third admission..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mania in acute forms.	First admission...	8	3	11	....	5	....	6	4	3	7	....	....	....	41	12	53
	Second admission.	4	....	4	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	8
	Third admission..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
All other curable forms.	First admission...	1	2	3	2	....	....	5	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....
	Second admission.	3	....	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....
	Third admission..	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....

TABLE No. 6

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899						Since October 1, 1888					
	Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment			Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	10	5	15	.....	.....	.....	87	49	136	2	2	4
One to three months	13	7	20	6	4	10	53	48	101	65	33	98
Three to six months	1	4	5	21	9	30	33	29	62	93	69	162
Six to nine months	2	2	4	.....	3	3	15	12	27	32	30	62
Nine months to one year	.....	1	1	.....	7	3	5	6	11	18	20	38
One year to eighteen months	1	1	2	3	.....	10	6	12	18	16	23	39
Eighteen months to two years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6	3	8	11
Two to three years	2	2	4	1	1	1	12	10	22	8	14	22
Three to four years	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	7	5	12	4	3	7
Four to five years	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	5	6	11	3	3	6
Five to ten years	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8	6	14	6	5	11
Ten to twenty years	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	4	4	2	1	3
Unascertained	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	19	20	39	.....	.....	.....
Total	33	27	60	33	27	60	252	211	463	252	211	463

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 7

Showing causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CAUSE OF DEATH	Year Ending September 30, 1890			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Specific infectious diseases:						
Typhoid fever	1	....	1	2	2	4
Influenza	1	2	3	2	4	6
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	....	....	....	1	1	2
Erysipelas	1	....	1	3	2	5
Septicemia and pyemia	....	1	1	1	1	2
Tuberculosis	7	4	11	61	87	148
Constitutional diseases:						
Rheumatism (or rheumatic affections)	....	....	....	1	1	2
Diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus	....	....	....	1	....	1
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Mouth, salivary glands, pharynx, tonsils and œsophagus	....	....	....	1	....	1
Diseases of the stomach	....	....	....	2	6	8
Diseases of the intestines	2	4	6	20	30	50
Diseases of the liver	....	1	1	7	2	9
Diseases of the peritoneum	....	2	2	3	7	10
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the bronchi	....	2	2	6	10	16
Diseases of the lungs	9	3	12	71	54	125
Diseases of the pleura	....	....	....	1	2	3
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the heart	3	9	12	30	37	67
Arterio-sclerosis	....	....	....	1	....	1
Aneurism	....	....	....	....	2	2
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Anemia, pernicious anemia and laukemia	....	....	....	....	1	1
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	....	....	....	18	19	37
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the meninges	....	....	....	5	2	7
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions)	....	8	8	13	23	36
Epilepsy	5	4	9	37	23	60

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 7—(*Concluded*)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental disease.	4	4	8	61	79	140
General paralysis of the insane....	10	....	10	79	11	90
The intoxications; heat-stroke; obesity:						
Alcoholism	....	....	....	1	....	1
Heat-stroke.....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Debility of old age.....	16	10	26	35	22	57
Accident.....	....	...	....	2	3	5
Suicide.....	....	....	....	1	3	4
Nephritis.....	1	2	3	1	2	3
Malignant new growths or cancer.....	...	1	1	6	16	22
Total	60	57	117	474	452	926
	59	55	114	473	450	926

TABLE No. 8

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Paternal branch.....	15	16	31	156	123	279
Maternal branch.....	15	13	28	138	162	300
Paternal and maternal branches	3	4	7	26	24	50
Collateral branches.....	9	13	22	83	108	191
No hereditary tendency..	68	77	145	517	530	1,047
Unascertained	18	7	25	375	275	650
Total	128	130	258	1,295	1,222	2,517

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 9

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CIVIL CONDITION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Single	48	37	85	597	439	1,036
Married	58	70	128	551	549	1,100
Widowed	21	22	43	109	213	322
Divorced	1	1	2	4	6	10
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	34	15	49
Total	128	130	258	1,295	1,222	2,517

TABLE No. 10

Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

DEGREE OF EDUCATION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Collegiate	5	1	6	29	9	38
Academic	3	12	15	57	67	124
Common school	103	98	201	876	820	1,696
Read and write	1	.....	1	22	32	54
Read only	.....	3	3	27	51	78
No education	7	9	16	88	69	157
Unascertained	9	7	16	196	174	370
Total	128	130	258	1,295	1,222	2,517

TABLE No. 11

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899						Since October 1, 1888					
	Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment			Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	7	5	12	9	6	15	35	24	59	41	28	69
One to three months	6	8	14	7	6	13	36	35	71	40	31	71
Three to six months	4	2	6	3	2	5	26	20	46	46	17	63
Six to nine months	6	4	10	3	2	5	21	14	35	31	23	54
Nine months to one year	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	13	10	23	18	19	37
One year to eighteen months	2	2	4	6	1	7	31	25	56	50	32	82
Eighteen months to two years	3	1	4	2	.....	2	11	4	15	32	17	49
Two to three years	4	2	6	12	4	16	49	45	94	67	44	111
Three to four years	3	1	4	4	4	8	37	20	57	36	32	68
Four to six years	7	2	9	3	5	8	33	29	62	30	68	98
Six to ten years	2	7	9	6	14	20	33	44	77	51	94	145
Ten to twenty years	2	5	7	5	12	17	29	35	64	32	47	79
Twenty years and over	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	23	41	64	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	12	11	23	.....	.....	.....	97	106	203	.....	.....	.....
Total	60	57	117	60	57	117	474	452	926	474	452	926
Average duration of insane life (giving years and tenths)				6.5	13.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.8	11.1	.....

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 12

Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 15 years.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8
From 15 to 20 years.....	3	2	5	41	22	63
From 20 to 25 years.....	9	9	18	91	85	176
From 25 to 30 years	11	10	21	119	105	224
From 30 to 35 years	12	13	25	139	120	259
From 35 to 40 years.....	14	18	32	152	130	282
From 40 to 50 years.....	21	34	55	257	310	567
From 50 to 60 years.....	23	20	43	221	194	415
From 60 to 70 years.....	18	16	34	141	139	280
From 70 to 80 years.....	12	6	18	97	84	181
From 80 to 90 years.....	5	2	7	27	16	43
From 90 to 100 years....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Unascertained.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	16
Total.....	128	130	258	1,295	1,222	2,517

TABLE No. 13

Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 20 years.....	1	1	2	7	11	18
From 20 to 30 years.....	6	6	12	61	54	115
From 30 to 40 years.....	7	12	19	57	50	107
From 40 to 50 years.....	9	6	15	64	54	118
From 50 to 60 years....	4	1	5	31	21	52
From 60 to 70 years.....	2	1	3	19	14	33
From 70 to 80 years.....	4	.....	4	12	4	16
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Total.....	33	27	60	252	211	463

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 14

Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 15 years....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
From 15 to 20 years....	1	.....	1	3	2	5
From 20 to 25 years....	.....	1	1	12	12	24
From 25 to 30 years....	4	1	5	25	18	43
From 30 to 35 years ...	1	2	3	28	20	48
From 35 to 40 years....	2	2	4	39	30	69
From 40 to 50 years....	15	8	23	84	81	165
From 50 to 60 years....	15	13	28	102	88	190
From 60 to 70 years....	9	10	19	80	78	158
From 70 to 80 years ..	7	14	21	67	93	160
From 80 to 90 years....	5	5	10	27	18	45
From 90 to 100 years....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Unascertained	.....	1	1	6	8	14
Total	60	57	117	474	452	926

TABLE No. 15

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1899

DURATION OF INSANITY	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	30	23	53
One to three months.....	28	32	60
Three to six months	13	9	22
Six to nine months	9	8	17
Nine months to one year	3	8	11
One year to eighteen months.....	6	6	12
Eighteen months to two years.....	4	3	7
Two to three years.....	4	10	14
Three to four years	5	5	10
Four to five years	1	4	5
Five to ten years	4	6	10
Ten to fifteen years	3	4	7
Fifteen to twenty years.....	1	1	2
Twenty to thirty years.....	.....	1	1
Unascertained	17	10	27
Total.....	128	130	258

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 16

Showing period of residence in asylum of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1899

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	9	16	25
One to three months	18	20	38
Three to six months	26	22	48
Six to nine months	14	16	30
Nine months to one year	11	18	29
One year to eighteen months	25	25	50
Eighteen months to two years	12	17	29
Two to three years	44	46	90
Three to four years	98	118	216
Four to five years	22	37	59
Five to ten years	160	198	358
Ten to fifteen years	108	123	231
Fifteen to twenty years	60	79	139
Total	607	735	1,342

TABLE No. 17

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

OCCUPATION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Professional: Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc	9	.....	9	50	3	53
Commercial: Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc	10	1	11	113	1	114

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 17—(*Concluded*)

OCCUPATION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Agricultural and pastoral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc	52	.....	52	381	.....	381
Mechanics at out-door vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc	21	.....	21	160	.....	160
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc	8	.....	8	103	.....	103
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc	.....	10	10	11	265	276
Educational and higher domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc	1	94	95	11	704	715
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, typewriters, etc	.....	1	1	.....	7	7
Employed in sedentary occupations:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc	1	6	7	1	82	83
Miners, seamen, etc	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Laborers	18	.....	18	328	.....	328
No occupation	8	18	26	101	121	222
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	35	39	74
Total	128	130	258	1,295	1,222	2,517

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 18

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

NATIVITY	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Armenia	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Austria	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Bohemia	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Canada	.....	.....	.....	10	6	16
China	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cuba	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
East Indies	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Ecuador	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
England	1	.....	1	18	14	32
France	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Germany	3	1	4	51	40	91
Holland	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Hungary	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
Ireland	2	8	10	144	154	298
Italy	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Poland	1	.....	1	4	3	7
Prussia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Russia	.....	.....	.....	1	6	7
Scotland	1	.....	1	8	8	16
Spain	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Switzerland	.....	2	2	.....	6	6
United States	113	118	231	1,009	915	1,924
Wales	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
West Indies	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unascertained	4	1	5	27	57	84
Total	128	130	258	1,295	1,222	2,517

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 23 per cent. were both of foreign birth.

In 1.7 per cent. the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In .9 per cent. the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

TABLE No. 19

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1899

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Albany	1		1
Allegany			
Broome	50		50
Cattaraugus		1	1
Cayuga			
Chautauqua			
Chemung	42		42
Chenango	18	1	19
Clinton			
Columbia			
Cortland	13		13
Delaware	23		23
Dutchess			
Erie			
Essex			
Franklin			
Fulton			
Genesee			
Greene			
Hamilton			
Herkimer			
Jefferson			
Kings			
Lewis			
Livingston			
Madison	29		29
Monroe	1		1
Montgomery			
New York		1	1
Niagara			
Oneida	1		1
Onondaga	1	1	2
Ontario			
Orange			
Orleans			
Oswego			
Otsego	38		38
Putnam			
Queens			
Rensselaer			
Richmond			
Rockland			
St. Lawrence			
Saratoga			

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 19.—(*Concluded*)

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Schenectady	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie	9	.....	9
Schuyler	3	.....	3
Seneca	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	2	.....	2
Suffolk	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	.....	.....	.....
Tioga	17	1	18
Tompkins	5	.....	5
Ulster	.....	.....	.....
Warren	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....
Yates	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' Home	.....	.....	.....
Total	253	5	258

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1899

COUNTIES	Public			Private		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	T t
Albany	27	21	48	.....	.....	.....
Allegany	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Broome	87	98	185	.....	1	1
Cattaraugus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemung	37	42	79	.....	1	1
Chenango	35	50	85	1	.....	1
Clinton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	1	6	7	.....	.....	.....
Cortland	31	33	64	1	1	2
Delaware	40	51	91	1	.....	1
Dutchess	3	11	14	.....	.....	.....
Erie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	7	4	11	.....	.....	.....
Genesee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene	9	19	28	.....	.....	....
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings	70	2	72	1	1	2
Lewis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison	31	28	59	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	8	4	12	.....	.....	.....
New York	.....	93	93	.....	3	3
Niagara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga	12	1	13	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange	5	11	16	.....	.....	.....
Orleans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego	42	56	98	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Queens	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer	25	28	53	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 20—(*Concluded*)

COUNTIES	Public			Private		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Rockland	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga	14	16	30	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie	25	37	62	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	11	15	26	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk	7	10	17	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Tioga	33	34	67	.....	1	1
Tompkins	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	12	8	20	.....	.....	.....
Warren	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	9	28	37	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....
Total	603	727	1,330	4	8	12

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL

TO THE

State Commission in Lunacy

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899

CHAPTER 7

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Managers of the St. Lawrence State Hospital

STATE OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE MANAGERS ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL

OGDENSBURG, *December* 1, 1899

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to transmit herewith the thirteenth annual report of the managers of the St. Lawrence State Hospital, for the year ending September 30, 1899.

Very respectfully

WILLIAM H. DANIELS

BOARD OF MANAGERS

WILLIAM H. DANIELS.....Ogdensburg.
GEORGE HALL.....Ogdensburg.
JOHN HANNAN.....Ogdensburg.
S. H. PALMER.....Ogdensburg.
Mrs. MARY P. AVERELL.....Ogdensburg.
Mrs. HARRIET L. RUSSELL.....Canton.
FREDERICK R. HAZARD.....Syracuse.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

Hon. WILLIAM H. DANIELS, Ogdensburg.....President.
Dr. WILLIAM MABON, St. Lawrence State Hospital..Secretary.
Mr. JAMES M. WELLS, Ogdensburg.....Treasurer.
Hon. GEORGE R. MALBY, Ogdensburg.....Attorney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Hon. WILLIAM H. DANIELS, Hon. JOHN HANNAN,
Hon. GEORGE HALL, S. H. PALMER, Esq.
Mrs. MARY P. AVERELL.

RESIDENT OFFICERS

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

WILLIAM MABON, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS

RICHARD H. HUTCHINGS.....First Assistant Physician.
WARREN L. BABCOCK.....Second Assistant Physician.
ELBERT M. SOMERS, Jr.....Assistant Physician.
WALTER H. KIDDER.....Assistant Physician.
SIDNEY D. WILGUS.....Junior Physician.
CAROLINE S. PEASE.....Woman Assistant Physician.

STEWARD

WILLIAM C. HALL.

MATRON

KATE A. SHERRY.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL INTERNES

ROY L. LEAK, W. B. REED.

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

Complying with the statutory requirements, the board of managers of the St. Lawrence State Hospital herewith present for your consideration the following report of the operations for the year ending September 30, 1899, together with the reports of the superintendent, treasurer and steward.

There were remaining in the hospital on October 1, 1898, 1,400 patients, and 360 patients were admitted during the year. The total number under treatment was 1,760, while the average daily population was 1,472.38. There were discharged during the fiscal year 280 patients, and the number remaining October 1, 1899, is 1,480.

A careful review of the statistical tables has been made by the superintendent, and we invite your consideration to this part of his report as being of particular interest, especially those facts relating to the results obtained in the treatment of presumably curable cases.

It is a pleasure to report that by carefully sterilizing the water used for drinking purposes in the hospital, we have been able to keep typhoid fever under control—only two or three isolated cases having arisen during the past twelve months. The fact, however, that we have had a single case emphasizes the necessity of purifying our water supply. Various measures have been proposed, but before recommending a change in the source of supply, it seems advisable to have the present in-take pipes carefully examined by a competent diver, and have him determine whether or not this pipe can be extended further into the river. If, after a thorough examination, it is found that we are unable to obtain pure water from the St. Lawrence river, it will then be necessary to determine what our source shall be. It might be well to confer with the city authorities about extending their mains to the State hospital prop-

erty, where the connections could be made by the State. If this is not considered feasible, we should drive one or two artesian wells, and see if water could be obtained in this way. If it could be, a sufficient number of wells could be driven and sufficient storage facilities made to answer our purposes. We believe, further, that water obtained from another source would be different in quality from that we are now using. The water used by the city contains but little lime, and is well adapted for laundry and bathing purposes; whereas, the water we now use is hard and results in increased expense in the laundry and bathing departments.

In view of the present condition of affairs, we would respectfully suggest that your honorable body designate some competent hydraulic engineer to consider the whole field and make a report to you, with recommendations to remedy the existing evil.

We invite your attention to the treasurer's statement for the fiscal year. From a study of his report, we learn that the total receipts for maintenance were $279,821.50, while the disbursements for the same purpose amounted to $274,393.72, or $2,675.16 less than the expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1898. The weekly per capita cost was $3.58, against $3.83 for the preceding twelve months, showing a weekly reduction of 25 cents for each patient. This saving was made, nothwithstanding the fact that our daily average population was larger by eighty-two than it was during the preceding year. The per capita saving over the year ending September 30, 1897, was 50 cents per week. When we consider that the sum expended each week, amounting to $3.58, included medical attention, attendance, food, clothing, furniture, fuel and light, entertainments, legal services, necessary repairs and the maintenance of a large garden and farm, we feel justified in claiming that the utmost economy and careful oversight have been exercised in the various departments.

The State Commission in Lunacy, during the past year, have instituted measures to place the hospital dietary on a scientific basis, and, with this end in view, sought the advice of Professor W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, who is probably the highest authority on food standards

To reach definite conclusions as to what dietary was best adapted to the various and unusual needs of the insane, it was deemed proper to institute at once research in one or two of the hospitals. An assistant of Professor Atwater was, therefore, detailed to conduct investigations at this hospital, and, as a result of his study and observation, it was recommended that an alienist be appointed to study the practical side of the question. Dr. W. H. Kidder, who had signified his intention of leaving the service early during the coming year, was appointed for this purpose, and will be assisted by Miss Daniell, who has devoted the greater part of her life to the study of foods, their preparation and service.

We feel confident that the researches already instituted, or about to be, will result in an improved dietary. It is self-evident that no satisfactory diet table could result from a mere study of the physiology and chemistry of food, but when this study is combined with a practical knowledge of the needs of the insane, it will be possible to work out a ration table that will represent all the requirements for those who are mentally and physically sick.

The work of construction and improvement has progressed satisfactorily, and at the end of the year there is much to show for the amount expended; namely, $40,070.72. Two infirmary wings are enclosed, and will soon be ready for occupancy. This, perhaps, has been the principal addition made. The other work that has been performed under special appropriations has been referred to in the report of the superintendent.

The needs for the coming year are urgent and have received our careful consideration. The necessity for them has been fully gone into by the superintendent, and we will not repeat the argument.

The list is as follows:

Group No. 4	$192,500 00
Boiler house, flagging	.....
Heater and connections for feed water	700 00
Mechanical stokers	10,000 00
Poultry house and yard	2,500 00
Kitchen equipment	2,500 00

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Silos	$1,200 00
Iron working machinery	600 00
Storage shed	2,000 00
Annex to laundry, and new machinery	6,000 00
Roads and grading	5,000 00
Sidewalks	1,000 00
Root cellar	2,000 00
Cementing basements	1,000 00
Trees and shrubs	500 00
Farm fences	1,000 00
Outside recreation building	2,500 00
Bathhouse and bathrooms	6,000 00
Greenhouse	5,860 00
Furniture	2,200 00
Double windows	1,500 00
Extraordinary repairs and improvements	5,000 00

Your attention is called to the pecuniary profits resulting from the operations of the farm and garden. The total value of the products of this department, based on the market value in this vicinity, represents the sum of $26,288.35. The expense for labor amounted to $3,844.83, while material, farm appliances, fertilizers, repairs and sundry articles cost $6,204.26. From this latter sum we have deducted $1,592.65, which is charged against the care of the grounds, lawns and administration. There is, therefore, left as a total amount that can be properly charged against the farm and garden the sum of $4,600.61. The value of farm products consumed by stock during the year was $9,278.60, but to this should be added the above charges against the farm for material and expenses, as well as the sum for wages, making a total charge of $17,735.04. If we deduct these total charges from the value of the products, namely, $26,288.35, we find that the State has received a direct benefit of $8,553.31 from the farm and garden operations. Part of this large profit represents the work of many patients who have rendered valuable services to the State in return for the care that they have received.

We are gratified to see the condition of our farm land improving under the careful supervision of the head farmer. Each year sees some old land reclaimed, and the remaining land improved, so that at present the farm has reached such a condition as to receive encomiums from practical farmers. The manufacture by farm employees of fertilizer made from the bones that have been gathered and saved during the past few years has resulted in a large saving of money, and the material, as used, has greatly improved the soil.

For further information concerning the operations of the hospital for the past year, we would refer you to the reports of the medical superintendent, treasurer and steward.

At this time, we desire to make to the superintendent cheerful acknowledgment of our appreciation of the services rendered by him, and also to the other officers and employees, who have performed faithfully and well their duties. The success of an institution of this character depends on the co-operation of all heads of departments, and the results obtained during the past year is evidence that this co-operation has existed.

It is also our privilege to make grateful acknowledgment to the Commission in Lunacy for the aid and assistance rendered in promoting the best interests of the hospital. They have provided funds to the extent of their power, and when requests have been made which could not be granted, owing to financial stringency, they have encouraged us in the belief that when means were at hand the changes and improvements may be made. We feel certain that the Commission are desirous of constantly maintaining the highest standard of hospital care and treatment, and to this end they have always given such assistance as was possible.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. DANIELS
GEO. HALL
S. H. PALMER
JOHN HANNAN
MARY P. AVERELL
F. R. HAZARD
HARRIET L. RUSSELL

TREASURER'S REPORT

To the Board of Managers:

I herewith respectfully submit the treasurer's report for the year ending September 30, 1899.

MAINTENANCE FUND

Balance on hand September 30, 1898	$3,601 97
Received from the Comptroller on approved estimates of the State Commission in Lunacy from September 30, 1898, to September 30, 1899	264,158 89
Received from interest on deposits	331 17
Received from steward for sales, rents, etc	1,977 97
Received from reimbursing patients	7,568 50
Received from private patients	2,164 20
Received from overpayment, voucher 329	1 00
Received from overpayment, voucher 247	33
Received from overpayment, voucher 498	90
Received from overpayment, voucher 498	40
Received from overpayment, voucher 779	40
Received from overpayment, voucher 1081	1 00
Received from interest on notes	14 77
Total	$279,821 50

Disbursements

Paid vouchers, as per statement sent Comptroller	$274,393 72	
Paid Comptroller cash received from miscellaneous sources	4,021 13	
		278,414 85
Balance on hand September 30, 1899		$1,406 65

MANUFACTURING FUND

Balance on hand September 30, 1898		$1,663 30
Received from W. C. Hall, steward, sales uniforms, etc., from September 30, 1898, to September 30, 1899		765 88
Received for breadpans, sold State hospitals, from September 30, 1898, to September 30, 1899		657 35
Received from State hospitals, for drugs sold them, from September 30, 1898, to September 30, 1899		56 47
Received from State hospitals, for butter sold them, from September 30, 1898, to September 30, 1899		12,931 02
Received for interest on deposits to May 1, 1899		37 22
Received from Comptroller, on approved estimates of the State Commission in Lunacy, from September 30, 1898, to September 30, 1899		11,682 11
Total		$27,793 35
Paid vouchers as per statements sent Comptroller	$19,555 95	
Paid Comptroller cash received from miscellaneous sources	6,164 39	
		25,720 34
Balance on hand September 30, 1899		$2,073 01

SPECIAL FUNDS

Apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements.

Balance on hand September 30, 1898	$43 91
Received from State treasury, chapter 636, Laws 1898	14,855 82
Received from State treasury, chapter 570, Laws 1899	25,214 90
Received for interest on deposits from September 30, 1898, to September 1, 1899	11 26
Total	$40,125 89

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Disbursements

Paid vouchers during the year, chapter 636, Laws 1898	$14,855 82	
Paid vouchers during the year, chapter 570, Laws 1899	25,214 90	
		$40,070 72
Balance on hand September 30, 1899		$55 17

JAMES M. WELLS
Treasurer

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

To the Board of Managers of St. Lawrence State Hospital:

Complying with the requirements of the statute, I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the operations of the hospital for the year ending September 30, 1898.

POPULATION

On October 1, 1898, there were remaining in the hospital 1,400 patients, of whom 721 were men and 679 were women.

During the year, 360 patients were admitted, 206 men and 154 women.

There were discharged 164 men and 116 women; total 280. Of these, 56 men and 37 women, a total of 93, had recovered; 17 men and 18 women, total 35, had improved; 9 men, 7 women, 16 in all, were unimproved; 3 men were not insane, within the meaning of the statute, and 79 men and 54 women, a total of 133, died.

The number remaining in the hospital on October 1, 1899, was 1,480—763 men and 717 women.

The daily average population was 1,472.38, divided as follows: Men, 778.12; women, 694.26.

The total number under treatment during the year was 1,760.

The largest number of patients in the hospital in any one day was 1,503, and the smallest number 1,400.

Of the admissions, 156 men and 154 women were received upon original orders of commitment, while 50 men were transferred from other State institutions.

There were 9 private and 351 public patients committed.

ADMISSIONS

Reference to Table No. 3 shows that the causes operating in 54 admissions were moral, while in 208 they were physical.

Og the moral causes, 27 cases were adverse conditions, such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.; 17 were mental strain, worry and overwork; 8 were said to result from religious excitement, while 2 were claimed to be due to fright and nervous shock.

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The following were found to be the physical causes: In 22 cases, epilepsy; in 22 intemperance; in 17 menopause; in 16 old age; in 11 venereal diseases; in 10 epidemic influenza; in 4 self-abuse; in 4 accident or injury; in 4 parturition; in 4 diseases of skull and brain; in 2 sunstroke; in 2 privation and overwork; in 1 fever; in 1 abuse of drugs, and in 13 various other bodily disorders and ill health. Aside from the above causes, we find that relatives state that in 74 cases heredity was a predisposing factor, and in one case a congenital defect was predisposing. In 95 cases, no cause was assigned by relatives, and it was impossible for the medical officers to ascertain anything concerning the aetiology.

Hereditary tendency to insanity was present in 150 patients, or 41.66 per cent. of all admissions. No tendency existed in 115 cases, or 31.94 per cent., while in 95 cases, or 26.39 per cent., it was impossible to ascertain whether or not heredity existed. Of the cases with an inherited tendency to insanity, we find that 50 were transmitted from the paternal side, 61 from the maternal side, 7 from both the paternal and maternal branches, and 33 from collateral branches.

Since the opening of the institution in 1890, 1,179 cases, or 33.63 per cent., had an inherited tendency; 1,153, or 32.87 per cent., had no tendency, and in 1,176 cases, or 33.52 per cent., it was impossible to obtain facts regarding heredity. Of the total number of cases admitted since the opening of the institution in whom heredity existed, we find that in 358 cases the transmission was from the paternal side; in 412 it was from the maternal branches, while in 345 cases it was from the collateral branches.

Table No. 9 shows that 141 unmarried persons were admitted; 49 widowed; 5 divorced, and in three cases the civil condition was unascertained. From the opening of the institution, 1,526 admissions were unmarried; 1,509 were married; 409 widowed; 20 divorced, and in 44 cases the civil condition was unascertained.

The degree of education of those admitted is as follows: 81 collegiate education; 27 academic; 218 common school; 9 could read and write; 15 could read only; 27 had no education, while in

56 cases no history was furnished, and the patient's condition was such as to make it impossible to determine the degree of education. Of the 3,508 cases admitted since the opening of the institution, we find that 2,177, or 62.18 per cent., had a common school, collegiate or academic education, while 560, or 15.96 per cent., had no education, or a very limited one. In 771 patients, or 21.97 per cent., it was impossible to determine, for the reason given above, the degree of education.

The decade of life showing the largest number of admissions was from 40 to 50 years, and the number admitted during this period was 82. There were 80 admissions between 30 and 40; 59 between 20 and 30; 58 between 50 and 60; 44 between 60 and 70; 17 between 70 and 80; 13 between 10 and 20, and 7 between 80 and 90.

Of the 360 admissions, 248 were native born, while 112 were of foreign birth. Of the total number admitted since the opening of the institution, the parents of 43 1-3 per cent. were both of foreign birth. In 5.84 per cent. the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native; and in 3 1-3 per cent. the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

Of the admissions, 76 men and 63 women, a total of 139, were presumably curable cases. Of these 69 men and 51 women, a total of 120, were first admissions; 14 were second admissions, while 5 had been admitted for the third time. A review of the results obtained in the treatment of these cases will appear under the heading of "Discharges."

Table No. 17 gives the occupation of those admitted during the year, and we find that 7 led professional lives; 20 commercial; 54 agricultural and pastoral; 29 were mechanics at out-door vocations; 16 were mechanics at sedentary vocations; 58 were occupied in domestic service; 109 in educational and higher domestic duties; 10 were employed in sedentary occupations, while the balance were either laborers, had no occupation, or else their occupation was unascertained.

DISCHARGES

Of those discharged as recovered, 39 had been insane less than one month before admission; 25 had been insane from one to three months; 20 from three to six months; 3 from six to nine months; 4 from nine months to a year—a total of 91 cases with a duration of one year, or less; while in two cases the duration was over a year.

The period under treatment in 77 cases was less than one year, while in 16 cases it was more than a year. Of these 16 cases, 12 were under treatment between a year and eighteen months; 2 from eighteen months to two years; 1 from two to three years and one from three to four years. These facts are a striking commentary on the importance of early treatment, and the necessity for it can be emphasized by the further statement that out of the 631 recoveries since the opening of the institution, 551, or 87.32 per cent., had been insane less than a year at the time of their admission.

The percentage of recoveries, based on the daily average population, was 6.31 per cent., against 4.87 per cent. for the preceding year, and 3.8 per cent. two years ago. The percentage based on the admissions is 25.83 per cent., against 28 per cent. for the preceding year, and 205 for the year ending September 30, 1897. It must be borne in mind, however, that during the year ending September 30, 1898, only three patients were transferred from other institutions, while this year fifty patients were transferred, and if we, therefore, make our computation of recoveries on those admitted on original commitments only, we find that the percentage is 30 per cent., against 28.82 per cent. for last year, and 23.4 per cent. for the year ending September 30, 1897. The death rate of 7.55 per cent., based on the total number treated during the year, remains very low, being only a fraction of a per cent. higher than the preceding year. Thirty-seven of those who died were over 70 years of age, 26 were between 60 and 70 years; 16 between 50 and 60, and 20 between 40 and 50. The remainder, 34, had not yet passed the meridian of life.

Of the above deaths 31 resulted from specific infectious diseases, and in these 31, 4 died of mumps, showing that in the debilitated a slight infection will very often be the last straw; 6 died of diseases of the digestive system; 23 from diseases of the circulatory system; 9 from affections of the blood and ductless glands; 18 from diseases of the nervous system; 3 from exhaustion of mental disease; 23 from general paralysis of the insane; 4 from uremia; 13 from debility of old age; 1 from diabetes; 2 from surgical and gynecological diseases.

THE RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN PRESUMABLY CURABLE CASES

There were present at the beginning of the year 61 patients who were presumably recoverable; and 139 of the same class were received during the year, making a total of 200 under treatment. Of this number, 93, or 46.5 per cent., recovered; 8, or 4 per cent., died; 30, or 15 per cent., were transferred to other groups, and there remained at the end of the year 69, or 34.5 per cent., under treatment. Of the presumably curable cases, 169 were first admissions, and of these, 75 cases, or 44.38 per cent., recovered; 8, or 4.73 per cent., died; 28, or 16.56 per cent., were transferred to other groups, while 58, or 34.32 per cent., remain under treatment at the close of the fiscal year. Twenty-six of the cases in table No. 5 had been admitted twice, and of these, 16, or 61.54 per cent., recovered; none died; 2, or 7.69 per cent., were transferred to other groups, while 8, or 30.76 per cent., remained under treatment at the end of the year. There were five cases in table No. 5 who had been admitted three times. Of these, 2, or 40 per cent., recovered; none died; none were transferred to other groups, and 3, or 60 per cent., remained at the close of the year.

METHODS OF TREATMENT

My last annual report gave a description of some of the methods of care and treatment followed, and it is not necessary to reiterate the features of routine work. Aside from the clinical work upon the wards, we still continue to have the eyes of all recent cases

examined by Dr. Bell, of Ogdensburg, and the teeth of all patients that need treatment are attended to by a dentist from town who visits the hospital fortnightly.

Following our custom of the past two years, we herewith enumerate the operations performed in the hospital:

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

Excision, or resection of ribs	2
Amputation of foot	2
Amputation of fingers	2
Iredectomy	1
Strabismus	1
Cataract	1
Oophorectomy	3
Removal cystic kidney (nephrectomy)	1
Trephining skull	3
Radical operation inguinal hernia	8
Haemorrhoids	1
Hydrocele (tapping)	2
Phimosis	2
Resection vas deferene	1
Removal tubercular cervical glands	2
Hip joint abscess	2
Laparotomy (exploratory)	1
Paracentesis (thorax)	2
Lumbar puncture	14
Total, exclusive lumbar puncture	37
Lumbar puncture	14
	51

All of the above operations were performed by members of the staff, except the eye operations.

During the year ending September 30, 1899, 53 autopsies were held. At these examinations many desirable specimens were obtained, and later hardened and catalogued for future study.

During the year, histological diagnoses have been made post-mortem in cases of carcinoma of the rectum, breast and oesophagus, sarcoma of the breast and meta-tarsal bones, osteo-sarcoma of the sphenoid, glio-sarcoma of the choroid, as well as several minor conditions. Work on the material, as well as the clinical condition, detailed in last year's report, has been continued. An especial effort has been made to obtain normal material, particularly of the nervous structures, to use for control work and comparisons. In addition to normal (human) nervous specimens, many structures of the simpler forms of life have been collected and studied, as fish, sharks, crabs of several specimens and rabbits and cats.

This department has been under the direction of Dr. W. L. Babcock, who was detailed to work with the staff of the Pathological Institute at Woods Holl, Mass. The material which he has collected and prepared will be worked out during the coming year, and will be published in collaboration with the work of the Pathological Institute.

In the Physiological Laboratory, we have under observation an interesting case of circular insanity, in which careful analysis was made of the urine through several cycles. The results are now being tabulated. We believe that the exacerbations of excitement or depression occurring in the chronic insane are well worthy of more careful study than has yet been given them.

The equipment of our Pathological Laboratory is now practically complete,—some additional apparatus having been purchased during the year.

AMUSEMENTS

Regular weekly dances were held during the past year. These continue to give as much satisfaction as any form of entertainment which can be provided. Various theatrical entertainments, either by home talent, or by traveling companies, have provided additional sources of recreation, and have been much enjoyed by our household.

The interest in the Sunday evening service of song has continued; in fact, additional interest has resulted from having an orchestral accompaniment one Sunday each month.

The steamboat, "Dorothy," was used to a greater extent this past summer than ever before, and is enjoyed by all classes of patients. Occasional picnic parties given to the working and convalescent patients have done much to help pass away the time, which sometimes is apt to prove monotonous.

OCCUPATION

During the year over 65 per cent. of the patients have been employed at some useful occupation. There is perhaps no better feature of treatment for the insane in hospitals generally than that provided by a suitable occupation. It must, however, be prescribed as a remedy by the physician, and each case should be a "Law unto itself." Certain patients will be benefited by work on the farm or grounds, while to others this kind of work would prove a source of irritation, and result in harm. Employment, therefore, should be selected to suit the particular individual. It should not be the occupation chosen by the patient, but the occupation considered by the physician as affording the best means of diversion. I still believe it would be profitable, as well as practical, to employ teachers in wood-working, steam-fitting and similar mechanical occupations so as to train a proportion (small though it may be) of the chronic insane in these trades sufficiently to warrant their employment as assistants to the various mechanics.

TRAINING SCHOOL

The class of 1898 and 1899 opened with sixteen members, but, owing to the resignations and "weeding out" of those who were incapable of receiving a thorough training, it was reduced by the end of the year to twelve, who passed the examination conducted by the hospital physicians and by the committee of hospital superintendents. Fifty-four took the entrance examination for the

junior class, of whom 35 were successful. Of those who entered, 12 remained at the end of the year. The junior class for the coming year is composed of 39 members.

NOTES ON CONSTRUCTION

The erection and completion of farm cottage, which was referred to in my last annual report, permitted us to occupy the building on October 19, 1898. During the winter season a severe windstorm blew the kitchen chimney of this building over against the roof, damaging it to the extent of $300.

Infirmary wings.—Work on the infirmary wings is progressing as rapidly as can be expected. Some difficulty was experienced in the spring in getting stone, but after this was once obtained, the work has gone on rapidly. It is expected that, unless some unforeseen difficulty arises, both wings will be ready for occupancy by the first of January, 1900. Each wing will accommodate 100 patients, and the necessary number of attendants. The system of heating and ventilating at present being installed is better than in any other building on the grounds, and it is confidently expected that when in full operation, it will be possible to change the air so thoroughly that no bad odors will be noticed at any time.

Ice house.—A request made last year for additional storage facilities for ice was granted by the commission during the summer, and a building three-quarters of the size of the old ice house was erected. It was thought better to build a separate building, rather than to enlarge the original ice house. This new building has been placed near the shops, and is convenient for the distribution of ice in the summer time to all the kitchen and ward buildings.

Electric light plant.—We have been more than disappointed by the lack of progress made in the installation of the electric light plant. The contract time for this work has long since expired, but it seems impossible to get results from the plant that will meet the specifications. We, however, have had the use of all

the necessary apparatus to suitably light the buildings, and we hope that the State Architect will soon be able to accept this work and turn it over to us.

Infirmary rear.—Changes in the rear of the infirmary have been made so as to increase the capacity of this part of the building by 25 patients. Many of the old single rooms were torn out and thrown into one large day room on the first floor, and a dormitory on the second, thereby changing the whole appearance of this wing. From being a dark, almost dismal place it has been transformed into one of the brightest and most cheerful quarters in the hospital. This work was done (under the direction of the hospital mechanics), by day labor.

Roads.—A new road, extending from Proctor avenue to the old Lisbon road, has been constructed of macadam, and meets a long-felt want.

Boat-house.—A boat-house, to accommodate the steamboat "Dorothy" is now being erected. The only cost of this building was for part of the material,—the labor being performed very largely by patients and attendants, they receiving such assistance from the hospital mechanics as was needed. The total expense to the State for this work was $150. A great deal of the frame work, and other parts of the building were constructed of old material that had been accumulated during the past few years from the tearing down of old barns and houses that were uninhabitable.

Pipe covering.—During the past winter, most of the steam and hot water pipes around the building that were not covered, received attention, and the greater part of our steam plant is now in first-class condition.

Minor repairs.—Such minor and extraordinary repairs have been made to all parts of the hospital as to keep it in good condition.

Grading.—Considerable progress has been made in grading around the easterly end of Central Hospital East, and to the west of the infirmary. The second artifical lake has been constructed, and now completes the chain of lakes, as originally provided for.

All of this work has been done entirely by the labor of patients and attendants.

All that portion of the laundry floor in the mangle room became, during the year, so dangerous as to make it necessary to take it up and relay it with Portland cement which would not be affected by water and moisture.

Fertilizer manufacturing.—The State Commission in Lunacy authorized us to purchase a bone mill so that we could utilize all bones which have been gathered and saved for several years. As a result of this operation, we were able to manufacture all the fertilizer used on the farm during the year, and, in addition, had left a large quantity for the coming year. The cost of this equipment amounted to only $235.

The method of preparation may be of some interest, and we will, therefore, describe it: The dried bone, as well as any green bone on hand, was placed in the rendering tank and steamed for several hours. The tallow which came off was collected in barrels and the water used for steaming was saved and used as tankage. When the bone had been steamed sufficiently, it was removed and run through the mill which ground it to the requisite degree of fineness. After being ground, it was turned into a large wooden vat, and there had added to it five hundred pounds of sulphuric acid for every ton of bone. After adding the acid, it was thoroughly mixed, by the use of wooden shovels, and allowed to lie in a heap until such time as the chemical action was completed. Some of this bone, after being dried, became sticky and pasty, and to overcome this, we placed the material in a dryer and extracted from it most of the moisture. In order to make the material suitable for a fertilizer, a certain proportion of salts of potash had to be added, and we followed the advice of Prof. Jordan, of the State Experimental Station, in regard to this matter, adding about three hundred pounds of the muriate of potash to each ton of fertilizer.

Steam main.—The steam line running from the boilers to the main engines was defective, owing to depression in the line, which allowed the steam to condense and water to get into the engine.

This line was straightened, a vent was provided for the escape of the condensed steam and a Hines eliminator installed, thus giving safety to our engines.

Electric mains.—The condition of the electric mains between the engine room and the central group of buildings was found to be defective and the Commission authorized us to make the necessary repairs.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR

Having briefly reviewed the work of construction during the past year, it is proper at this time to enumerate our needs for the coming year.

GROUP NO. 4

If sufficient funds are available, we would like to have an apportionment made sufficient to erect Group No. 4. When this building is completed, the original scheme of the St. Lawrence State Hospital will have been practically carried out, and will permit an ideal classification of our patients, according to their various condition and needs. This group should accommodate three hundred and fifty patients, and at the per capita allowance of $550, the total amount required would be $192,500.

BOILER-HOUSE FLOOR

The Portland cement floor in the new addition to the boiler-house has given out, and is no longer safe. In order to provide something that is durable, either flag-stones should be laid or iron plates. The cost of this work is, approximately, $936.

HEATER AND CONNECTIONS FOR FEED WATER

Mr. Manning, the former consulting engineer for State hospitals, and at present an assistant to the State Architect, last year reported that the steam plant was operated at a loss, for the reason that there was no arrangement for properly heating the feed water. He estimated at that time that a suitable heater, with proper connections, could be installed for $600; but, in view

of the largely increased price for all apparatus made of iron, we hardly believe that this work could be done at present for less than $700.

MECHANICAL STOKERS

I beg to advert to the subject of automatic stokers for all of our boilers. This matter has been reported to you from time to time at the various meetings of your board, and has received your indorsement, but it seems well at this time to emphasize the necessity for their installation. Various stokers have been considered, but the Roney, manufactured by Westinghouse-Church-Kerr Company, is, to my mind, the best stoker now on the market. The superintendent of one of the prominent general hospitals informed me that in one year the use of a good stoker reduced the expense of the boiler-house at least $3,000. If there were no actual saving, it would still be well to install this appliance, because it would do away with the smoke nuisance entirely, and would prolong the life of the boilers.

I took occasion last spring to visit several large plants in New York where these stokers were in use, or were about to be installed—among others, the Metropolitan Traction and Third Avenue Railroad Company. I was informed that one of these companies, before introducing a stoker, built a separate building and installed the necessary boilers on which they tried the various varieties of stokers. As a result of the test made, they selected the Roney as being the most economical and as answering best the requirements of the New York city board of health regarding the abolition of smoke from soft coal. I also visited the United States appraisers' building, where the stokers were in operation, and from the engineer in charge I learned much in their favor. After seeing these stokers worked, I had the firemen clean fires, and went outside to watch the stack. When the fires were being cleaned, only a slight film of smoke was discernible, and this for only a few seconds; afterwards, absolutely no smoke issued from the stack.

The installation of such a plant, with the necessary coal-conveying apparatus, would largely solve many of the problems connected with the proper management of the boiler-house. In addition to prolonging the life of the boilers, and doing away with the smoke nuisance, it would result in a direct economy with coal, saving at least 10 per cent. It would also save materially in labor.

CHICKEN-HOUSE

As an economical proposition, the raising of our own poultry and eggs permits of no argument. In order to do this, it is necessary to have the facilities, and these need not be of an expensive kind. Cheap houses could be erected, together with several store rooms for food, and additional rooms for incubators and brooders. Each series of houses could have compartments properly arranged for the care of fifteen or twenty hens, and this number of hens should have an outside runway from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet long, and twenty to thirty feet wide, thus enabling the stock to be properly separated. All the food needed by the fowls could be raised on the premises, and patients could profitably be employed in looking after them; in fact, no additional help would be necessary, as the patients would be in charge of those attendants who had been brought up on a farm, and are familiar with the care of chickens. The sum of $2,500 is requested for this purpose.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT

The apparatus now in use in the central kitchen has seen its best days and must be renewed. If we are to prepare and serve food economically, we must have the proper facilities for cooking it. An inspection of the central kitchen shows that, not only is the apparatus almost useless, but the walls and ceilings of this building are being damaged each day by the unavoidable escape of steam. In addition to the replacing of the old apparatus, it is almost essential to have a small brick oven where various articles can be baked in an economical manner. We believe that this kitchen cannot be put in proper condition unless the sum of $2,500 is expended.

SILOS

The four silos now in use at the cow barns are insufficient to store enough silage for our herd. Furthermore, during the past summer season, owing to the drought, we had to feed part of the time, and if we had had some silage we could have largely increased our supply of milk; in fact, those farmers who had material in their silos during the summer and fed it to their stock, received greater returns from their herd than did those who lacked this facility. We should have in the new silos a capacity of at least six hundred tons. It is a question whether the round or the square silos are better adapted for storing green feed. If we build the round silos, we will have to build a covered passageway between them to the barns, and, furthermore, there is some risk of the silage being frozen if they are built outside. It might be well to consider the desirability of building one square silo at the end of each of the two barns—each silo to hold about three hundred tons. Whichever style is selected, at least $1,200 is needed.

IRON WORKING MACHINERY

The work in the machine shop is hampered somewhat by lack of proper apparatus; and, situated as we are—some distance from town—it is inconvenient to send to the machine shops for certain work. Furthermore, when we do so, we have to pay a profit, not only on the material, but also on the labor for the work done. The sum of $600 would enable us to install such appliances as we need, including a planer and shaper.

STORAGE SHED

In the progress of the construction of the hospital, the matter of a storage shed has always been deferred until a more convenient season, until at present it is an urgent need. We now have to use the basements and other places that should be kept free from odds and ends. In addition, we have no suitable place for the storage of rags, neither have we a furnace for burning such rubbish as always accumulates and becomes an eyesore. The

shed should be so constructed that gates could be put up at each end, thus permitting teams to drive in at one end and out at the other. The cost of this improvement is $2,000.

ADDITIONS TO LAUNDRY

The same argument that was made last year in regard to this annex applies with even greater force now. In addition, the present machinery is inadequate to our needs and additional appliances must be installed. The total cost of the additions, remodeling the interior and adding new machinery will not be less than $6,000.

ROADS AND GRADING

From year to year we have constructed new roads and improved the grounds, in accordance with the plans of the late Mr. Weidenmann, the landscape gardener, and $5,000 could be expended on this work with profit during the coming year.

WALKS

Many of the asphalt and Portland cement walks have disintegrated, as the result of the severe climate, and should be renewed. We have, from time to time, temporized by building cinder walks around the different buildings. These, however, require a great deal of care; and, furthermore, result in serious damage to the tile floors. The men, coming in from their work, track in pieces of dirt and cinders, which grind into the face of the tile. In Brockville, Ont., they use a walk called Granolithic, and this variety of walk has been down long enough to demonstrate its durability. It is a composition of Portland cement and small cubes of stone. We could make a start in laying these walks for the sum of $1,000.

ROOT CELLAR

Our stock of winter vegetables each year has suffered severe loss, due to imperfect storage facilities, and it seems advisable to build additional cellars. It is estimated that $2,000 will be required for this purpose.

CEMENTING BASEMENTS

Many of the basements in the various ward buildings have never been cemented and are very difficult to keep tidy. If $1,000 were provided for this work it would furnish nearly enough cement to finish all the basements. The work could be done during the winter by attendants and patients. In fact, we have now employed two or three men who are experienced workers in cement. This arrangement would provide additional occupation for our patients during a season when they are unable to work out of doors.

TREES AND SHRUBS

Improvements in the grounds have now reached a condition that requires further adornment, as well as additional shade, and $500 is needed to purchase and plant trees and shrubs.

FARM FENCES

Heretofore nothing has been done in the way of fencing in the hospital property, and a start should be made at once in this direction if we are to protect our land. Under the present situation objectionable persons enter the grounds and cause us much annoyance. It seems desirable, therefore, to fence the grounds proper and let the matter of subdividing the farm into fields, etc., be a matter for future consideration, as it is not so urgent as that of placing around the premises the necessary protecting fences. It is believed that $1,000 could be used to advantage.

OUTSIDE RECREATION BUILDING

The experience and observation of all physicians engaged in the care of the insane is that recreation affords one of the most valuable means of treatment. While we have been able to provide diversions to a large extent, we feel that we have not done our whole duty until we are able to give our entire household every means at our disposal. We would, therefore, suggest that an outside pavilion be built where patients will be able to sit in summer time, after taking their walks, and where they can also gather on summer evenings for dances and kindred amusements. Such a building could be erected for $2,500.

BATH-HOUSES AND BATHROOMS

When the recreation hall was planned arrangements were made for installing in the basement proper hydro-therapeutic appliances. These were to include turkish, plunge, electric, vapor and other medicinal baths, thereby providing proper facilities for the treatment of our cases. The original estimate of Mr. Dickinson for this work was $9,500, but we believe by modifying the plans the sum of $6,000 would install all the necessary appliances and give us a complete equipment.

GREENHOUSE

Each year, for a number of years, we have asked for such sum as might be found necessary to complete the greenhouse, the central portion of which only has been erected. As it now stands it is absolutely useless. According to the plans now on file, the wings could be added to this building for the sum of $5,860, but we believe that they can be so modified as to enable us to build them for a smaller sum.

RENEWALS TO AND ADDITIONAL FURNITURE

It seems almost trite to state that furniture in hospitals for the insane receives harder usage than anywhere else; and, therefore, needs constant renewals, but as such is a fact we will have to mention it. In addition, our wards have a greater number of patients than their ordinary capacity called for, but no additional furniture has been provided for this increase. In view of these facts, it is no more than fair that an allowance should be made, and we urge that $2,200 be set aside for this purpose.

EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS

Each year extraordinary repairs are needed. On one occasion, for instance, after an examination by the boiler inspectors of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, it was necessary to make repairs to the extent of over $1,000. Work of this kind is constantly arising and means should be provided for its accomplishment.

We need new floors in several of the wards, notably Ward D, Central Hospital West; Wards F and G, Central Hospital East, and a floor in the ironing-room of the laundry. Spray baths should be placed in position in Central Hospital East. These are simply illustrations of the various needs for an apportionment of $5,000 for extraordinary repairs and improvements.

DOUBLE WINDOWS FOR INFIRMARY WINGS AND NEW WINDOWS FOR GARDEN COTTAGE

The only buildings not provided with double windows in the hospital are the new Infirmary wings and farm cottage. The severity of the climate along the Canadian border is such as to demand provision for keeping our patients comfortable. This we cannot do unless we have double windows. Furthermore, the lack of them results in a large increase in expenditure for heating. The windows and window frames in the old part of garden cottage are in need of renewals. We believe that $760 will suffice for these additions and repairs.

REMARKS

We have had no epidemic of typhoid fever during the past six months, although several idiopathic cases have arisen. The exemption from this disease has been due entirely to the precautions taken in sterilizing the water by boiling. This method involves a great deal of time and attention, and if carelessness exists on the part of any employee who has this matter in charge, we are likely to have at once cases of typhoid fever. I would, therefore, recommend that at the first convenient time a capable diver be employed to inspect our in-take pipe, and report on its condition. Furthermore, he could examine the bed of the river, and reach some conclusion as to whether or not the pipe could be extended further into the stream. If our supply of water cannot be made pure, it will be necessary to purify it in some other way than by the crude arrangement we now have.

Early last Spring the hospital rented the Gilt Edge Creamery, situated about a mile from the institution, and has since used it

as a receiving station. This additional equipment has permitted us to manufacture the yearly supply of butter for our own hospital and Rochester, as well as six months' supply for the Utica State Hospital. The quality of butter made is superior to that which we formerly purchased at the full market prices, and the report from the other hospitals has been universally commendatory.

James O'Neil, who, since the opening of the institution, had been employed as an assistant engineer, died September 20, 1899. He was always loyal to his trust, capable in the performance of his duties and willing, at all times, to work for the best interests of the hospital. His death was a severe loss to the institution, and much sorrow was felt by all who knew him.

MEDICAL STAFF

Dr. Walter J. Howells resigned as junior assistant physician September 25, 1899, to enter general practice.

Dr. Frederick A. Hunt, medical interne, left the service September 30, 1899, to enter general practice.

These two vacancies have not been filled because the apportionment made for salaries of officers and wages of employees by the last Legislature were reduced so much as to leave no funds available for their successors.

At this time I desire to publicly express my appreciation to the officers of the hospital, and those faithful employees who have, in season and out, worked assiduously to maintain the good name of the hospital.

I am under obligations to the Steward, Mr. William C. Hall, for assistance in the business department, and to Dr. Sidney D. Wilgus for the preparation of the statistical tables which form a part of this report.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We again have the opportunity to record our obligations to the clergymen of Ogdensburg, who have held services regularly on Sunday afternoons, and who have faithfully visited the sick whenever called upon.

The choir, under the direction of Mrs. R. E. Waterman, continues to furnish excellent music.

To Drs. S. E. Brown, W. N. Bell, G. C. Madill, W. B. Hanbidge and W. G. Cooper we are under renewed obligations for the interest they have manifested in our training school by the lectures they have delivered.

The Press of Northern New York have placed us under obligations to them by providing us with the usual copies of their newspapers for use upon our wards.

The list of their contributions is as follows:

Adirondack News, Antwerp Gazette, Baldwinsville Gazette, Canton Commercial Advertiser, Carthage Republican, Chateaugay Record, East Syracuse News, Essex County Republican, Fayetteville Weekly Recorder, Franklin Gazette, Glens Falls Daily Times, Glens Falls Morning Star, Gouverneur Free Press, Jefferson County Journal, Lakeside Press, Lowville Journal and Republican, Malone Palladium, Mexico Independent, Watertown Advocate, Ogdensburg Advance, Oswego Daily Times, Potsdam Courier and Freeman, Potsdam Recorder, Elizabethtown Post, Fort Covington Sun, Theresa Weekly Gleaner, Malone Farmer, Manlius Eagle, Northern Tribune, St. Lawrence Republican, Syracuse Herald, Plattsburg Republican, Sandy Creek News, Syracuse Sunday Times, Tully Times, Watertown Post, St. Lawrence Herald, St. Lawrence Plaindealer, Ticonderoga Sentinel, Watertown Herald; The Post-Standard, Syracuse (semi-weekly); Oswego Daily Palladium, Northern Christian Advocate, Syracuse Evening Herald.

The publishers of the New York Medical Journal continue to gratuitously furnish us with a copy of this medical publication for the use of the official staff.

To the following friends of the hospital we are indebted for their contributions: Mrs. Thomas Lawrence, Ogdensburg, box of cut flowers; Thomas Spratt, Esq., Ogdensburg, $2 for Christmas entertainment; Mrs. E. Taggart, Watertown, box assorted presents for Christmas; Miss Jennie McCaughin, Ticonderoga, box of assorted gifts for Christmas; John E. Bell, Esq., Ogdensburg,

package of papers; Miss M. Davidson, Ogdensburg, magazines; James Cooper, Esq., Ogdensburg, magazines; Mrs. Anna Hollenbeck, State Hospital, books; Geo. S. Raymond, Esq., Ogdensburg, illustrated papers; Frank Chapman, Esq., Ogdensburg, large box of magazines; Mrs. Fred Crabbe, Ogdensburg, magazines; Mrs. Jos. Phillips, Ogdensburg, magazines.

To General N. M. Curtis, Ogdensburg, we are especially indebted for the gift of three English pheasants. This constant friend of the hospital has, at all times, manifested the greatest interest in the material welfare of this institution. Having been its earliest champion, he has, in season and out, exerted his influence in its behalf.

In concluding this report, it is my privilege to make due acknowledgment of the many courtesies received at your hands. Your unfailing sympathy and cordial co-operation have done much to lighten the responsibilities of my position as chief executive officer.

We confidently look forward to the work of another year, feeling that, with the assistance of the board of managers, it is possible to mark progress on the next mile-stone.

Very respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM MABON

STEWARD'S REPORT

To the Superintendent:

The report of the farm and garden products, live stock on hand, the classification for maintenance, steward's sales and articles manufactured and repaired for the year ending September 30, 1899, is herewith respectfully submitted.

W. C. HALL
Steward

Report Farm and Garden Products for Year Ending September 30, 1899

FARM

Beef, 2,518 pounds, at 6c	$151 08
Bulls sold, 1	30 00
Buckwheat, 100 bushels, at 75c	75 00
Calves sold, 41	112 50
Calf skins sold, 1	1 25
Chickens, 526 pounds, at 11c	57 86
Cornstalks, 50 tons, at $5	250 00
Corn fodder, 100 tons, at $5	500 00
Corn, broom, 1,000 pounds, at 4c	40 00
Eggs, 666 dozen, at 13c	86 58
Ensilage, 650 tons, at $5	3,250 00
Hay, 400 tons, at $8	3,200 00
Hides, 366 pounds sold, at 6½c	23 79
Lard, 974 pounds, at 6c	58 44
Milk, 250,144 quarts, at 2½c	6,253 60
Oats, 3,000 bushels, at 30c	900 00
Pork, 32,761 pounds, at 6c	1,965 66
Pigs, sold, 349	659 50
Potatoes, 6,426 bushels, at 50c	3,213 00
Pumpkins, 1,127, at 10c	112 70
Skins, Deacon, sold, 2	50

Straw, 100 tons, at $5	$500 00
Tallow, 88 pounds, at 3½c	3 08
Turkeys, 57 pounds, at 14c	7 98
Veal, 100 pounds, at 8c	8 00
Wurzels, 2,000 bushels, at 30c	600 00

GARDEN PRODUCTS

Asparagus, 409 bunches, at 5c	$20 45
Beans, field, 60 bushels, at $1.30	78 00
Beans, string, 243 bushels, at $1	243 00
Beans, Lima, 25 bushels, at $1	25 00
Beets, green, 151 bunches, at 5c	7 55
Beets, 518 bushels, at 40c	207 20
Blackberries, 1,334 quarts, at 7c	93 38
Cabbage, 12,532 heads, at 4c	501 28
Carrots, 986 bushels, at 30c	295 80
Cauliflower, 722 heads, at 5c	36 10
Celery, 5,015 heads, at 2c	100 30
Corn, sweet, 162 bushels, at 25c	40 50
Corn, sweet, 22 dozen, at 10c	2 20
Corn, pop, 30 bushels, at 75c	22 50
Cucumbers, 204 bushels, at $1	204 00
Eggplant, 10 bushels, at 75c	7 50
Eggplant, 9 dozen, at 30c	2 70
Horseradish, 42 gallons, at 80c	33 60
Lettuce, 172 heads, at 2c	3 44
Lettuce, 29 bushels, at 75c	171 75
Melons, water, 201, at 15c	30 15
Melons, musk, 992, at 5c	49 60
Mint, 29 bunches, at 5c	1 45
Onions, 6,757 bunches, at 5c	337 85
Onions, 507 bushels, at 65c	329 55
Peas, 206 bushels, at $1	206 00
Parsley, 157 bunches, at 5c	7 85
Parsnips, 220 bushels, at 50c	110 00

Peppers, 9 bushels, at $1	$9 00
Pickles, 15 barrels, at $5	75 00
Radishes, 3,229 bunches, at 5c	161 45
Radishes, 6 bushels, at 40c	2 40
Raspberries, 80 quarts, at 8c	6 40
Rhubarb, 1,342 bunches, at 5c	67 10
Sage, 210 pounds, at 10c	21 00
Savory, 115 pounds, at 10c	11 50
Sauer kraut, 2 barrels, at $5	10 00
Squash, 446 bushels, at 60c	26 76
Strawberries, 599 quarts, at 8c	47 92
Tomatoes, green, 71 bushels, at $1	71 00
Tomatoes, 286 bushels, at $1	286 00
Turnips, 659 bushels, at 40c	263 60
	$4,227 83

SUMMARY

Farm products	$22,060 52
Garden products	4,227 83
Total	$26,288 35

DEBIT

Amount charged farm and garden	$4,611 61
Amount of farm wages	3,844 83
All articles of produce that have been used as food for cows, hogs, sheep and fowls	9,278 60
Net profit to balance	8,553 31
Total	$26,288 35

LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY ON HAND

Boars	2
Bulls	2
Calves, bull	2
Calves, heifer	24

Colts	5
Cows	109
Heifers, two-year old	23
Hens and chickens	211
Horses	32
Hogs	142
Shoats	35

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN WORK SHOP

Awnings	1
Brushes, clothes	6
Brushes, crumb	4
Brushes, hand	6
Brushes, stove	21
Brushes, barn	73
Brushes, hair	21
Brushes, shoe	18
Brushes, floor	85
Brushes, scrub	98
Brush mats	30
Brooms	2,209
Brooms, brush	336
Bases	4
Cushions	16
Caned stands	2
Corn rack	1
Harness:	
Breast straps	4
Belly bands	6
Martingales	2
Neck yoke straps	3
Leather collar pads	4
Breeching straps	4
Lines, pairs	5
Hip straps	1

Thill straps	7
Halters	5
Felt back pads	7
Felt collar pads	18
Harvest mittens, pairs	18
Lounges	1
Leather rack	1
Mattresses, single	134
Mattresses, double	1
Mattresses, strong	23
Mattress ticks	635
Pillows, feather	66
Pillows, cotton	12
Pillows, hair	12
Rag carpets, yards	408
Rag carpet rugs	139
Rag rugs	8
Rubber cloth bag	1
Strong blankets	72
Shoes, men's, pairs	421
Shoes, women's, pairs	160
Slippers, men's	343
Towel receivers	35
Writing desk	1

ARTICLES MADE IN SEWING ROOM

Aprons, white	1,345
Aprons, colored	549
Aprons, cooks	461
Aprons, attendants, cut	803
Aprons, attendants, made	3
Bathing suits	2
Bread covers	2
Bloomer suits	7
Blouse waists	2
Bath robes	5

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Bibs	132
Barbers' aprons	6
Cushions	47
Coffee sacks	25
Chemises	781
Caps, cooks	114
Caps, nurses	832
Caps, old ladies	7
Coats, cooks	68
Corset covers	7
Curtains, denim	18
Curtains, scrim	23
Curtains, muslin	54
Curtains, red calico	3
Combination suits	29
Clothes bags	1
Carpet rags, pounds	1,170
Couches, covered	7
Camisoles	1
Camisoles, repaired	14
Carpet sewed	5
Dresses, seersucker	1,299
Dresses, cheviot	81
Dresses, cashmere	13
Dresses, cheesecloth	7
Dresses, strong	3
Dresses, made over	4
Dress skirts	25
Dress waists	29
Drawers, cotton	961
Drawers, cotton flannel	5
Dressing sacques	1
Doilies	20
Dish towels	714
Dish towels, old linen	2,612
Handkerchiefs	1,037

Hose, knit	94
Holders	77
Haircloths	5
Laundry bags	47
Lace curtains (repaired)	8
Mattress protectors	313
Mittens (knit)	68
Mittens (strong)	5
Mittens (Bakers')	27
Men's neckties	189
Men's neckties	431
Napkins (table)	284
Napkins (sanitary)	264
Nightdresses (bleached)	91
Nightdresses (unbleached)	1,422
Nightdresses (strong)	75
Nightshirts	1,468
Pants (cooks)	11
Pillow cases	2,695
Pillow ticks	113
Protection sheets, made	4
Protection sheets, repaired	21
Quilts (patchwork)	6
Rugs, bound	89
Shirts, fine	304
Shirts, cheviot	1,027
Shirts, cotton	284
Shirts, strong	16
Shirts, woolen	2
Sheets	3,829
Skirts, colored	393
Skirts, cotton	114
Skirts, bleached cotton	6
Skirts, flannel	119
Stand spreads	134
Shrouds	69

Strong union suits	6
Tablecloths	568
Towels, roller	1,020
Towels, bath	1,795
Towels, hand	2,591
Towels, dish	36
Traycloths	33
Tapes sewed on	19,922
Window shades	351
Window shades, old	120
Sausage bags	24
Underwaists	5
Boys' cotton flannel drawers	2
Boys' cotton flannel shirts	4
Base ball flags	2
Transom covers	3
Curtains, lawn	46
Curtains, cotton	6
Worsted dress skirts	2
Blankets, hemmed	18
Ticking suspenders	122
Hat trimmed	1
Strong skirts	34
Strong waists	7
Foot stools	2

ARTICLES MADE IN TAILOR SHOP

Coats	478
Vests	400
Pants	807
Overcoats	23
Overalls	111
Blouses	31
Strong suits	70
Caps	225
Mittens, pairs	16

White suits	59
Pants, brown duck	62

ARTICLES MENDED

Garments repaired in sewing room	40,726
Hose repaired in sewing room, pairs	6,155
Garments repaired in tailor shop	5,841
Articles repaired in workshop	2,899

STEWARD'S SALES

October	$203 25
November	408 99
December	59 00
January	186 20
February	69 78
March	93 82
April	284 83
May	148 34
June	154 36
July	43 60
August	116 00
September	209 80
Total	$1,977 97

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT SALES

October.	Uniform material	$111 38	
	Drugs	8 60	
	Butter	1,369 52	
	Interest	5 73	
			$1,495 23
November.	Uniform materials	$48 88	
	Drugs	29 87	
	Butter	603 63	
	Interest	5 55	
			687 93

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December.	Uniform material	$46 29	
	Drugs	9 60	
	Butter	1,088 40	
	Bread pans	330 10	
	Interest	5 35	
			$1,479 74
January.	Uniform materials	$49 98	
	Butter	598 20	
	Bread pans	170 00	
	Interest	5 71	
			823 89
February.	Uniform materials	$41 65	
	Drugs	4 80	
	Butter	1,000 00	
	Interest	4 60	
			1,051 05
March.	Uniform materials	$71 18	
	Butter	1,004 60	
	Bread pans	111 00	
	Interest	5 51	
			1,192 29
April.	Uniform material	$154 46	
	Butter	1,500 00	
	Bread pans	46 25	
	Interest	4 77	
			1,705 48
May.	Uniform material	$43 80	
	Butter	485 44	
			529 24
June.	Uniform material	$47 59	
	Butter	2,538 21	
	Drugs	1 20	
			2,587 00
July.	Uniform material	$47 93	
	Drugs	2 40	
	Butter	894 95	
			945 28

August.	Uniform materials	$50 68	
	Butter	1,048 07	
			$1,898 75
September.	Uniform material		52 06
			$14,447 94

Estimated value of farm and garden products	$26,288 35
Estimated value of articles manufactured in workshop, including cost of material	4,342 98
Estimated value of articles manufactured in tailor shop, including cost of material	3,261 25
Estimated value of articles manufactured in sewing room, including cost of material	10,141 09

SUMMARY OF VOUCHERS AUDITED FOR THE YEAR.

Officers' salaries	$19,695 50
Wages	101,746 20
Provisions and stores	78,638 68
Ordinary repairs	5,435 62
Farm and grounds	6,204 26
Clothing	9,652 69
Furniture and bedding	5,562 70
Books and stationery	1,626 96
Fuel and light	34,493 41
Medical supplies	1,457 31
Miscellaneous expenses	6,080 22
Transportation of patients	3,800 17
Total	$274,393 72

Monthly audit of vouchers, with classification, year ending September 30, 1899

CLASSIFICATION	October and November	December and January	February and March	April and May	June and July	August and September	Total
Officers' salaries	$3,233 03	$3,243 36	$3,295 34	$3,297 00	$3,312 00	$3,314 77	$19,695 50
Wages	16,772 25	16,787 12	17,089 60	17,075 24	17,144 60	16,877 39	101,746 20
Provisions and stores	13,417 01	13,620 94	13,193 93	13,995 60	12,271 07	12,300 10	78,638 68
Ordinary repairs	726 00	975 01	845 16	806 12	1,370 73	712 60	5,435 62
Farm and grounds	1,177 87	1,162 69	738 60	1,402 30	831 73	891 07	6,204 27
Clothing	2,527 24	1,987 47	1,369 53	1,250 56	1,265 84	1,251 95	9,652 60
Furniture and bedding	994 87	1,186 20	850 69	878 76	619 55	1,032 63	5,562 70
Books and stationery	361 74	245 16	262 42	203 24	313 01	241 39	1,626 96
Fuel and light	7,505 12	7,614 20	8,076 56	5,367 61	3,055 28	2,880 64	34,493 41
Medical supplies	129 33	183 25	298 89	275 87	369 95	199 52	1,457 31
Miscellaneous expense	1,035 84	1,092 84	963 17	1,066 74	910 64	1,010 99	6,080 22
Transportation of patients	536 34	480 38	735 40	598 88	772 57	676 60	3,800 17
Total	$48,417 24	$48,578 62	$47,713 32	$46,757 92	$42,236 97	$41,289 65	$274,393 72

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE No. 1

Showing movement of population for the year ending September 30, 1899

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1898	721	679	1,400
Admitted during year ending Sept. 30, 1899	206	154	360
On original commitments:			
From residences	151	149	300
By transfer from county houses, etc	5	5	10
By transfers from other institutions for insane	50	.....	50
Total number under treatment during year	927	833	1,760
Daily average population	778	694	1,472
Capacity of institution	792	650	1,442
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	56	37	93
As improved	17	18	35
As unimproved	9	7	6
As not insane	3	.....	13
Died	79	54	133
Whole number discharged during the year	164	116	280
Remaining October 1, 1899	763	717	1,480

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 2

October 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899

Date of opening	Dec. 9, 1890
Total acreage of grounds and buildings	990
Value of real estate, including buildings	$2,354,726 20
Value of personal property	134,155 72
Acreage under cultivation	421
Receipts during year, maintenance fund:	
Balance on hand October 1, 1898	$3,601 97
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates, 1 to 12 inclusive	264,158 89
From private patients	2,164 20
From reimbursing patients	7,568 50
From all other sources	2,327 94
Total receipts for maintenance	$279,821 50
Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements, including interest received	40,125 89
Total receipts from manufacturing fund	27,793 35
Disbursements during year for maintenance	$274,393 72
Returned Comptroller, receipts miscellaneous sources, maintenance account	$4,021 13
Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	19,695 50
Estimate No. 2. For wages	101,746 20
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores	78,629 83
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs	5,397 42
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds	6,204 26
Estimate No. 6. For clothing	9,652 69
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding	5,562 70
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery	1,626 96
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light	34,493 41
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies	1,450 45
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses	6,134 13
Estimate No. 12. For transportation	3,800 17
Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	$274,393 72

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 2—(*Concluded*)

Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy	$40,070 72
Total disbursements during year, manufacturing fund	19,555 95
Returned Comptroller, receipts from miscellaneous sources:	
Balances October 1, 1899	6,164 39
General maintenance fund	1,406 65
Apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements	5,517 00
Manufacturing fund	2,073 01
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	$3 58
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	$36 00
Women	28 00
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	20 00
Women	14 00
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population	1 to 7.95
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population	1 to 49.06
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation	65.37
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year	$26,288 35
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year	19,506 92

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 3

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year

CAUSES	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Inherited Predisposition			Unascertained
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Moral:							
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	9	18	27	4	5	9	5
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above)	1	16	17	1	9	10	4
Religious excitement	2	6	8	1	3	4	1
Fright and nervous shock	1	1	2	....	.....	....	....
Physical:							
Intemperance	14	8	22	7	3	10	2
Venereal diseases	10	1	11	2	1	3	1
Masturbation	4	.....	4	1	.....	1	1
Sunstroke	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1
Accident or injury	2	2	4	1	2	3	....
Parturition and puerperium	....	4	4	....	1	1	1
Change of life	....	17	17	....	8	8	1
Fevers	....	1	1	....	.....	....	....
Privation and overwork	....	2	2	....	1	1	....
Epilepsy	15	7	22	8	4	12	1
Diseases of skull and brain	2	2	4	....	.....	....	2
Old age	10	6	16	3	.....	3	4
Epidemic influenza	5	5	10	....	3	3	1
Abuse of drugs	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
All other bodily disorders and ill health	3	10	13	1	4	5	....
Heredity	44	30	74	44	30	74	....
Congenital defect	....	1	1	....	.....	....	....
Unascertained	79	16	95	75	20	95	70
Not insane	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	....
Total	206	154	360	150	95	245	95

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 4

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1899, and since December 9, 1890

FORM	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since December 9, 1890		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
Mania, acute delirious	.....	.....	....	1	.....	1
Mania, acute	55	38	5	586	316	44
Mania, recurrent	1	2	1	45	19	4
Mania, chronic	35	.....	7	385	5	75
Melancholia, acute	80	52	3	493	225	60
Melancholia, simple	1	1	....	128	50	6
Melancholia, chronic	23	.....	16	243	4	55
Alternating (circular) insanity	3	.....	....	10	.....	....
Paranoia	12	.....	....	51	.....	....
General paralysis	25	.....	24	175	1	126
Dementia, primary	3	.....	....	59	7	21
Dementia, terminal	95	.....	65	1,023	.....	358
Epilepsy with insanity	16	.....	12	156	4	51
Imbecility with maniacal attacks	6	.....	....	89	.....	6
Idiocy	2	.....	....	30	.....	2
Not insane*	3	.....	....	34	.....	1
Total	360	93	133	3,508	631	810

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

TABLE No. 5

Showing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year 1898-1899

CURABLE CONDITIONS		Present at Beginning of Year			Admitted During Year			Under Treatment During Year		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms	First admission.....	22	9	31	39	34	73	61	43	104
	Second admission...	5	2	7	2	4	6	7	6	13
	Third admission.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Mania in acute forms.....	First admission.....	9	9	18	29	15	44	38	24	62
	Second admission....	3	2	5	3	5	8	6	7	13
	Third admission.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	2	1	3
All other curable forms...	First admission.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Second admission....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Third admission.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table No. 5—(*Continued*)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		Length of Interval of Complete Immunity from Symptoms of Insanity in Cases Previously Discharged Recovered—Now Readmitted																	
		Under 3 Months		From 3 Months to 1 Year		From 1 to 2 Years		From 2 to 3 Years		From 3 to 4 Years		From 4 to 5 Years		Between 5 and 10 Years		Average Length of Immunity			
																Men		Women	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Years	Months	Years	Months
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	4	5	3	9.5
	Third admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3
Mania in acute forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	1	1	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	5	1	3
	Third admission.	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	3	....	9
All other curable forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Third admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Table No. 5—(*Concluded*)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		Discharged Recovered During Year			Average Length of Treatment of Recovered Cases (Last Attack)				Died During Year			Transferred to Other Groups			Remaining at Close of Fiscal Year		
					Men		Women										
		Men	Women	Total	Years	Months	Years	Months	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission...	26	18	44	...	10.5	....	6.8	....	3	3	12	5	17	23	17	40
	Second admission.	6	3	9	1	1	....	10.8	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	4
	Third admission..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Mania in acute forms.	First admission...	21	10	31	....	8	....	6.4	1	4	5	6	4	10	10	6	16
	Second admission.	2	5	7	....	8.5	....	10.4	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	2	4
	Third admission..	1	1	2	....	3.5	....	2.5	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
All other curable forms.	First admission...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2
	Second admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Third admission..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE No. 6

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged recovered during the current year and since December 9, 1890

	Year Ending September 30, 1899						Since December 9, 1890					
	Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment			Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	28	11	39	.....	.....	.....	156	86	242	6	1	7
One to three months	10	15	25	7	5	12	85	76	161	66	51	117
Three to six months	11	9	20	17	13	30	43	48	91	126	110	236
Six to nine months	3	.....	3	11	9	20	23	20	43	68	46	114
Nine months to one year	2	2	4	10	5	15	9	5	14	41	19	60
One year to eighteen months	.....	.....	.....	8	4	12	14	13	27	32	16	48
Eighteen months to two years	2	.....	2	1	1	2	6	2	8	6	10	16
Two to three years	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	9	13	13	13	26
Three to four years	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	1	4
Four to five years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	1	3
Five to ten years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Ten to twenty years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	3	21	.....	.....	.....
Total	56	37	93	56	37	93	363	268	631	363	268	631

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 7

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since December 9, 1890

Cause of Death	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since December 9, 1890		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Specific infectious diseases:						
Typhoid fever	....	....	....	9	5	14
Mumps	1	3	4	1	3	4
Influenza	3	6	9	4	11	15
Erysipelas	....	....	....	5	3	8
Septicemia and pyemia	....	....	....	4	...	4
Dysentery	2	....	2	13	15	28
Tuberculosis	7	9	16	36	31	67
Constitutional diseases:						
Gout	....	....	...	....	1	1
Diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus	....	1	1	....	2	2
Scurvy, purpura and haemophilia	....	....	....	1	2	3
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Mouth, salivary glands, pharynx, tonsils and œsophagus	....	1	1	....	1	1
Diseases of the intestines	3	2	5	17	17	34
Diseases of the liver	....	....	....	5	2	7
Diseases of the pancreas	....	....	....	1	....	1
Diseases of the peritoneum	....	....	....	3	2	5
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the lungs	8	4	12	64	33	97
Diseases of the pleura	....	1	1			
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the heart	6	3	9	39	29	68
Arterio-sclerosis	1	....	1			
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Anemia, pernicious anemia and laukemia	....	....	....	1	....	1
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	4	5	9	47	48	95
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the meninges	....	....	....	1	....	1
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions)	6	3	9	56	39	95
Epilepsy	5	4	9	13	15	28

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Table No. 7—(*Concluded*)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since December 8, 1890		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental disease; Exhaustion of chronic mental disease	1	2	3	13	23	36
General paralysis of the insane	20	3	23	99	14	113
The intoxications; heat-stroke; obesity:						
Uremia	2	2	4	2	5	7
Debility of old age	8	5	13	19	24	43
Accident	....	....	....	1	5	6
Suicide	....	....	...	7	1	8
Surgical and gynecological diseases and diseases of the skin	1	....	1	8	10	18
Malignant new growths or cancer	1	....	1			
Total	79	54	133	469	341	810

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TABLE No. 8

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the current year and since December 9, 1890

	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since December 9, 1890		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Paternal branch	23	27	50	204	154	358
Maternal branch	30	31	61	214	198	412
Paternal and maternal branches	3	4	7	28	36	64
Collateral branches	19	13	32	196	149	345
No hereditary tendency	56	59	115	607	546	1,153
Unascertained	75	20	95	667	509	1,176
Total	206	154	360	1,916	1,592	3,508

TABLE No. 9

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year and since December 9, 1890

Civil Condition	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since December 9, 1890		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Single	97	44	141	923	603	1,526
Married	81	81	162	790	719	1,509
Widowed	24	25	49	166	243	409
Divorced	1	4	5	7	13	20
Unascertained	3	.....	3	30	14	44
Total	206	154	360	1,916	1,592	3,508

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 10

Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current year and since December 9, 1890

DEGREE OF EDUCATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899			SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Collegiate	6	2	8	34	8	42
Academic	13	14	27	101	123	224
Common school	108	110	218	1,037	874	1,911
Read and write	3	6	9	40	22	62
Read only	9	6	15	106	95	201
No education	13	14	27	138	159	297
Unascertained	54	2	56	460	311	771
Total	206	154	360	1,916	1,592	3,508

TABLE No. 11

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since December 9, 1890

	Year Ending September 30, 1899						Since December 9, 1890					
	Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment			Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	5	7	12	9	6	15	43	31	74	64	30	94
One to three months	7	4	11	6	2	8	47	32	79	57	33	90
Three to six months	6	2	8	6	6	12	33	17	50	73	48	121
Six to nine months	3	1	4	4	3	7	20	9	29	36	31	67
Nine months to one year	9	5	14	4	2	6	21	16	37	33	22	55
One year to eighteen months	8	3	11	5	3	8	41	26	67	50	33	83
Eighteen months to two years	12	7	19	3	2	5	27	13	40	31	25	56
Two to three years	4	2	6	12	6	18	41	22	63	44	31	75
Three to four years	4	4	8	12	4	16	27	24	51	39	33	72
Four to six years	6	3	9	13	12	25	33	21	54	28	32	60
Six to ten years	5	5	10	5	8	13	27	25	52	14	23	37
Ten to twenty years	4	9	13	.....	.....	.....	31	38	69	.....	.....	.....
Twenty years and over	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	26	28	54	.....	.....	.....
Not insane*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	51	38	89	.....	.....	.....
Total	79	54	133	79	54	133	469	341	810	469	341	810
Average duration of insane life (giving years and tenths)				6.96	8.49	7.61	.....	.....	.....	6.05	8.17	6.94

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

Table No. 5—(*Continued*)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		Length of Interval of Complete Immunity from Symptoms of Insanity in Cases Previously Discharged Recovered—Now Readmitted																	
		Under 3 Months		From 3 Months to 1 Year		From 1 to 2 Years		From 2 to 3 Years		From 3 to 4 Years		From 4 to 5 Years		Between 5 and 10 Years		Average Length of Immunity			
																Men		Women	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Years	Months	Years	Months
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	4	5	3	9.5
	Third admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3
Mania in acute forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	1	1	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	5	1	3
	Third admission.	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	3	....	9
All other curable forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Third admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Table No. 5—(*Concluded*)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		Discharged Recovered During Year			Average Length of Treatment of Recovered Cases (Last Attack)				Died During Year			Transferred to Other Groups			Remaining at Close of Fiscal Year		
					Men		Women										
		Men	Women	Total	Years	Months	Years	Months	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission...	26	18	44	....	10.5	....	6.8	....	3	3	12	5	17	23	17	40
	Second admission.	6	3	9	1	1	....	10.8	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	4
	Third admission..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Mania in acute forms.	First admission...	21	10	31	....	8	....	6.4	1	4	5	6	4	10	10	6	16
	Second admission.	2	5	7	....	8.5	....	10.4	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	2	4
	Third admission..	1	1	2	....	3.5	....	2.5	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
All other curable forms.	First admission...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2
	Second admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Third admission..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

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TABLE No. 15

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1899

DURATION OF INSANITY	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	47	19	66
One to three months	26	30	56
Three to six months	17	20	37
Six to nine months	10	6	16
Nine months to one year	12	16	28
One year to eighteen months	11	6	17
Eighteen months to two years	10	9	19
Two to three years	14	11	25
Three to four years	6	5	11
Four to five years	10	4	14
Five to ten years	23	12	35
Ten to fifteen years	9	8	17
Fifteen to twenty years	5	2	7
Twenty to thirty years	3	2	5
Thirty years and upwards	.....	4	4
Not insane*	3	.....	3
Total	206	154	360

* Includes cases of alcoholism, morphia habit, etc.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 16

Showing period of residence in asylum of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1899

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	14	13	27
One to three months	19	25	44
Three to six months	32	31	63
Six to nine months	27	24	51
Nine months to one year	58	23	81
One year to eighteen months	41	44	85
Eighteen months to two years	11	10	21
Two to three years	64	34	98
Three to four years	49	59	108
Four to five years	113	69	182
Five to ten years	334	385	719
Not insane*	1	.....	1
Total	763	717	1,480

* Includes cases of alcoholism, morphia habit, etc.

TABLE No. 17

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since December 9, 1890

OCCUPATION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since December 9, 1890		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Professional:						
Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc	7	.....	7	52	1	53
Commercial:						
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc	19	.....	19	183	8	191

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 15

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission admitted during the year ending September 30, 18

DURATION OF INSANITY	Men	
Under one month	47	
One to three months	26	
Three to six months	17	
Six to nine months	1	
Nine months to one year	1	
One year to eighteen months		
Eighteen months to two years		
Two to three years		
Three to four years		
Four to five years		
Five to ten years		
Ten to fifteen years		
Fifteen to twenty years		
Twenty to thirty years		
Thirty years and upwards		
Not insane*		
Total		

* Includes cases of alcoholism, mo

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	534
	223
	115
592	3,508

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No. 18

during the current year and

| | | |

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 17—(*Concluded*)

OCCUPATION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since December 9, 1890		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Agricultural and pastoral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	54	.....	54	474	4	478
Mechanics at out-door vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc.	29	.....	29	289	.....	289
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc.	15	1	16	166	4	170
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	13	25	38	39	489	528
Educational and higher domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	2	107	109	18	807	825
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.	.....	1	1	.....	7	7
Employed in sedentary occupation:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc.	.....	16	16	7	71	78
Miners, seamen, etc.	1	.....	1	12	.....	12
Prostitutes	.....	1	1	.....	5	5
Laborers	52	.....	52	534	.....	534
No occupation	12	9	21	86	137	223
Unascertained	2	.....	2	56	59	115
Total	206	154	360	1,916	1,592	3,508

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 18

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since December 9, 1890

NATIVITY	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since December 9, 1890		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
United States	140	108	248	1,264	987	2,251
Ireland	16	17	33	198	235	433
Germany	19	4	23	97	82	179
England	5	4	9	52	31	83
Russia	1	.....	1	14	4	18
France	3	.....	3	8	3	11
Italy	2	2	4	10	3	13
Sweden	2	.....	2	3	1	4
China	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Canada	14	18	32	129	136	265
Scotland	1	.....	1	6	8	14
Wales	1	.....	1	4	3	7
Poland	1	.....	1	4	4	8
Austria-Hungary	.....	1	1	4	3	7
Bavaria	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Cuba	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Norway	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Spain	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
West Indies	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Born on shipboard	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	105	88	193
Total	206	154	360	1,916	1,592	3,508

Of the total number admitted since the 9th of December, 1890, the, parents of 43⅓ per cent. were both of foreign birth.

In 5.84 per cent. the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 3⅓ per cent. the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 19

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1899

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Albany	1	.....	1
Allegany	.....	.....	.....
Broome	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua	.....	.....	.....
Chemung	.....	.....	.....
Chenango	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	29	1	30
Columbia	.....	.....	.....
Cortland	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess	.....	.....	.....
Erie	.....	.....	.....
Essex	12	1	13
Franklin	21	.....	21
Fulton	.....	.....	.....
Genesee	.....	.....	.....
Greene	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	42	2	44
Kings	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	18	.....	18
Livingston	.....	.....	.....
Madison	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	.....	.....	.....
New York	49	.....	49
Niagara	.....	.....	.....
Oneida	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga	78	2	80
Ontario	.....	.....	.....
Orange	.....	.....	.....
Orleans	.....	.....	.....
Oswego	34	1	35
Otsego	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	.....	.....	.....
Queens	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	.....	.....	.....
Rockland	.....	.....	.....

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 19—(*Concluded*)

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
St. Lawrence	67	2	69
Saratoga	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	.....	.....	.....
Tioga	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	.....	.....	.....
Warren	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....
Yates	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' Home	.....	.....	.....
Total	351	9	360

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1899

COUNTIES	Public			Private		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Albany	28	10	38			
Allegany						
Broome	1		1			
Cattaraugus						
Cayuga						
Chautauqua						
Chemung						
Chenango						
Clinton	37	46	83		1	1
Columbia	2	4	6			
Cortland						
Delaware						
Dutchess	4	8	12			
Erie	2		2	1		1
Essex	24	17	41	1		1
Franklin	30	29	59			
Fulton	5		5			
Genesee						
Greene						
Hamilton						
Herkimer	9		9			
Jefferson	68	85	153	2	1	3
Kings	4	3	7			
Lewis	44	28	72			
Livingston		1	1			
Madison		2	2			
Monroe	1		1			
Montgomery		1	1			
New York	95	6	101			
Niagara						
Oneida	7	9	16			
Onondaga	134	177	311	1	2	3
Ontario						
Orange						
Orleans		1	1			
Oswego	73	97	170		1	1
Otsego						
Putnam						
Queens	3	10	13			
Rensselaer	21	21	42			

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 20—(*Concluded*)

COUNTIES	Public			Private		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Richmond	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Rockland	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence	84	107	191	2	2	4
Saratoga	18	1	19	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....
Warren	13	5	18	.....	.....	.....
Washington	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	11	10	21	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	27	22	49	.....	.....	.....
Total	756	710	1,466	7	7	14

NTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

ESTER STATE HOSPITAL

TO THE

Commission in Lunacy

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER, 1899

OFFICERS

BOARD OF MANAGERS

FREDERICK COOK ..... Rochester, N.Y.
WILLIAM MILLER ..... Rochester, N.Y.
GEORGE RAINES ..... Rochester, N.Y.
CHAUNCEY G. STARKWEATHER ..... Ridgeland, N.Y.
JANE E. ROCHESTER ..... Rochester, N.Y.
PERLEYETTE H. GRAHAM ..... Rochester, N.Y.
THOMAS A. O'HARE, M. D. ..... Rochester, N.Y.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

FREDERICK COOK ..... President.
E. H. HOWARD ..... Secretary.
F. P. ALLEN ..... Treasurer.

RESIDENT OFFICERS

EUGENE H. HOWARD, M. D. ..... Superintendent.
EZRA B. POTTER, M. D. ..... First Assistant Physician.
CHARLES T. LAMOURE, M. D. ..... Assistant Physician.
EVALINE P. BALLINTINE, M. D. ....Woman Asst. Physician.
WILLIS S. REMINGTON ..... Steward.

COUNSEL

JAMES M. E. O'GRADY ..... Rochester, N.Y.

CHAPTER 8

Ninth Annual Report of the Managers of the Rochester State Hospital

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

In accordance with law and with established custom, the Board of Managers of the Rochester State Hospital respectfully submit their ninth annual report, accompanied by the reports of the superintendent and treasurer.

COMMITTEES

The standing committees of the board have compared the reports of the treasurer with the books and vouchers of the hospital, and verified the result by comparison with the books of the steward.

The needs of the hospital have been supplied by the estimate system as provided by law, and the contracts have been based upon competitive bids.

The committees of the board have directed and supervised the repairs of the buildings and the improvements of the grounds, and maintained an effective inspection of the several departments of the hospital, and have, as required by statute, arranged for the joint purchase of supplies, as agreed with the Commission and other State hospitals.

The expenditures for the year for maintenance are classified as follows:

For salaries	$15,730 69
For wages	39,948 43
For provisions and stores	27,163 87
For ordinary repairs	2,338 83
For farm and grounds	5,293 92
For clothing	4,602 00
For furniture and bedding	3,345 58
For books and stationery	965 81

For fuel and light	$10,804 38
For medical supplies	774 64
For miscellaneous expenses	3,895 72
For transportation	584 18
Total	$115,448 05

Weekly per capita cost, $3.927, a reduction from $3.993 of last year.

CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTION

The capacity of the hospital has been fixed at 480 by the Commission in Lunacy, in accordance with the new law. During the year the average daily population has been 563.178.

The general health of the resident patients was good during the year.

The absence of structural facilities for the special care of acute cases is a constant source of embarrassment and discouragement, all the buildings for patients having been planned simply for the custodial care of the chronic insane.

The attention of the State Commission in Lunacy is particularly directed to the fact that we have repeatedly urged that the mansard story, a veritable fire-trap over the female department, be removed. We reiterate our request in this particular with increased emphasis. In the contemplated erection of new buildings, this matter should receive attention, and its accomplishment can be effected without seriously incommoding the patients.

The inside shops for the men patients are in the basements, poorly lighted and unpleasant. The laundry and sewing-rooms for the women patients are cheerful and appropriate. The shops for the carpenter and upholsterer and the painter have been remodeled and are now quite suitable.

The dining-rooms are pleasant and serve their purpose well. A new method for the individual service of food, with the assistance of patients, has been adopted, and the custom of a few years since of having marching music when the patients are going to their meals has been restored.

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL—WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL—SITTING ROOM, MEN'S WARD.

The addition by purchase of sixteen acres on South avenue, suitable as a building site, is matter for special congratulation, as it was practically impossible to complete the institution until this property was secured.

WORKING FORCE OF THE HOSPITAL

Changes have been made during the year among the resident officers by the resignation of Dr. Alvah C. Remington, junior assistant physician, who has taken up general practice in the city of Rochester, and Mary E. May, the matron, has been appointed superintendent of the House of Refuge at Hudson, N. Y. Neither of these positions can be filled during the coming year on account of the reduced appropriation by the Legislature for salaries.

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In recommending allotments, we renew our contention that the new buildings should be fireproof.

Cottages for 100 employees should be built in such a manner as to permit of their extension to provide for additional attendants as accommodations for patients are increased. It is estimated that $30,000 will be needed for this purpose.

Buildings for 500 men patients should be erected on the site south of Elmwood avenue. Classification, more satisfactory separation, and a lower rate per week for maintenance would result. Allotment, $275,000.

A storage building should be centrally located south of Elmwood avenue in such a manner as to receive and care for supplies without loss and to facilitate their economical distribution. The cost has been estimated at $12,000.

Miscellaneous repairs and improvements are needed, particularly in the old buildings received from the county; $8,700 should be set apart for this purpose.

The purchase of the Boothe farm, with its beautiful grove of forest trees, now makes it practicable to extend the walk and drive to this grove; $1,360 will be needed for the necessary expense for material.

Seven thousand dollars is the estimate of the State Engineer as to the amount which will be needed to put in working order a water supply system from the flowing wells now on the farm. It is estimated that the supply will save the State more than $2,000 each year.

The greenhouse should be doubled in size, and an allotment of $1,500 is needed for this purpose.

The recommendation that an allotment of $1,100 be made for a fire-alarm system is renewed and urged emphatically.

The unfrequented parts of the buildings, like the basements and the attics, should be supplied with an automatic sprinkling system; $4,800 set apart for this purpose would be true economy and also serve in the protection of life.

Our observation leads us to commend highly the ability, fidelity and humanity of the officers of the hospital. The embarrassing conditions engendered by the lack of facilities for classification and care of recent cases emphasizes the success of the administration in accomplishing excellent results. The Commission is earnestly requested to co-operate in the work of completing the hospital buildings, to the end that the present necessary inconvenience of facilities may be reduced.

The improvements recommended by us are recapitulated in the following table:

Cottages for 100 employees	$30,000 00
Buildings for 500 patients	275,000 00
Industrial and storage building	12,000 00
Miscellaneous repairs and improvements	8,700 00
Extension of walk and drive to grove	1,360 00
Water supply system	7,000 00
An addition to the greenhouse	1,500 00
A fire-alarm system	1,100 00
Automatic sprinkling system in basement and attic	4,800 00
Total	$341,460 00

The needs of the hospital have been carefully estimated, and we submit our recommendations in the hope that they will meet your approval, at the same time appreciating the interest which the Lunacy Commission has already manifested in the welfare of the hospital.

Adopted October 17, 1899.

Respectfully submitted

FREDERICK COOK
JANE E. ROCHESTER
PERLEYETTE H. GRAHAM
WM. MILLER
THOMAS A. O'HARE
GEORGE RAINES
CHAUNCEY G. STARKWEATHER

TREASURER'S REPORT

To the Board of Managers:

The treasurer respectfully submits the following statement, including the per capita weekly cost, for the year ending September 30, 1899:

RECEIPTS—SPECIAL FUNDS

From State Comptroller, on account of allotment for extraordinary improvements made by State Commission in Lunacy (chapter 636, Laws of 1898, and chapter 570, Laws of 1899).....	$25,879 59
Total from special funds.....	$25,879 59

RECEIPTS—MANUFACTURING FUNDS

From State Treasurer for manufacturing.....	$4,832 46
From State hospitals for soap.....	10,596 19
From steward's returns, for employees' uniforms, etc.....	208 01
Total.....	$15,636 66

RECEIPTS—MAINTENANCE FUND

Balance on hand from old account.....	$2,347 57
From State Treasurer for maintenance (chapter 636, Laws of 1898, and 570, Laws of 1899).....	109,117 49
From private patients.....	456 86
From reimbursing patients.....	6,223 75
From all other sources.....	396 46
Total.....	$118,542 13

EXPENDITURES—SPECIAL FUNDS

For extraordinary improvements	$25,879 59

EXPENDITURES—MANUFACTURING FUND

For running expenses in the manufacturing of soap	$1,487 57
For stock for the manufacture of soap	9,570 35
For material for employees' uniforms	226 34
Total	$11,284 26
To State Treasurer	4,165 19
Balance on hand to new account	187 21
	$15,636 66

EXPENDITURES—MAINTENANCE FUND

For salaries	$15,730 69
For wages	39,948 43
For provisions and stores	27,163 87
For ordinary repairs	2,338 83
For farm and grounds	5,293 92
For clothing	4,602 00
For furniture and bedding	3,345 58
For books and stationery	965 81
For fuel and light	10,804 38
For medical supplies	774 64
For miscellaneous expenses	3,895 72
For transportation of patients	584 18
Total	$115,448 05
To State Treasurer	2,516 34
Balance on hand to new account	577 74
	$118,542 13

Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, 563.178, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive, and exclusive of payments for extraordinary improvements and manufacturing..... $3.927

Respectfully submitted

F. P. ALLEN

Treasurer

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Board of Managers:

The superintendent of the Rochester State Hospital, in compliance with the provisions of law, makes the following report of its operations for the year ending September 30, 1899, together with suggestions and comments which appear to him to be for the welfare of the institution:

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 571 patients in the hospital, 276 men and 295 women. During the year 215 patients were admitted. The average daily population of the hospital was 563. There were 57 deaths. Of the 282 patients discharged, 40 had recovered. At the close of the fiscal year there were remaining in the hospital 554 patients—266 men and 288 women. During the year 8 patients were admitted by transfer and 74 were discharged to the custody of other State hospitals.

Among the causes assigned for the insanity of the 215 admissions, the physical, including bodily disorders and ill-health, was accountable for 136, while the moral, including worry, excitement and shock, was operative only in 32 cases; of these 32 cases assigned to moral causes two-fifths were due to mental worry and overwork. Among the 136 cases assigned to physical causes about one-third were due to intemperance and allied causes; approximately, one-third of these admissions were cases due to what are considered as preventable causes.

Among the different forms of insanity from which the 215 admitted were suffering, acute mania existed in 37, acute melancholia in 45, general paralysis and other forms of insanity promising little or no hope of recovery in 133 cases. Of the 786 patients under treatment during the year only 86 were classed as presumably curable cases; of these 86 cases, 40 recovered, thus giving a percentage of recoveries of 46 in presumably curable cases. With such a small proportion under treatment of recoverable forms of

mental unsoundness it is easy to understand why only 40 recoveries are noted as the result of the year's work.

It should be remembered that in addition to those recovered, 62 patients were discharged whose condition had so far improved as to enable them to live at home, while of the 73 discharged unimproved 70 were transferred to other institutions for the insane. It is interesting to note that of the 40 patients who recovered during the year, 30 had been insane less than a year prior to their admission, and those 30 were under treatment at the hospital for a period of less than one year. This condition of brief duration of insanity previous to admission being followed by a short period under treatment at the hospital has prevailed from year to year since the opening of the institution.

In tabulating the same inquiry relative to the patients who died during the year and since the opening of the institution, the opposite condition is noted, namely: That much the larger proportion were insane for a longer period than a year previous to admission, and that the period under treatment at the hospital was for a much longer time.

Hereditary tendency to insanity was found to exist in 74 of the 215 cases admitted during the year, paternal branch in 18, maternal branch in 28, and collateral branch in 28, while there existed no discoverable hereditary tendency in 112, and in 29 cases the facts could not be ascertained.

Of the 554 patients in the hospital at the close of the year, a large proportion have been in the institution for a period of more than 5 years, while 64 have resided there for upwards of 20 years.

METHODS OF TREATMENT EMPLOYED

A satisfactory record relative to methods of treatment employed can hardly be made until proper buildings are erected for the special treatment of recoverable cases, together with outlying wards for the care of the feeble and infirm.

As heretofore, the medical staff has endeavored to keep abreast of the times. The administration of thyroid extract in unpromis-

ing cases of protracted mania and melancholia has been of some value.

During the winter there was an unusual amount of sickness among the patients and resident employees, and at the same time, a larger number than usual of disturbed acute cases, requiring special attention.

The spread of small-pox in nearly all the States has been a cause of anxiety, and patients admitted since the last general vaccination have been vaccinated.

Interest continues unabated in the matter of food supplies in all its details. The preparation and serving of food are both made prominent factors in the employment of patients. The restoration of the custom of having the patients entertained with music while en route to the associate dining-rooms is worthy of mention in this connection.

Much effort has been made for the special care of the acute insane, with gratifying results. The concentration of the medical work and skillful nurses on the reception wards, with thorough study of physical symptoms, has emphasized with marked advantage the value of symptomatic treatment of recent cases.

The symptomatic examination of the abnormal conditions of the eye by Dr. Carson of Rochester, who has examined all admissions and treated all cases whose condition called for it, has added very materially to the comfort of our patients.

Dr. Nesbit, one of Rochester's dentists, spends a half day each month at the hospital, doing such work as is indicated by the necessities of each patient.

AMUSEMENT

Recreations and amusements have been provided much as usual. Baseball games have been witnessed by a large number of patients on Saturday afternoons during the summer. A somewhat novel feature has been birthday receptions given on the wards by women patients, invitations being extended to officers, employees, and other patients.

In addition to private theatricals and variety entertainments, each week during the winter regular dances have been enjoyed.

In the women's department, two basket-ball teams were organized with appropriate uniforms, the "Blues" and the "Reds," which not only did much for the participants, but enlivened the lawn fetes.

On every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, a concert has been given on the wards and verandas by the local orchestra. Picnics in the grove, a clam bake, and the usual annual field day exercises deserve special mention.

In response to a circular letter addressed to the friends of the patients, many presents were received for Christmas.

TRAINING SCHOOL

The regular curriculum of the training school includes three courses, clinical instruction, class-room and industrial department work.

The work in the class-room is made up of recitations, quizzes and lectures, following the study of the text-book written by Dr. P. M. Wise, and published in two volumes by G. P. Putnam's Sons. An effort is made to give the nurses an opportunity to acquire such a knowledge as will enable them to learn to recognize symptoms of mental and physical disease, and to record the same intelligently.

Clinical instruction comprises every detail of an insane patient's life, which is carried out in conformity to the advice and direction of a medical officer, in addition to pointing out the multiform manifestations of physical disease; comprises the general housekeeping, preserving order and decorum among the patients, and seeing that they have sufficient exercise, recreation and employment.

The new case records have now been in general use both in the office and on the wards for some time, and have proved of much benefit in educating the nurses to observe and record symptoms.

The industrial departments are in charge of graduated nurses, thereby securing intelligent companionship and instruction to the patients in this portion of their treatment, while the patients themselves grasp more readily the fact that the work they do has a direct bearing on their improvement; in fact, all those hav-

ing the care of the patients on the wards and in the industrial departments are required to be members of the training school. The interest taken by Dr. Ballintine, the woman physician, has contributed in a great measure to the success of the training school, which is valued as well on account of the resultant economy of effort in giving the employees true ideas in regard to their duty as well as of the increased efficiency of the nurses.

The arrangement of the text-book into chapters, so as to suffice for all the recitations in a two years' course, serves as an admirable basis for the usual curriculum.

In addition to the care of the insane, the nurses have had clinical instruction and practical experience during the year in a variety of medical and surgical cases.

OCCUPATION

During the year an average of 74.9 per cent. have been engaged in some useful work in connection with the usual occupations provided in an institution of this character. In addition thereto, about forty male patients have been engaged during the winter in the hand-picking of beans.

The shoe shop has given employment to a larger number of patients, and in addition to the making and repairing of all the shoes supplied the patients, has done much of the repairs to harnesses. The history of this shop shows the recovery of several patients, one of whom now maintans himself in a neighboring town by his cobbler's shop, although he knew nothing of the trade before his admission to the hospital.

The calisthenic class has been useful in the treatment of certain apathetic cases, but it is considered essential that nurses should be actively engaged in the class with the patients.

The great benefit to insane patients resulting from occupation cannot be too frequently noted. The variety of industries is necessarily limited, and any attempt to curtail the use of occupation as a remedial measure in hospitals for the insane should be crushed in its incipiency.

IMPROVEMENTS

The new heating and ventilating system for the east building has been accepted, and is a great improvement, although it cannot be run at a sufficient speed without being a source of discomfort to the patients on account of the noise. It is located in the attic, and consists of a double fan, one-half of which takes the pure air through the roof and drives it to every part of the building, while the other half drives the impure air from the rooms and forces it outside.

The old board fence south of the women's department has been replaced by a crested wire fence.

In the rearrangement of the outbuildings one of the barns has been fitted up for the men patients engaged in carpenter work and mattress-making, thus providing them with more commodious and pleasant quarters.

One hundred nut-bearing trees have been planted about the grounds and fields.

SUGGESTIONS, COMMENTS, ETC.

Mr. Samuel Manning, mechanical engineer, and Mr. Youngs, inventor and manager of the renowned water supply system at New Rochelle, N. Y., have made a critical inspection of the flowing wells on the hospital farm, looking to the installation of a plant for the use of water from these wells as a supplemental supply for the hospital. Their conclusions were in every way confirmatory of the recommendations of the managers that such a system would be a considerable saving to the State.

The most important step in establishing the hospital on a permanent basis, has been taken in the purchase of adjoining land suitable for building sites and the out-door life of patients in pleasant weather. A topographical survey has already been made, and definite plans should now be agreed upon for additions and improvements to be made thereon, including special hospital buildings, a nurses' home, hose house, cold storage plant, and cottages for the isolation of contagious diseases.

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

The necessary repairs in the female department should be made with an appreciation of the fact that the southern portion, composed of the old county buildings, will have to be entirely remodeled, the mansard story replaced by a slate roof, the wooden lath by furring blocks and steel ceilings, the old system of coils and radiators by a modern system of heating and ventilation, and the construction of a solarium at the eastern end. The buildings now used for the male department and the rear center are of recent construction and suitable for the care of chronic patients for many years.

The difficulties connected with the organization and equipment of a hospital by conversion from a county asylum are fully as great as in the establishment of a new institution for like purposes.

The allotments and appropriations thus far made for this hospital since its establishment by the conversion of the Monroe County Asylum have been very meager in comparison to what is necessary to complete a State hospital on an economical working basis. The time has now arrived when this problem should be taken up in the interest of this institution and of the insane of this district.

Miss Mary E. May, after serving the hospital with signal success for a period of nine years, both as matron and preceptress of our training school for nurses, has accepted a leave of absence to undertake the superintendency of the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, N. Y.

Acknowledgment is hereby made for conscientious and faithful performance of duty to the medical staff and to the nurses and employees of the hospital.

I am under obligations to the State Commission in Lunacy, the board of managers, and the official representatives of the State departments who have visited the hospital during the year, for many helpful suggestions.

Respectfully submitted

E. H. HOWARD

Superintendent

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE No. 1

Showing movement of population for the year ending September 30, 1899

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1898	276	295	571
Admitted during year ending Sept. 30, 1899	110	105	215
On original commitments:			
From residences	101	99	200
By transfers from county houses	4	3	7
By transfers from other institutions for insane	5	3	8
Total number under treatment during year	386	400	786
Daily average population	274	289	563
Capacity of institution	218	262	480
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	17	23	40
As improved	31	31	62
As unimproved	39	34	73
Died	33	24	57
Whole number discharged during the year	120	112	232
Remaining October 1, 1899	266	288	554

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 2

October 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899

Date of opening	July 1, 1891
Total acreage of grounds and buildings	154.755
Value of real estate, including buildings	$326,580 49
Value of personal property	49,471 95
Acreage under cultivation	104.755
Receipts during year, maintenance fund:	
Balance on hand October 1, 1898	$2,347 57
From State treasury, for maintenance, on estimates 1 to 12, inclusive	109,117 49
From private patients	456 86
From reimbursing patients	6,223 75
From all other sources	396 46
Total receipts for maintenance	$118,542 13
Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements	$25,879 59
Total receipts from manufacturing fund	15,636 66
Disbursements during year for maintenance:	
State Treasurer	$2,516 34
Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	15,730 69
Estimate No. 2. For wages	39,948 43
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores	27,163 87
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs	2,338 83
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds	5,293 92
Estimate No. 6. For clothing	4,602 00
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding	3,345 58
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery	965 81
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light	10,804 38
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies	774 64

Table No. 2—(*Concluded*)

Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses...	$3,895 72
Estimate No. 12. For transportation	584 18
Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12, inclusive.....	$115,448 05
Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy.....	$25,879 59
Total disbursements during year, manufacturing fund.....	15,449 45
Balances October 1, 1899.....	$764 95
General maintenance fund	577 74
Manufacturing fund	$187 21
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12, inclusive.....	$3.927
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men.....	$33 00
Women.....	29 00
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men.....	20 00
Women.....	14 00
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population.....	1 to 10.429
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population.....	1 to 51.198
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation.....	74.9
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year	$11,177 18
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year.....	11,005 35

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TABLE No. 3

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year

CAUSES	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Inherited Predisposition			Unascertained
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Moral:							
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	10	6	16	3	2	5	1
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above)	10	13	23	4	7	11	....
Religious excitement	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
Love affairs (including seduction)	1	1	2	....	1	1	....
Physical:							
Intemperance	22	2	24	8	.....	8	2
Sexual excess	2	.....	2	....	.....	.....	....
Venereal diseases	5	1	6	2	.....	2	....
Masturbation	4	.....	4	1	.....	1	....
Sunstroke	2	.....	2	....	.....	.....	....
Accident or injury	6	1	7	....	.....	.....	1
Parturition and puerperium	....	4	4	....	.....	.....	1
Change of life	....	3	3	....	1	1	....
Privation and overwork	....	8	8	2	.....	2	1
Epilepsy	6	2	8	....	.....	.....	2
Other convulsive disorders	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	....
Diseases of skull and brain	6	4	10	3	.....	3	2
Old age	8	10	18	4	1	5	4
Abuse of drugs	2	1	3	....	.....	.....	....
All other bodily disorders and ill health	8	28	36	3	9	12	4
Heredity	6	11	17	6	14	20	....
Congenital defect	2	3	5	1	.....	1	3
Unascertained	9	6	15	....	.....	.....	8
Total	110	105	215	38	36	74	29

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TABLE No. 4

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1899, and since October 1, 1888

FORM	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
Mania, acute delirious	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Mania, acute	37	15	5	390	142	31
Mania, recurrent	14	3	.....	77	33	5
Mania, chronic	32	3	5	174	10	44
Melancholia, acute	32	13	3	177	82	15
Melancholia, simple	13	4	.....	126	35	.....
Melancholia, chronic	8	1	1	96	7	15
Alternating (circular) insanity	.....	.....	.....	12	3	.....
Paranoia	6	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
General paralysis	13	.....	12	103	.....	78
Dementia, primary	3	1	1	20	8	4
Dementia, terminal	47	.....	27	383	3	200
Epilepsy with insanity	7	.....	3	60	.....	24
Imbecility with maniacal attacks	3	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
Idiocy	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1
Not insane*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	215	40	57	1,668	323	422

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

TABLE No. 5

Showing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year

CURABLE CONDITIONS		PRESENT AT BEGINNING OF YEAR			ADMITTED DURING YEAR			UNDER TREATMENT DURING YEAR		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission	10	5	15	15	23	38	25	28	53
	Second admission	3	1	4	2	3	5	5	4	9
	Third admission	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mania in acute forms.	First admission	7	7	14	15	16	31	22	23	45
	Second admission	1	2	3	.....	4	4	1	6	7
	Third admission	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other curable forms.	First admission	1	3	4	2	1	3	3	4	7
	Second admission	1	.....	1	6	.....	6	7	.....	7
	Third admission	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

Table No. 5—(*Continued*)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		Length of Interval of Complete Immunity from Symptoms of Insanity in Cases Previously Discharged Recovered—Now Readmitted																	
		Under 3 months		From 3 months to 1 year		From 1 to 2 years		From 2 to 3 years		From 3 to 4 years		From 4 to 5 years		Between 5 and 10 years		Average length of immunity			
																Men		Women	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Years	Months	Years	Months
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	5	6	2	....
	Third admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mania in acute forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	6	1
	Third admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
All other curable forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	2	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	9	....	....
	Third admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Table No. 5—(*Concluded*)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		Discharged Recovered During Year			Average Length of Treatment of Recovered Cases (Last Attack)				Died During Year			Transferred to Other Groups			Remaining at Close of Fiscal Year		
					Men		Women										
		Men	Women	Total	Years	Months	Years	Months	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission...	7	8	15	....	6	....	6	....	3	3	5	4	9	13	13	26
	Second admission..	1	2	3	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	3	1	4	1	1	2
	Third admission...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mania in acute forms.	First admission...	6	8	14	....	5	....	6	1	1	2	11	2	13	4	12	16
	Second admission..	1	3	4	....	2	....	8	...	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	....
	Third admission...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
All other curable forms.	First admission...	1	2	3	...	7	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	3
	Second admission..	1	....	1	....	2	....	4	....	....	...	2	..	2	4	....	4
	Third admission...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....

TABLE No. 6

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899						Since October 1, 1888					
	Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment			Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	7	7	14	2	.....	2	44	68	112	11	8	19
One to three months	3	5	8	6	3	9	37	38	75	43	39	82
Three to six months	2	5	7	5	11	16	11	27	38	37	69	106
Six to nine months	.....	1	1	4	4	8	9	19	28	21	38	59
Nine months to one year	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	2	5	7	4	11	15
One year to eighteen months	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	9	11	20	9	14	23
Eighteen months to two years	.....	3	3	.....	2	2	3	6	9	4	3	7
Two to three years	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9	2	4	6
Three to four years	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6	2	.....	2
Four to five years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	1	1
Five to ten years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8	2	1	3
Ten to twenty years	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Total	17	23	40	17	23	40	135	188	323	135	188	323

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TABLE No. 7

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CAUSE OF DEATH	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Specific infectious diseases:						
Typhoid fever	....	....	....	1	....	1
Influenza	....	1	1	1	5	6
Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	1	1
Septicemia and pyemia	1	....	1	1	....	1
Tuberculosis	....	....	....	25	30	55
Constitutional diseases:						
Diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus	1	....	1	1	....	1
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Diseases of the intestines	....	....	....	8	20	28
Diseases of the liver	....	1	1	....	2	2
Diseases of the peritoneum	....	....	....	2	1	3
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the bronchi	....	3	3	....	16	16
Diseases of the lungs	5	1	6	15	17	32
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the heart	2	2	4	11	8	19
Arterio-sclerosis	2	....	2	3	1	4
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	....	....	....	3	5	8
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the spinal cord	....	....	....	2	....	2
Diseases of the meninges	....	....	....	4	2	6
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions)	5	1	6	21	15	36
Functional nervous diseases (paralysis agitans, chorea, eclampsia, hysteria, neurasthenia)	1	....	1	2	1	3
Epilepsy	2	....	2	10	10	20
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental disease; Exhaustion of chronic mental disease	3	6	9	16	30	46
General paralysis of the insane	10	2	12	63	12	75

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Table No. 7—(*Concluded*)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Year Ending September 30, 1890			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Debility of old age	1	5	6	14	21	35
Accident	....	....	....	1	5	6
Suicide	....	....	....	1	3	4
Surgical and gynecological diseases and diseases of the skin	....	1	1	3	2	5
Malignant new growths or cancer	....	1	1	....	7	7
Total	33	24	57	208	214	422

TABLE No. 8

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1890			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Paternal branch	9	8	17	57	73	130
Maternal branch	11	13	24	42	100	142
Paternal and maternal branches	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
Collateral branches	18	12	30	85	84	169
No hereditary tendency	50	44	94	306	369	675
Unascertained	22	28	50	324	220	544
Total	110	105	215	819	849	1,668

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TABLE No. 9

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CIVIL CONDITION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Single	53	52	105	395	312	707
Married	44	33	77	329	365	694
Widowed	11	18	29	85	165	250
Divorced	1	2	3	7	7	14
Unascertained	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Total	110	105	215	819	849	1,668

TABLE No. 10

Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

DEGREE OF EDUCATION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Collegiate	5	1	6	14	2	16
Academic	7	19	26	38	61	99
Common school	86	73	159	632	572	1,204
Read and write	1	4	5	45	42	87
Read only	4	2	6	42	93	135
No education	5	5	10	36	76	112
Unascertained	2	1	3	12	3	15
Total	110	105	215	819	849	1,668

TABLE No. 11

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899						Since October 1, 1888					
	Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment			Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	4	3	7	9	5	14	14	21	35	38	28	66
One to three months	8	3	11	3	3	6	27	14	41	18	24	42
Three to six months	2	2	4	1	.....	1	14	15	29	17	17	34
Six to nine months	2	1	3	.....	2	2	13	11	24	11	13	24
Nine months to one year	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6	5	5	10	11	9	20
One year to eighteen months	1	4	5	4	2	6	23	28	51	21	18	39
Eighteen months to two years	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	4	9	12	11	23
Two to three years	5	1	6	3	.....	3	30	15	45	17	11	28
Three to four years	.....	1	1	3	2	5	14	11	25	13	18	31
Four to six years	1	3	4	2	5	7	17	16	33	18	18	36
Six to ten years	5	3	8	2	.....	2	19	20	39	13	8	21
Ten to twenty years	2	2	4	.....	1	1	8	23	31	10	21	31
Twenty years and over	1	1	2	2	1	3	8	11	19	9	18	27
Unascertained	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	11	20	31	.....	.....	.....
Total	33	24	57	33	24	57	208	214	422	208	214	422
Average duration of insane life (giving years and tenths)				3.5	4.76	4.03	.....	.....	.....	6.6	10.14	8.32

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TABLE No. 12

Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 15 years.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2
From 15 to 20 years.....	8	4	12	33	23	56
From 20 to 25 years.....	9	15	24	81	68	149
From 25 to 30 years.....	10	10	20	100	100	200
From 30 to 35 years.....	16	12	28	112	104	216
From 35 to 40 years.....	14	7	21	110	106	216
From 40 to 50 years.....	20	17	37	175	167	342
From 50 to 60 years.....	11	19	30	103	117	220
From 60 to 70 years.....	9	9	18	60	96	156
From 70 to 80 years.....	7	7	14	28	43	71
From 80 to 90 years.....	3	5	8	13	24	37
Over 90 years	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Unascertained	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Total	110	105	215	819	849	1,668

TABLE No. 13

Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 20 years.....	2	2	4	11	11	22
From 20 to 30 years.....	3	11	14	40	60	100
From 30 to 40 years.....	5	4	9	36	53	89
From 40 to 50 years.....	6	5	11	35	37	72
From 50 to 60 years.....	1	1	2	11	19	30
From 60 to 70 years.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	9
From 70 to 80 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	17	23	40	135	188	323

TABLE No. 14

Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 20 to 25 years	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8
From 25 to 30 years	1	.....	1	11	13	24
From 30 to 35 years	1	1	2	10	7	17
From 35 to 40 years	4	3	7	28	20	48
From 40 to 50 years	7	4	11	44	31	75
From 50 to 60 years	8	2	10	42	41	83
From 60 to 70 years	6	8	14	33	49	82
From 70 to 80 years	4	4	8	26	27	53
From 80 to 90 years	2	2	4	10	22	32
Total	33	24	57	208	214	422

TABLE No. 15

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1899

DURATION OF INSANITY	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	14	15	29
One to three months	15	19	34
Three to six months	10	5	15
Six to nine months	9	10	19
Nine months to one year	2	6	8
One year to eighteen months	15	10	25
Eighteen months to two years	1	.....	1
Two to three years	14	14	28
Three to four years	8	1	9
Four to five years	2	7	9
Five to ten years	10	2	12
Ten to fifteen years	5	7	12
Fifteen to twenty years	1	3	4
Twenty to thirty years	1	2	3
Thirty years and upwards	1	3	4
Unascertained	2	1	3
Total	110	105	215

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TABLE No. 16

Showing period of residence in asylum of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1899

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	5	6	11
One to three months	9	17	26
Three to six months	7	12	19
Six to nine months	22	24	46
Nine months to one year	12	15	27
One year to eighteen months	21	20	41
Eighteen months to two years	2	19	21
Two to three years	31	32	63
Three to four years	16	27	43
Four to five years	22	14	36
Five to ten years	61	42	103
Ten to fifteen years	30	24	54
Fifteen to twenty years	8	6	14
Twenty to thirty years	15	25	40
Thirty years and upwards	5	5	10
Total	266	288	554

TABLE No. 17

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

OCCUPATION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Professional: Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc.	4	1	5	39	2	41
Commercial: Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc	21	.....	21	108	1	109

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Table No. 17—(*Concluded*)

OCCUPATION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1898		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Agricultural and pastoral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	23	.....	23	166	2	168
Mechanics at out-door vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc.	17	.....	17	128	.....	128
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc.	18	.....	18	124	4	128
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	1	22	23	19	199	218
Educational and higher domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	1	58	59	2	537	539
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.	.....	1	1	8	18	26
Employed in sedentary occupations:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc.	.....	17	17	2	57	59
Prostitutes	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Laborers	18	.....	18	185	.....	185
No occupation	7	4	11	39	21	60
Unascertained	.....	1	1	4	6	10
Total	110	105	215	819	849	1,668

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TABLE No. 18

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

NATIVITY	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Arabia	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Austria	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Canada	5	7	12	44	47	91
England	5	5	10	34	42	76
France	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Germany	6	5	11	110	107	217
Holland	1	1	2	8	7	15
Hungary	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Ireland	2	9	11	64	114	178
Italy	1	.....	1	7	4	11
Norway	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Poland	.....	1	1	5	4	9
Russia	.....	1	1	4	7	11
Scotland	.....	1	1	4	11	15
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Switzerland	1	.....	1	6	3	9
United States	89	75	164	514	480	994
Wales	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	9	9	18
Total	110	105	215	819	849	1,668

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 51.2 per cent. were both of foreign birth.

In 3.2 per cent. the parentage on the paternal side was foreign while that on the maternal side was native.

In 1.8 per cent. the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

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TABLE No. 19

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1899

COUNTIES.	Public	Private	Total
Albany	.....	.....	.....
Allegany	.....	.....	.....
Broome	.....	.....	.....
Cattaragus	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	1	.....	215
Chautauqua	.....	.....	.....
Chemung	.....	.....	.....
Chenango	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	.....	.....	.....
Cortland	1	.....	.....
Delaware	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess	.....	.....	.....
Erie	.....	.....	.....
Essex	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	.....	.....	.....
Genesee	2	.....	.....
Greene	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	.....	.....	.....
Kings	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	.....	.....	.....
Livingston	22	.....	.....
Madison	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	168	.....	.....
Montgomery	.....	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	.....
Niagara	1	.....	.....
Oneida	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	12	.....	.....
Orange	.....	.....	.....
Orleans	6	.....	.....
Oswego	.....	.....	.....
Otsego	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	.....	.....	.....
Queens	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	.....	.....	.....
Rockland	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga	.....	.....	.....

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Table No. 19—(*Concluded*)

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
St. Lawrence	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	1	.....	.....
Seneca	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	1	.....	.....
Suffolk	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	.....	.....	.....
Tioga	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	.....	.....	.....
Warren	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....
Yates	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' Home	.....	.....	.....
Total	215	.....	215

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1899

COUNTIES	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Albany						
Allegany						
Broome						
Cattaragus	1		1			
Cayuga		2	2			
Chautauqua						
Chemung		1	1			
Chenango						
Clinton						
Columbia						
Cortland						
Delaware						
Dutchess						
Erie	2	2	4			
Essex						
Franklin						
Fulton						
Genesee	3	2	5			
Greene						
Hamilton						
Herkimer						
Jefferson						
Kings						
Lewis						
Livingston	16	20	36			
Madison						
Monroe	230	257	487	1	1	2
Montgomery						
New York		1	1			
Niagara	2		2			
Oneida						
Onondaga	1		1			
Ontario	2	1	3			
Orange						
Orleans	2		2			
Oswego						
Otsego						
Putnam						
Queens						
Rensselaer						
Richmond						
Rockland						
St. Lawrence						
Saratoga						

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 20—(*Concluded*)

COUNTIES	Public			Private		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Schenectady	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	265	287	552	1	1	2

REPORT OF THE STEWARD

The steward makes the following report of the production of the farm and garden:

FARM

Credit

Apples, 110 bushels, at 35 cents	$38 50
Beef, 22,407 pounds	1,480 04
Beets (cattle), 2,000 bushels, at 10 cents	200 00
Buckwheat, 8 bushels, at 50 cents	4 00
Cabbage (late), 12,000 heads, at 3 cents	360 00
Carrots (late), 300 bushels, at 25 cents	75 00
Cherries, 1,010 pounds, at 5 cents	50 50
Clover (green), 40 tons, at $1.75	70 00
Clover (hay), 15 tons, at $7	105 00
Corn stalks, 6 tons, at $2	12 00
Corn, green (fodder), 60 tons, at $1.75	105 00
Corn (ensilage), 145 tons, at $1.75	253 75
Eggs, 811 dozen, at 13 cents	105 43
Horse radish, 420 bunches, at 3 cents	12 60
Hides, 1,499 pounds	100 61
Ice, 35 loads	11 85
Milk, 114,480 quarts, at 3¾ cents	4,293 00
Oats, 400 bushels, at 30 cents	120 00
Oats and peas (green), 21 tons, at $1.75	36 75
Pasture, 131 weeks, at $1	131 00
Pigs, culled, 23	30 50
Pork, 18,012 pounds	863 90
Potatoes, 250 bushels, at 60 cents	150 00
Rentals	51 75
Rye (green), 20 tons, at $1.75	35 00
Straw, 24 tons, at $6	144 00
Veal, 248 pounds, 7½ cents	18 60

Wheat, 350 bushels, at 75 cents	$262 50
Turnips, late, 100 bushels, at 15 cents	15 00
Total farm	$9,136 28

GARDEN

Credit

Beets (green), 129 bushels, at 10 cents	$12 90
Beets (early), 124 bushels, at 25 cents	31 00
Beets (late), 200 bushels, at 10 cents	20 00
Beans (string), 162 bushels, at 50 cents	81 00
Cabbage (early), 1,185 heads, at 3 cents	35 55
Celery, 15,000 heads, at 2 cents	300 00
Corn (early), 2,500 dozen, at 15 cents	375 00
Cucumbers, 642 dozen, at 10 cents	64 20
Lettuce (early), 11,910 heads, at 2 cents	238 20
Lettuce (late), 1,409 heads, at 1 cent	14 09
Onions (green), 2,200 bunches, at 2 cents	44 00
Onions (early), 16 bushels, at 75 cents	12 00
Onions (late), 135 bushels, at 50 cents	67 50
Parsnips, 200 bushels, at 40 cents	80 00
Peas (green), 201 bushels, at 50 cents	100 50
Radishes, 2,500 bunches, at 3 cents	75 00
Raspberries (black), 332 quarts, at 7 cents	23 24
Raspberries (red), 100 quarts, at 7 cents	7 00
Rhubarb, 240 bunches, at 5 cents	12 00
Rutabagas, 150 bushels, at 15 cents	22 50
Salsify, 210 bushels, at 45 cents	94 50
Squash (summer), 320 dozen, at 25 cents	80 00
Squash (hubbard), 6 tons, at $20	120 00
Strawberries, 1,071 quarts, at 7 cents	74 97
Tomatoes, 100 bushels, at 50 cents	50 00
Turnips (early), 23 bushels, at 25 cents	5 75
Total, garden	$2,040 90
Total, farm	9,136 28
Total, farm and garden	$11,177 18

Debits

Amount charged farm and grounds, as per treasurer's account	$5,293 92
Amount of farm wages	2,104 49
All articles that have been used as food for cows, hogs and fowls	917 34
Net profit to balance	2,861 43
	$11,177 18

VALUE OF LIVE STOCK ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1899

15 horses, at $90	$1,350 00
35 milch cows, at $45	1,575 00
1 yearling heifer	25 00
157 hens, at 30 cents	47 10
41 ducks, at 40 cents	16 40
17 turkeys, at 60 cents	10 20
20 fat hogs, at $6	120 00
7 shoats, at $3.50	24 50
84 pigs, at $2	164 00
18 breeding sows, at $8	144 00
1 boar	8 00
	$3,484 20

Respectfully submitted

W. S. REMINGTON

Steward

REPORT OF THE MATRON

The matron makes the following report of articles made and repaired in the women's department:

Aprons, women's	2,448
Aprons, men's	308
Bags for kitchen	1
Basket ball suits	17
Book of A. A. for collars and cuffs	1
Bathing caps	10
Bread cloths	257
Bureau covers	102
Burial robes	58
Canvas mittens, pairs of	18
Caps, women's, for day	13
Caps, women's, for night	31
Caps for kitchen and bakery	161
Chemises	377
Coffee strainers	169
Combination suits for women	48
Commode covers	2
Covers for driers	40
Covers for machinery	4
Curtains for screens	32
Curtains, window	46
Cushion	1
Drawers, pairs of	409
Dresses	623
Dresses, strong	10
Dress waists	25
Dress skirts	25
Handkerchiefs	757
Hats, trimmed	92
Holders, ironing	693
Laundry bags	330
Laundry squares	24
Napkins for wards	133

Neckties	353
Night dresses	553
Night shirts	237
Operating gown	1
Pads for beds	11
Pillow cases	1,035
Pillow ticks	71
Protection sheets	13
Sand bags	4
Scarf tie	1,830
Sheets	1,261
Shirts	535
Shirt bosom pads	130
Skirts	723
Skirts, strong	16
Spreads for barber	7
Table cloths	254
Table napkins, new	116
Table napkins, old	1,853
Table spreads, fancy	4
Tea strainers	152
Towels, bath	442
Towels, dish	2,195
Towels, hand	306
Towels, roller	246
Underwaists	12
Uniforms, kitchen, for women	148
Wash cloths	115
Total	19,888
Yards of material used for bandaging	1,083
Articles mended	117,331

Respectfully submitted

MARY E. MAY

Matron

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR

The supervisor reports the following list of articles made and repaired in the male department:

Ankle boot	1
Barrel bungs	96
Barrel cover	3
Bases, ball ground	3
Baskets, willow	8
Beetles	1
Blankets, cow	60
Boards, bread	1
Boards, draughting	3
Boots, pairs	4
Boxes, shipping	1
Boxes, soap	1
Brick wall, feet	114
Brushes, stable	13
Cart saddle	1
Cement sidewalk, square feet	780
Cement floor, square feet	1,130
Check-loops	12
Chest	1
Chimney, feet	50
Clamp harness	1
Coats	740
Coat hangers	262
Conduit, feet	452
Couch	1
Crates, bicycle	1
Crates, potato	18
Cradle	1
Crutches, pair	1
Cupboards	2
Cushions, polishers	40

Cutting frame, soap	12
Doors	2
Door casing, metal, feet	240
Door frames	6
Floor driers	2
Folding bed, straps	4
Frames, picture	3
Frames, window	10
Gates	6
Girth, saddle	1
Glass, set	433
Greenhouse	1
Halters	4
Hatracks	3
Hammer handles	2
Hurdles	11
Keys, sp. lock	36
Laundry nets	13
Lawn tennis nets	1
Lounge	1
Mail bag	1
Mattresses made	39
Mattresses made over	219
Meat board	2
Mittens, men's	166
Paddles	6
Partition, feet	150
Peels, baker's	1
Pillows	102
Plaster, laid, yards	550
Pointing, square feet	2,125
Polisher handles	18
Polishers	8
Press board	1
Press, vamping	1
Rack, hat	1

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

Reins, pairs	1
Rollers, towel	3
Saddle, cart	1
Saddle, cloth	2
Sash locks	24
Sash, window	1
Scrapers, snow	5
Shades, window	71
Shelves	1
Shoes made, pairs	235
Shoes repaired	610
Shuttle, hammock	1
Skids, ice	2
Slippers made, pairs	181
Spouting, feet	10
Spoons, mustard	24
Stakes, surveyors, etc	876
Staffs, flag	26
Stands, flower	12
Starch tub	1
Step ladder	13
Stone laid, perch	396
Stool	1
Storm house	1
Steps, pair	1
Straight-edge, feet	90
Straps, miscellaneous	39
Stretcher	1
Surcingles	5
Tables	5
Ticks	41
Trays, wooden	4
Trimming jacks	2
Trowsers, pairs	615
Ulsters	4
Vests	234

Wagon jack	1
Wagon pole	1
Wedges, wooden	100
Wheelbarrow	1
Whiffletrees	2
Writing desk	1
Wiring grand stand, feet	800
Total	12,428
Repaired pieces	13,784

Respectfully submitted

DAVID BALLAGH

Supervisor

REPORT OF THE FLORIST

The florist reports the following list of plants and cut flowers produced in the greenhouse and flower garden:

Plants.

Achania	60
Achryanthus	250
Alternanthera	750
Amaryllis	25
Anemone	75
Antirrhinum	100
Arbutilon	30
Artillery Plant	80
Asparagus Plumus	10
Asparagus Sprengeri	30
Aspidistra	35
Begonia	300
Bougainvillia	12
Caladium	15
Calla Lily	15
Canna	250
Cape Jasmine	10
Carex Japonica	20
Carnation, hardy	1,000
Carnation, inside grown	200
Caryopteris	15
Chrysanthemum	50
Cobaea Scandens	12
Coleus	600
Cosmos, dawn	100
Cuphea	34
Cyperus	20
Dianthus	100
Dracaena	75
English Ivy	25

Plants.

Ferns, mixed	75
For-get-me-not	210
Freesia	65
Fuschia	40
Genista	12
Geranium	1,600
German Ivy	200
Grevillea Robusta	50
Heliotrope	70
Hyacinth	100
Impatient Sultani	25
Lobelia	50
Narcissus	50
Nasturtium	60
Oxalis	25
Pennisetum	100
Petunia	325
Phlox Perennial	50
Ricinus	15
Rosemary	15
Roses	60
Rudbeckia, Golden Glow	25
Salvia Splendens	50
Sanserviera Zealanica	25
Smilax	50
Stevia	30
Swansonia	15
Sweet William	100
Tuberose	100
Tulips	100
Verbena	275
Virginia Creeper	15
Vinca Variegated	110
Violet	100

Plants.	
Hanging baskets	30
Window boxes	10
Total	8,525
Cut flowers.	
Achillia, The Pearl	9,025
Amaryllis	50
Anemone	475
Antirrhinum	9,500
Asters	12,000
Bougainvillia	300
Calla Lily	20
Canna	1,000
Carnation, hardy	3,000
Carnation, inside grown	550
Chrysanthemum	100
Cosmos, dawn	3,000
Cape Jasmine	100
Caryopteris	75
Deutzia	1,550
Dianthus	475
Forget-me-not	1,300
Freesia	200
Geranium	3,400
Gladiola	300
Helianthus	750
Heliotrope	275
Hyacinth	500
Hydrangea	50
Iris	1,000
Mignonette	500
Montbretia	120
Narcissus	525
Nasturtium	3,100

Cut flowers.

Phlox Drumondii	4,000
Phlox, hardy	475
Peony	350
Roses	2,500
Rudbeckia, Golden Glow	1,400
Salvia Splendens	1,000
Smilax, number of yards	100
Swansonia	625
Sweet Peas	15,000
Sweet William	300
Tulips	600
Tuberose	100
Verbena	2,100
Violets	250
Total	82,040

Respectfully submitted

CHARLES F. MUHLBEYER

Florist

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL

TO THE

State Commission in Lunacy

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899

32

CHAPTER 9

Fourth Annual Report of the Long Island State Hospital

OFFICERS

MANAGERS

Hon. TRUMAN J. BACKUS, President.....Brooklyn.
Hon. JOHN G. DEUBERT, Vice-President.....Brooklyn.
EVAN F. SMITH, M. D., Secretary.....Brooklyn.
Hon. THERON L. SMITH.....Smithtown, Long Island.
Mrs. OLIVER L. JONES.....Cold Spring.
Hon. ALEX. E. ORR.....Brooklyn.
Hon. SILAS B. DUTCHER.....Brooklyn.

TREASURER

HENRY E. ABELL, Jr.....Brooklyn.

KINGS PARK

Resident Officers

O. M. DEWING, M. D.....General Superintendent.
HERMAN C. EVARTS, M. D.....Medical Superintendent.
F. PACKER, M. D.....First Assistant Physician.
JOHN McGUIRE, M. D.....Second Assistant Physician.
BRYAN G. WILLIAMS, M. D.....Assistant Physician.
EDWARD A. HOFFMAN, M. D.....Assistant Physician.
GEORGE O'HANLON, M. D.....Assistant Physician.
W. H. HAGENBUCH, M. D.....Assistant Physician.
ARTHUR J. CAPRON, M. D.....Junior Physician.
H. M. TOLFREE, M. D.....Junior Physician.
SAMUEL F. MELLEN, M. D.....Junior Physician.
ANNA CRAIG, M. D.....Woman Physician.
D. C. MacCLYMONT, M. D.....Medical Interne.
FREDERICK A. WHEELER.....Steward.
W. A. THOMAS.....Assistant Steward.

GERS

545 of the Laws of
Island State Hospital
annual report for the

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the superintendent's state-
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on the attention of the Com-
the resolutions of the board
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reduction of employees to which
we do not doubt, been accomplished.
sturbance as possible under the re-
d by the Legislature, but we feel that
ur duty if we did not urge on the Com-
obtaining more generous provision for
re; especially in the number of attendants
uty, and in the force necessary for keeping
equipment in repair.

and personnel of the board have not changed

preciation of the aid extended by the Commission
nent of the hospital during the past, and trusting
onious relations may continue, this report is respect-
ted.

TRUMAN J. BACKUS
President Board of Managers
E. F. SMITH
Secretary

BROOKLYN DEPARTMENT

ROBERT M. ELLICOTT, M. D.....Medical Superintendent.
IRA O. TRACY, M. D.....First Assistant Physician.
D. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.....Second Assistant Physician.
FREDERICK M. NEHRBAS, M. D.....Assistant Physician.
CAROLINE M. STENGEL, M. D.....Woman Physician.
EDWARD L. PARKER, M. D.....Medical Interne.
WILLIAM HILL.....Assistant Steward.
MARY A. JOHNSON.....Matron.

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

Gentlemen.—In compliance with chapter 545 of the Laws of 1896, the board of managers of the Long Island State Hospital have the honor to submit herewith their annual report for the year ending September 30, 1899.

A full statement of the operations of the hospital, also a statement of the needs of the hospital, which seem to the board to be of the greatest significance, will be found in the report of the general superintendent.

The board has carefully gone over the superintendent's statement of these needs and have very little to add excepting in the way of emphasis. In this connection the attention of the Commission is respectfully drawn to the resolutions of the board passed at their last meeting, December 11, 1899, and duly recorded in the minutes of that meeting.

There is one other matter, however, which the board desire to speak of more especially: The reduction of employees to which the superintendent refers has, we do not doubt, been accomplished with as little harm and disturbance as possible under the restrictive conditions imposed by the Legislature, but we feel that we should be derelict in our duty if we did not urge on the Commission the necessity of obtaining more generous provision for this hospital in the future; especially in the number of attendants and nurses for ward duty, and in the force necessary for keeping the hospital and its equipment in repair.

The organization and personnel of the board have not changed during the year.

With much appreciation of the aid extended by the Commission in the development of the hospital during the past, and trusting that our harmonious relations may continue, this report is respectfully submitted.

TRUMAN J. BACKUS
President Board of Managers
E. F. SMITH
Secretary

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Board of Managers of the Long Island State Hospital:

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to submit herewith the fourth annual report of the Long Island State Hospital for the year ending September 30, 1899.

MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION

	Men	Women	Total
Number of patients in hospital October 1, 1898	1,243	1,578	2,821
Number admited during the year	621	961	1,582
Number discharged recovered	123	90	213
Number discharged improved	49	43	92
Number discharged unimproved	7	13	20
Number discharged not insane	8	6	14
Number died	154	175	329
Number of patients remaining September 30, 1899	1,523	2,212	3,735

Of those admitted, 927 were transfers from other hospitals; 290 men and 637 women.

The recovery rate, computed on the total admissions, exclusive of transfers from other hospitals and those discharged not insane, is 33.23 per cent., an increase of 6.20 per cent. over that of the previous year. Based on the number of discharges it is 31.88 per cent, and on the daily average population 6.25 per cent. Of the admissions, 309 men and 308 women were received at Brooklyn, and 312 men and 653 women at Kings Park.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

The general health of patients and employees has been good; no epidemic disease has prevailed. There have been nine cases of typhoid fever, five at Brooklyn and four at Kings Park. Several attempts at suicide have been made but none have been successful. No very serious accidents have occurred.

At the Brooklyn department, Prof. W. O. Atwater and his staff have conducted a series of observations on the food allowance, and dietaries of the hospital, concerning which he has submitted a report to the State Commission in Lunacy.

One of the most notable events of the year at Kings Park was the opening of the new group of buildings, which was celebrated on December 29, 1898, by a reception given by the officers of the hospital. On this occasion the buildings were thrown open for the reception of visitors, a majority of whom came from Brooklyn by special train. Soon after this transfers of patients were made from the Manhattan State Hospital, amounting in all to 900; 275 men and 625 women. They were all of the chronic class. The new group accommodates 1,020 patients—338 men and 682 women. The men occupy the three detached cottages and the women the connected group. Both men and women take their meals in the same congregate dining-room.

The transfer of acute cases from Brooklyn to Kings Park has been continued. More than half of these cases have been thus transferred; a goodly number of them have, however, been allowed to remain at the Brooklyn department.

Early in the year about 100 non-working patients were transferred from Kings Park to the Brooklyn department, an equal number of working patients being sent to us from there on account of the fact that facilities for their employment existed to a greater extent at Kings Park.

At Kings Park the corridors of ward 8, building B, and ward 15, building D, have been vacated by patients and devoted mainly to the use of the night attendants. This change was made with the object of providing single rooms for the night attendants, so that their sleep during the daytime might be as undisturbed as possible.

Some changes have been made in the wards devoted to the acute services, Kings Park. On the men's side ward 9 has been added to ward 10, thus arranging for the entire acute service for men in building C. A few convalescent patients who had been provided for in cottage 32 and in cottage 47 have been removed to wards 9 and 10.

A somewhat similar change has been made in the women's acute service. This service remains in the same builidng as heretofore. Wards 5 and 6, on the lower floor were taken as being convenient to the dining-room and convenient and suitable for the installation of a hydrotherapeutic apparatus.

At the same time the violent and disturbed cases from ward 7 were removed to another part of the institution and their places taken by quiet chronic cases. This change was made so that the meal service for the acute cases in building B should not be disturbed by violent patients. In addition to the two wards referred to as constituting the acute services on the women's side, cottage 20 has been retained for the class of cases where convalescence appears to be delayed.

EMPLOYEES' CLUB

During the spring the men patients in cottage 32 were transferred to other buildings and preparations made thoroughly to overhaul the cottage and open it as a club for employees. Internal alterations were made, all necessary carpenter work and plastering done, electric wiring and fixtures renewed, plumbing work was changed and the entire building inside repainted. Appropriate furniture was purchased, also piano and pool table, and when ready for use the club was organized and is now progressing successfully. This club house supplies a long-felt want for our employees and there is every indication to show that it will be fully appreciated by them. Heretofore they have been obliged to use one of the day rooms in building B for the purpose of recreation, and to which they could resort during the evening only. As now arranged the club house is open all day and until 10 o'clock evenings; Saturday evenings until 11 o'clock. The janitor of the club is allowed to sell cigars and tobacco, and the belief is entertained that the club will be the means of inducing many to avail themselves of its privileges who are now inclined to visit the hotels and saloons in the neighborhood and spend their time and money there. Among the attractions to be found at the club house the following may be

mentioned: A music room, smoking room, card rooms, room for pool playing, and reading room, which is supplied with magazines and other reading matter furnished in part by the club members and in part by friends interested in their welfare.

At the time ward 15 was given up for the use of men night attendants, cottage K, which had been occupied as a dormitory for night attendants, was changed so that the main part could be used by the tailor and the northwest end by the painter. A cellar was excavated under the painters' department, in which barrels of oil and other heavy supplies are stored.

Owing to the fact that the hospital has been unable so far to obtain a suitable building for a morgue, we have endeavored to utilize the old building heretofore used as a tailor shop and paint shop for that purpose. A refrigerating box with capacity for nine bodies has been built in the basement and it is now recommended that the upper portion be partitioned off to provide one room for post mortem work and another for such religious services as may be proper.

About 12.30 on the morning of the 10th of December, 1898, one of small greenhouses near my residence was found to be on fire. The house, containing a quantity of bulbs and plants was entirely destroyed. The fire is supposed to have started from overheating of the furnace.

A new fire alarm system with 24 signal boxes and 14 alarms has been installed. The signal boxes are located on or near the most prominent buildings. A large steam whistle has been connected at the boiler-house so that when a fire alarm is given the engineer's department will repeat by whistle the number of the signal box that gives the alarm. The new group has been equipped with portable fire extinguishers and an additional number have also been placed in other buildings of the hospital.

A full and complete fire manual containing rules of the fire department and life saving corps, together with instructions for the prevention of fire and the treatment of incipient fires, has been compiled by the general superintendent; on the basis prescribed by these rules fire companies have been organized, also

life saving corps. An outside fire drill is held regularly each week by the chief engineer, and the assistant physicians hold ward fire drills monthly.

Our fire alarm system has been called into requisition on two occasions: First, on August 7, 1899, at 9 a. m., when fire was discovered at the southwest end of the drying-room at the laundry. The fire alarm sounded and, although patients and employees were engaged at their usual work, the companies responded very promptly. On reaching the place they found the laundry workers had gained control of the fire by immediately turning on the water; no damage was done except to a small quantity of clothing. The drying-room was an old one which has been in use many years and the woodwork is supposed to have caught on fire from some blankets which were in the room at the time becoming charred and burnt.

On August 11, 1899, about 6 o'clock, the chimney in the employees' kitchen was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was turned in and the fire companies responded quickly, but it was found unnecessary to turn on the water.

METHODS OF TREATMENT

Special reference should be made to the progress of the training school. The classes have been smaller than heretofore, but it is believed results have been better. This year the class consisted of 22 members and the graduating exercises for both departments of the hospital were held at Kings Park on the evening of July 29th, when a very instructive and enjoyable address was delivered by Dr. Truman J. Backus, president of the board of managers.

Aside from the progress made in regard to the training school, the most important development in our methods of treatment has been in the use of hydrotherapy which was begun early in 1899 at both departments of the hospital. No apparatus specially adapted to hydrotherapy existed in the hospital at that time, and, in fact, none have been available up to the end of the year, and yet the results in recoveries which would not have taken place

and in the improvement of incurable cases, and in the rapidity with which improvement and recovery have taken place, have been most marked.

The following general observations have been made of the effect of different forms of hydrotherapy at this hospital. It has been noted that cases of mania with excitement and considerable physical activity have been very materially benefited by the application of the cold and hot wet pack, sometimes followed by the douche. In cases of melancholia, generally, the cold spray has been used with fine results. Not only acute but chronic cases are favorably affected. There are instances where patients have been stupid and untidy for years, who, after having the treatment of the cold pack, have in a few weeks begun to show indications of improvement and have now ceased to be filthy and have become tidy in their personal appearance. After marked improvement begins the treatment is usually changed in such cases from the pack to the cold spray or douche. On the whole, what impreses one most in watching the results of hydrotherapy is that the improvement in curable cases takes place much more rapidly with than without it. The hot and cold wet pack is, of course, always available and it is not necessary to offer any observations as to its technique. With regard to the cold spray, however, it should be stated that in order to make this form of treatment successful, a water pressure of from 25 to 30 pounds should be obtained, and in order to secure the best results one should be able to control both pressure and temperature easily and accurately.

Arrangements have been made for placing a circular needle spray bath in one of the wards with fixtures for the easy and accurate control of pressure and temperature. In connection with this bath, arrangements have been made for an ice tank in order that the proper temperature may always be obtained during the warm months of the year.

Another important change has been made in the treatment of the feeble, demented and untidy class of patients by placing them in bed. It has been found that these cases are more easily and

economically cared for in bed than otherwise. Aside from this it has been found that after having been treated in bed for a time their condition tends towards improvement, many of them becoming less untidy and at the same time gaining strength and taking on flesh. The general personal appearance improves; face and extremities become more normal—due to the better circulation of the blood.

These cases are allowed to be up a few minutes or hours daily in order to give change and exercise, after which they return to bed. Such cases are now being treated in the large dormitories of the new group, it having been found that the conditions necessary were present there to a greater extent than in the other departments; among these conditions I may mention the very important one of ventilation.

Massage has been practised in a larger number of cases than in previous years, and it has been found of value in many different conditions. Lavage and intestinal douches have been used in cases where autointoxication from the intestinal canal appears to exist.

The moral treatment has been carried out on much the same lines as in previous years by means of regulated employment, entertainments, dances, music, walking, driving, picnics, field sports, etc. At the Brooklyn department a calisthenic class was organized during the year and has been held weekly. Patients' libraries have been increased by over 100 volumes.

AMUSEMENTS

BROOKLYN DEPARTMENT

During the year eight entertainments by employees and patients were given, which consisted of comedies, farces and dramatic performances. Five entertainments were provided by outsiders, the cost being defrayed from the amusement fund. These comprised ventriloquism, recitations, impersonations, cinematograph, singing and instrumental music and phonographic exhibitions. Several stereopticon exhibitions have been given under the direction of the medical officers, and band concerts were

given regularly on the lawns during the summer months. Wagonette rides in Prospect park have been a feature of entertainment and recreation during the summer months, the expense of which was met from the amusement fund.

Kings Park

Very little outside assistance has been sought to contribute towards the amusement of our patients, depending mainly upon our own efforts in this direction. At Christmas time two large trees were placed in the amusement hall and were decorated and ornamented, supplied with colored electric lights and the hall decorated and festooned with evergreens. Notices were sent to the friends of patients requesting them to forward whatever they might wish to contribute to be placed on the tree, and a large number responded. A sheet and pillowship party was given; also a masquerade ball, which was held at the new group. On both occasions patients, officers and attendants participated. Members of the Dramatic Club of the Brooklyn Department rendered in a very creditable manner a short play and gave our people much pleasure. On another occasion the Glee Club of the Packer Institute, accompanied by Dr. Truman J. Backus and others, held a picnic, through the courtesy of Rev. N. O. Halsted, on the grounds of the St. Johnland Home property. Afterwards they met the patients in the amusement hall and entertained them very pleasantly with singing. Our own employees formed a dramatic club and presented several short plays, on one occasion giving a minstrel entertainment. The Northport Club also gave a minstrel exhibition, which was very much appreciated. Our band, which has been reorganized during the year, is now in excellent condition. The members have given concerts occasionally and have also played at the various entertainments. During the summer months the band has regularly on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons given an outdoor concert for the benefit of the patients and visitors. The concert Friday afternoons has been given at the new group. Small parties have been given to appreciative patients, particularly of the convales-

cent class. A few of the patients who have been selected by the physicians were allowed to enjoy the salt-water bathing during the summer. They have also been allowed to have picnics on the bluff of the Home property. Wednesday, the 27th of September, field sports were held for the patients and employees. The usual holidays and special holidays have been observed so far as possible. Occasional ball games, at which the patients attended, have been held during the summer.

MATERIAL IMPROVEMENTS

BROOKLYN

The fire-escapes attached to the main building have been repaired and painted. New fire-escapes have been erected at the annex.

New tar and gravel roofs have been put on the annex building, the annex laundry, the laundry at the main building and the horse stable. A cement floor has also been laid in the latter.

The laundry at the annex has been supplied with a new washer, extractor and a mangle formerly in use at Kings Park. An engine formerly in use at the main laundry was installed to operate this machinery, and the whole put in working order. A new metal drying closet has been erected in the laundry at the main building.

A number of fences have been removed from the grounds at the annex, and some grading and seeding done, which has made a noteworthy improvement.

Wards 11, 12, 18, 20 and the women nurses' quarters in the main building have been painted.

The plumbing and woodwork in the bathrooms of wards 2, 3, 6, 9, 12 and 28 have been renewed and painted. Spray baths were installed in wards 2 and 12.

New furniture, consisting of heavy rockers, has been added to wards 3, 6 16 and 20, and one hundred new pictures were distributed and hung in the wards of both the main building and annex.

An estimate has been approved and the contract let for the erection of an additional smokestack for the annex heating plant, the present stack being of insufficient capacity to make combustion complete in the boiler grates and rendering it difficult to obtain the desired steam pressure. It is expected that the new stack, which is to be of metal, will be erected in the course of a few weeks.

Kings Park

The Bacon Air Lift Company are installing a new water supply and agree to furnish a certain quantity of water daily for the use of the hospital. At the present time several wells have been driven and connected, but the plant is not sufficiently completed to be in working order. These wells were driven around Harned's pond in the vicinity where the other wells under old contract have been driven. As the contract calls for a certain quantity of water, the company are required thereby to drive any number of wells to secure that end. It has been found necessary to rebuild the brickwork around all the eight tubular boilers which have been kept in use, and this work is now being done. A new dynamo and engine have been installed in the dynamo room and the switch board remodeled.

CARPENTER

The following new work has been done in the carpenter department during the year: A storm shed put up for cottage J and H; six tables for the dining-room of cottage 32; a platform for the pump at Harned's pond; four doors for coal bins, at the boiler house; more covers for the windows of the vegetable cellar; new cabinet for the fire-alarm system in building A cellar; runs constructed at the ice-house to take ice from the pond; the walls and ceiling of the cold storage room at the ice-house ceiled; roof built over a section of the coal bins for the purpose of making a storehouse for iron pipe; screens for the steam pipes of cottages 28, 29 and 30; key closet for the new group; spray baths constructed in cottages 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28 and 31; 16 foot racks for the spray baths in building A, B, C and D; 38 clothes racks made

for the night attendants rooms in ward 8; also 38 clothes racks for the night atendants rooms in ward 15; three archways built; one bay window set and two circular seats for cottage 32; ten clothes racks for ward 9; one oak cabinet for filing correspondence; a portion of the side of the amusement hall rebuilt; a water closet put in the amusement hall; 158 coffins; book rack for steward's office; guard railing for mangle in laundry; three new windows; one doorway; one cellar entrance to cottage K; six trays for use in assorting mail in the office; one oak map cabinet; one oak record cabinet; one drug cabinet; one garbage stand at woman's cottage; forty towel racks and roller; eighteen bread trays for bakery; six tables to hold ice coolers in men's cottages; fence extended for enlarging cemetery; steps placed in front of cottage 31; building C, and on boulevard leading to cottage 32; shelves and medicine closet put in ward 10; gaff for coal derrick; new partition and shelf in water closet building A; oak bench for butcher shop; picture moulding placed in wards 5, 12, cottages 25, 26, 29 and 31; ice box built in new morgue; new floor and partition put in dynamo room; large coal shed constructed; sinks placed in sculleries at the new group; four coal chutes built at the boiler house.

The following is a report of the new work done in the carpenter shop at the new group from January 1, 1899, to September 30, 1899:

Cupboard for kitchen, 12 by 6 feet; partition 268 square feet; six table tops; sixty grade pins; one screen door; six ventilators for clothes rooms; twenty-eight false tops for sinks; nine bins for kitchen; twelve benches for bath room; eight platforms for flowers, 5 by 8 feet; battery rack, five shelves, 23 feet each; fourteen step ladders; one cupboard, 3 by 3 feet; three 6-foot ladders; one bench, 2 by 12 feet; one rack, four shelves, 7 feet; 360 door brads for locks; nine shelves for water coolers; two vassar beds; one potato masher; six bed screens; 7-foot clothes hangers; eight posts for tennis court; sixteen pegs for tennis court; 200 clothes hangers; 109 floor polishers; two medical cases; 1,000 shades; one bench for electrician; 16 feet of hangers; one coal bin; one ring and hanger

for bath; two flower boxes; ten backs for clocks; seven handles for carving knives; one top for water cooler; one wooden mantle; two knife boxes; one bulletin board; two dressing trays; clothes chute lined; one moulding board; three sets stairs in conduit; one bench for engineer; one table for kitchen; three drawers; two switch boards for phones; nine doors and casings; one floating and gangway at dock; two springs on doors; one box for carrying ice, 3½ by 2½ feet; 180 tables set up; one 11-foot clothes hanger; twenty-six plugs for closet fixtures; fifty-six plugs for fire extinguishers; thirty-one window screens; 336 curtain hangers; six shoe racks, 504 boxes; 16-foot hangers, kitchen; one rack, 7-foot (six shelves, forty-two boxes); fifty-seven shelves, 331 feet; forty-eight racks for fire pails; fifty-two plugs for mirrors.

MASON

In the mason's department the following mentioned work has been done: Brick work built around spring at pond; manhole and basin built at barn; catch basin built on dairy road; furnace built at smoke house; sixteen spray baths in buildings A, B, C and D, concreted and cemented; chimney built in cottage K; scales finished in vegetable cellar; mangle finished in laundry; walk constructed around storehouse and butcher shop; cement floor put in new laundry; pier built under cottage 22; outside of vegetable cellar cemented; chimney built at lower greenhouse; drain put in pipes at bakery; manhole built for toilet room at amusement hall; sewer pipe put in at the new morgue, and at cottage 17; manhole built at cottage 44; and catch basin at cottage 47; 2,500 yards plastering have been laid.

ENGINEER

The following work has been done in the engineer's department, not including in addition to the ordinary repairs, which represent a considerable amount of labor. The 12-inch steam heater for eight horizontal tubular boilers has been overhauled, "tees" turned upwards and the boilers connected to same with new fittings and valves; a large tank has been placed in the dynamo room

and connected so that the Smith-Vaile pump might be used as a boiler feed pump; a new 10-inch gate valve has been placed in the return main below branch of return tanks in dynamo room; a new high-pressure feed line has been put in from the pump house to three Fitzgibbon boilers; a low pressure feed line has been renewed from the pump house to eight horizontal tubular boilers; a new feed pump 10 by 7 by 10 inches (Deane) has been placed in the pump house; the fire pump has been overhauled and fitted with new rings, plungers, cross head links and cylinders rebored; a large Deane pump has been overhauled and lined up; the large Worthington pump has been overhauled and fitted with new plungers and rings; the Smith-Vaile pump has been overhauled, fitted with new pistons and castings and changed from compound to simple; the electric light engine has been furnished with a new valve; a new steam chest, new valve, new piston and piston rod have been put in laundry engine; new high pressure steam main from three Fitzgibbon boilers has been put into the electric light engine and laundry; a steam separator has been placed in the steam line to the old electric light engine; new steam and return mains have been placed in all cottages; new steam line was laid to the dairy barn and an engine set up; a small Westinghouse engine was removed from the attic of the new group to employes' kitchen and set up in order to run the meat cutter and coffee mill; steam traps have been placed in the return line from each cottage and building which were previously untrapped; the hot water heater for the laundry was moved from the basement to engine room and exhaust steam utilized for heating the water in the place of using live steam; steam heat has been introduced in the bakery, fireman's cottage and hose house; steam pipe and feed lines in the boiler house and engine room have been covered; new steam lines throughout the laundry have been connected; twenty-seven spray baths have been fitted up; sixteen in the buildings and eleven in the cottages; a lavatory was fitted up in the office building; an anti-freezing water closet has been fitted up at the amusement hall; new hot and cold water lines completed in the laundry; new hot and cold water lines from the main to six cot-

tages; three hydrants repaired and reset; the plumbing renewed in cottages 31 and 32; nine wooden sinks fitted up in the sculleries of group one; bath room at stable fitted up; eight large flush tanks relined with copper and the same refitted in buildings A, B, C and D; two new toilet rooms fitted up in laundry.

PAINTER AND GLAZIER

In the painter's department the following work has been done: The butcher shop, employes' dining hall and some of the walls of the Becar house have been painted; A-B kitchen walls have been painted and the woodwork varnished; several rooms have been papered and painted at the Becar house; veranda floors have been painted and polished; two rooms have been painted in building B and the scullery in building A has been whitewashed; a pantry room in building D has been painted; one room was painted at the cow barn; cottage H has been touched up; the sculleries in building B, C and D whitewashed; tailor-shop has been painted; many bathtubs have been enameled and painted; the woodwork in wards 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 has been varnished; forty signboards have been painted; at the new group the windows in the bathrooms have been frosted; the woodwork in center building D has been varnished; one of the small houses belonging to the hospital has been painted and papered inside; in C-D kitchen the walls and woodwork have been painted; 14 spray baths have been stained and varnished; 158 coffins, 4 rooms in C center, 1 room at the whitehouse and windows in all bathrooms have been painted; 150 radiators bronzed and painted; pipes in 4 sculleries and 4 clothesrooms in building C painted; in A center 3 rooms were painted and the woodwork varnished; in building A pipes in the bathrooms have been painted; the firemen's quarters kalsomined and painted; all the gutters on building A, 40 windows and 3,000 square feet tin roof on the brick buildings have been painted; also the woodwork in 3 rooms of building B has been painted and varnished; 3 flagpoles; tin roof of cottage H painted; the bathroom in building A painted and varnished; hall doors at new group; 60

wheelbarrows; 100 grave boards painted; 1 room stained and varnished in building C; 150 yards of muslin oiled for use at the greenhouse; 1 room papered at small house occupied by one of the employes; 2 dozen bed rests varnished; all sleeping rooms and the dining-rooms of A-B kitchen and the tank at the large barn have been painted; cottage G has been kalsomined and all the woodwork varnished; the walls of the following cottages have been painted 6 feet upward from the floor, balance of the walls and ceiling kalsomined and the woodwork varnished; 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31; cottage 32 (the clubhouse) has been thoroughly overhauled and woodwork painted inside; in cottages 20 and 21 all the walls have been painted and the woodwork varnished; glass set, 694 large panes, 341 small panes; 30 wagons and carts have been painted and 1,900 chairs varnished and painted; portions of the new addition at the laundry have been whitewashed; the new partition of the dynamo-room has been varnished.

TINSMITH

The following new work has been done by the tinsmith: 4 dozen 3-gallon coffee pots; 2 dozen ice coolers; 1 dozen galvanized pails; 1 dozen milk pails; 1 dozen baking pans; 8 galvanized bread boxes; 32 galvanized fire pails; new lining for 16 sinks; cold-storage rooms fitted up in new group, butcher shop and morgue; 60 feet stovepipe made; 1,000 square feet tin roof put on; 300 feet galvanized gutters and 400 feet galvanized leaders; 2 60-gallon galvanized oil tanks made for paintshop; 10 large copper cisterns lined for water closets; all tin roofs and all kitchen utensils for the entire institution kept in repair.

BLACKSMITH

Repair shop: 100 axes; 1,200 barrows; 6 crowbars; 20 manure forks; 18 spading forks; 50 garden hoes; 5 mason's hoes; 35 brush hooks; 1,000 feet garden hose; 60 lawn mowers; 100 mattocks; 150 picks; 75 ice picks; 5 pounders; 75 garden rakes; 50 lawn rakes; 800 sand shovels; 30 long-handle shovels; 30 snow shovels; 8 potato shovels; 300 spades; 10 crosscut saws; 10 ice saws; 6

scuffle hoes; 75 scythes; 25 brush scythes; 50 pairs ice tongs; 25 sickles; 6 road rollers. Outside work: 200 beds, men's cottages; 150 beds, women's cottages; 350 beds, buildings A, B, C and D; 50 window guards; 50 window screens; 10 scoops repaired; 35 conduit covers; 1 furnace group kitchen; 15 hot-air registers; 3 ice cream freezers; 2 elevators in buildings; 8 radiator heads repaired; 8 large dippers for kitchens; 16 dirt cars at group; 12 bracers made for boat float; 36 iron rollers for new morgue; 172 frames made for beds in cottages; 288 clamps for bed frames; 2 stoves repaired.

WHEELWRIGHT

The following new work has been done in the wheelwright's department: 46 spokes; 15 rims; 12 shafts; 28 whiffletrees; 4 truck bodies; 3 truck sides; 3 truck bottoms; 2 poles; 3 neck-yokes; 7 shaft tips; 18 wheels; 5 whip sockets; 10 anti-rattlers; 1,654 carriage bolts; 5 spring seats; 10 seat springs; 5 wagon steps; 5 pole tips; 3 truck bolsters; 3 wagon beds; 33 felloe plates; 18 handles; 8 hold backs; 8 shaft couplings; 12 axle clips; 3 fifth-wheels; 1 vegetable wagon; 1 ice wagon; 1 dump cart; 1 wheelbarrow.

HORSESHOER

One thousand five hundred and thirteen horseshoes; 47 tires; 22 axles; 1,254 tire bolts; 29 fire irons.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

In the transportation department 746 loads of cinders have been hauled to repair roads and for the purpose of making concrete floor at the laundry and at the storehouse; 494 loads of lumber have been hauled for the carpenter's department; 730 loads of pipes have been hauled for the engineer's department; 944 loads of cement, lime, stone, brick and sand have been hauled for the mason; 60 loads of poles have been hauled from the woods to the boilerhouse; 14,744 loads of supplies have been hauled from the storehouse and delivered at the different buildings, bakery, butchershop and linen room; 497 loads of ice have

been delivered at the various buildings; 1,460 loads of spring water have been hauled to the various buildings; 1,644 loads of rubbish have been removed from the buildings; 1,356 loads of coal have been delivered at different parts of the hospital; 244 loads of clay have been hauled to repair roads; 150 loads of broken stone to repair roads; 660 loads of firewood to different buildings; 742 loads of freight have been hauled from the depot; for two months 1 horse has been furnished for the small mower to cut grass on the lawns; 4,964 loads of laundry clothing have been transported between the buildings and laundry; 744 loads of old lumber, boxes and barrels have been removed.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS WORK

The following general work has been done about the buildings and grounds: During the year the work of grading, road making, etc., has been done without cessation at the new group; a road has been made from the administration building to cottages 43, 44 and 47, along the sides of this roadway a granite gutter has been laid connecting with large catch basins; lawn has been made in front of the above-mentioned cottages, including a lawn tennis court 100 feet long; the northeast side of the administration building has been fairly completed in the matter of grading, etc.; this work has been continued on the southwest side in front of cottages 41 and 42; an average of 100 patients has been employed constantly at this work. Representatives of the Architect's office have recently been surveying for the grading and terraces at the rear of the building and as rapidly as possible this work should be carried on. The courtyards of buildings C and D have been finished off with loam brought from the woods near by and have been sowed to grass. At the exercise field granite stone gutters have been laid all around the roadway; at Harned's pond the dam has been raised three feet; at the coal bins the iron girders and posts were scraped and painted by the help of the patients; about 10 acres of underbrush have been cleared away east of the boulevard; the dam for the water pipe laying across the swamp to Harned's pond was washed away several times until finally the dam was raised four feet

and made eight feet wider, so that teams may pass over this and it is at times used as a roadway. Since this work was completed there has been no trouble by washing away. About 1,500 tons of ice were cut and stored during the past season. One squad of eight patients (known as the afternoon squad) has been given over to the use of the painter. This squad, after finishing the hard work during the morning, has assisted the painter in the afternoon scraping and washing down the kalsomined walls of the cottages and preparing them for the work of the painter. Two squads of 24 patients have worked continually at the new laundry with the mason and carpenter since January 24th. By patients' labor 15 tons of gravel on the beach have been screened for use on the boiler-house roof; also by patients' labor the old farmhouse on the dairy road was taken down and the bricks and material good for use were assorted, the old useless lumber put one side and the cellar filled in. Roadways and lawns were made around cottages 22 and 23, the loam for the surface dressing having been brought from the woods. A new road was made from A-B kitchen to cottage 21, a granite stone gutter also having been laid. A large sandbank, 350 feet long, lying at the corner where the Smithtown road intersects the boulevard, has been graded and covered with loam, which gives this corner a greatly improved appearance. The large hollow near building A has been filled in. Six inches of loam has been placed on the side of the boulevard from the corner of the Huntington road to the laundry. A top dressing of loam has been placed around and in front of cottage 28, and this part of the lawn is now ready for grass seed. A squad of 12 patients has been kept constantly at work repairing the boulevard. The boulevard, especially in front of the main office, has become much worn, necessitating extensive repairs. Some crushed stone was received for the hospital several months ago, and this, together with clay and cinders, has been used in making these repairs. Harned's pond was nearly cleared by allowing the water to run off, and a large quantity of algae collected and removed, after which the pond was allowed to fill up and the water has since

been in much better condition; the granite stone blocks have been taken up between the boulevard and the root cellar, and also back of the bakery; a bed of clay has been laid with the intention of placing cinders on the clay; this will have to be done before a suitable roadway can be made; a team has been constantly kept hauling water from one of the wells at Harned's pond to the various dining-rooms and buildings for drinking purposes, the pond water not being considered suitable for table use; this work has been done nearly altogether by two patients, but it is expected as soon as the Bacon Air Lift Company have completed their contract so that water may be pumped from the wells recently driven, that this hauling of the water may be discontinued.

SUGGESTIONS AND FURTHER NEEDS

Kings Park

With the development of curative treatment for acute cases, it has been shown that we have no suitable hospital facilities, all the buildings having been erected with reference to the custodial treatment of the chronic class. Neither the arrangement of the dining-rooms nor the relation of dormitories to single room space in either the old or new buildings at Kings Park are suitable for the proper curative treatment of the cases referred to. I therefore recommend that as soon as practicable a suitable building for the treatment of acute, curable cases be erected, and in connection with this building it would be desirable to provide suitable quarters for the staff and for the general offices of the hospital.

A building for the accommodation of our employes has been recommended for several years. A suitable structure could be erected at moderate cost which would provide for our employes much more comfortably than at the present time, and the floor space now occupied by them in connection with patients' wards would be available for patients themselves. Thus, at a moderate per capita cost, our employes could be comfortably and suitably provided for and additional accommodations furnished for patients at the same time.

Long Island State Hospital—Annual Report

I have again to bring to the attention of the board the economy and desirability of erecting a new boiler house to be centrally located. This matter was so fully referred to in the last annual report, and has been so thoroughly canvassed that it would seem hardly necessary for me to more than mention it, but there is one phase of the matter that for some time has not been so fully presented as might properly have been the case. I refer to the fact that aside from the uneconomical situation of the present steam-making plant it is not sufficiently extensive to provide properly for all the horsepower now required of it. It is profitable in this connection to point out the fact that a little more than two years ago the same number of boilers were considered necessary for furnishing steam to the hospital. Since that time there has been an immense increase in the uses to which steam has been put and comparatively very little increase in the boiler plant. This increase is confined to the substitution of six 150 horsepower Fitzgibbon boilers for the same number of 100 horsepower horizontal tubular boilers, making an increase of 300 horsepower; or if the horizontal tubular boilers are assumed to have furnished only 80 horsepower, an increase of 420 horsepower.

Let us consider what has been added which has increased consumption of steam:

First: Two new kitchens that were finished in the year 1897, these being situated necessarily a much greater distance from the boiler house than the old kitchen, which formerly served the entire place.

Second: The hot-water heating system which, whatever its advantages may be, is a great draft on our steam-making plant, using as it does live steam carried a long distance from the boilers for heating water.

Third: An addition of the new group of buildings situated three-quarters of a mile away from the boiler plant. The work to be done at the new group consists of heating, lighting, cooking, ventilating and the pumping of water for between eleven and twelve hundred. In this connection it should be stated that the ventilating plant, especially at the new group, is expensive

in the use of steam for there are twelve engines running fans in connection with this group which have to be supplied with steam at high pressure three-quarters of a mile from the source of the steam; also owing to the situation of the new group below the level of the steam main along the boulevard it is necessary to pump back to the return line all of the return water of condensation, and to do this nine pumps were installed. The fact that some of this work is of an uneconomical character does not detract from the importance of the facts I have stated. The amount of the work actually done at the new group is great, but I think it proper again to recall that all of this work is done three-quarters of a mile from the source of the steam supply.

Fourth: Since last winter a water compressor has been installed to the pumping station in connection with the Bacon Air Lift System which required some twenty or thirty horsepower, and in this connection I should say that the amount of water now necessary to be pumped is double what it was two or three years ago.

Fifth: The steam-consuming apparatus in the laundry has been more than doubled since last winter. An engine has been put in one of the kitchens for running a meat cutter and coffee mill. Steam has been placed in the bakery and in the firemen's cottages for heating purposes, and another engine has been placed at the barn for the cutting of ensilage and feed. The chief engineer reports to me that the appliances on the place making use of steam have been so increased that for every horsepower added to the steam generating plant two horsepower is now actually used. The question now naturally arises how is the plant able to do this. I would answer that in order to supply the present demands it is necessary to force our boilers to a point where they are rapidly being ruined. I quote from the report of my engineer: "The continual forcing of the boilers is very detrimental to them and also very expensive as the gases are not cooled in going through the tubes. The lives of the boilers are greatly shortened by the continual forcing, and if something is not done to increase the steam generating plant the new boilers will be soon ruined."

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It will be noted that some of the significant items of the increase in steam consumption have been added during the past year. Consequently we are confronted by a new condition during the coming winter.

I think what has been said will demonstrate the necessity of a new steam generating plant aside from the conditions of economy which have been heretofore urged.

The desirability and economy of providing cold storage and an ice making plant has been repeatedly brought to the attention of the board of managers and the State Commission in Lunacy, and I understand that no argument is now necessary, as the propriety of erecting such a plant seems to be generally conceded. The plant should be centrally located in connection with the new boiler plant recommended and should have new and ample storehouse facilities.

The present bakery is much too small for the present population of the hospital and, when practicable, a new structure should be provided with suitable mixing apparatus to be operated by power. It has been suggested that such apparatus could be put in the present building. It is barely possible that this can be done, but I believe the space will be found too small.

It again becomes my duty to bring to the attention of the board of managers the lack of suitable furniture for the wards at the Kings Park department. Except at the new group no per capita allowance of furniture has ever been made to us; small amounts of cheap furniture have been obtained from time to time but no suitable equipment of the old brick buildings or cottages has ever been made. It is not suggested that a lavish supply of furniture, such as is to be found in some of the older state institutions is needed, but I do feel that much is needed in order to place the hospital on such a basis as will afford proper and comfortable custodial care for the chronic cases, and also provide suitable environment for such cases as are considered to be curable.

According to the law of the State in regard to fire protection, it would seem proper and necessary to equip cottage 44 of the men group, known, when it was erected as cottage D, with a fire escape. The board are aware that a third story was added to this building; hence, the propriety of this recommendation.

When the specifications for the present telephone system were written by Mr. F. L. Frost, then expert electrician for the State hospitals, he called for lead covered cable to protect the telephone wires in the steam conduit, but this was felt at the time to be too great an expense and a cheaper insulation was provided. It has been found that the great heat prevailing in the steam conduit quickly destroys the insulation afforded by the construction of the telephone system as it is at present. I therefore feel that measures should be taken to provide either for proper insulation within the steam conduit, or to take the telephone wiring out of the steam conduit altogether, run it through the basements of the buildings and for short distances underneath the surface of the ground in the small iron armored conduit specially provided for the purpose. It is thought that the latter plan will be the less expensive.

The same conditions described in connection with the telephone system exist in connection with the fire alarm system and I have the same recommendations to make, as there is constant difficulty with the system and many repairs have to be made owing to imperfect insulation.

The milk supply of the hospital is at present largely that of condensed milk. I have to recommend that additional accommodation for cows be provided at the cow barn, and also additional silos in order that our fresh milk supply may be doubled if possible.

In order to get the best results from the hydrotherapeutic treatment of our patients additional apparatus is necessary. I wish to equip each ward of our acute services with needle spray baths with connections for regulating pressure and temperature. I also wish to provide hot-air baths for both the men and women in the acute services.

A reduction in the number of employes at both departments has unfortunately been made necessary by an insufficient appropriation of the Legislature. The hospital is dealing with the difficulties resulting from this reduction as cheerfully as possible, but the fact should not be ignored or held back that the Kings Park department especially is suffering from a shortage of attendants, and is unable with the force of mechanics now allowed to keep the buildings and equipment in a state of satisfactory repair. A more generous allowance for ward attendants and mechanical repairs is, therefore, solicited.

Brooklyn

For several years all recommendations for improvements at this department have been made with reference to the proposition that the buildings were to be vacated as soon as possible. Owing to the fact that this now seems more likely than ever, with the progress toward completion of the new buildings at Central Islip, no recommendations for important improvements or alterations are made. Many repairs will be necessary to retain the buildings in comfortable shape during the short period of occupancy which seems probable, but it is not thought necessary that these minor repairs should find a place in a report of this character.

VISITORS

Members of the State Commission in Lunacy and the Board of Managers; G. L. Heins, State Architect; Prof. W. O. Atwater, I. G. Perry, Commissioner Simis, Dr. Kirby and son of the Central Hospital, Raleigh; T. E. McGarr, Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald, Dr. Joshua H. Van Cott, Dr. Wilsey, Drs. Arthur P. Bryant, Wells, Steinach, E. B. Potter, Ingraham, Putnam, Moffat, Sanborn, C. McCoy, P. A. Phillips, W. H. Harlin, LaMoure, Rowe, Spellman, Campbell, Holt, Marshall, Van Dergee, Currie, Craig-Potter, Remse, Howard, Ballantine; Messrs. Frost, Manning, ward, Quackenbush, Mrs. Truman J. Backus, s Pearson of the State Charities Aid Associa-

tion; Mrs. Howard, Miss Ballantine, Dr. Donahue, and Nicholas Murray Butler.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I desire to make special acknowledgment of the very valuable services which were rendered to the hospital during the summer of 1899 by Miss Eleanor W. Coleman, of the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, who gave the hospital the benefit of her time and critical talent in the selection of 1,300 pictures, which were chosen with great skill and have added much to the appearance of the wards, offices, employes' rooms and club house.

RESIDENT OFFICERS

The following changes in the medical staff have occurred during the year:

October 1, 1898, Dr. A. J. Capron, junior physician, was transferred from the Brooklyn department.

October 15, 1898, Dr. D. M. Trice resigned.

October 15, 1898, Dr. George O'Hanlon was appointed junior physician.

October 18, 1898, Dr. B. G. Williams, junior physician, was promoted to assistant physician, and resigned July 31, 1899.

February 22, 1899, Dr. Samuel Mellen was appointed junior physician.

March 9, 1899, Dr. Edward A. Hoffman, junior physician, was transferred from the Brooklyn department, promoted to assistant physician, June 1, 1899.

March 20, 1899, Dr. Dewitt C. MacClymont was appointed medical interne.

June 1, 1899, Drs. George O'Hanlon and Wm. H. Hagenbuch, junior physicians, were promoted to assistant physicians.

September 30, 1899, Dr. Frederick M. Nehrbas, assistant physician at the Brooklyn department, and Dr. Herbert M. Tolfree, junior physician at Kings Park, resigned their positions to enter into private practice.

In conclusion, I take the opportunity to express my appreciation to the Board of Managers, the State Commission in Lunacy, to the officers and employes of the hospital for the aid they have extended to me in administering the affairs of the hospital during the past year.

Respectfully submitted

O. M. DEWING

General Superintendent

MATRON'S REPORT

SEWING ROOM

KINGS PARK

Aprons, patients'	4,659
Aprons, cooks'	721
Caps, cooks'	83
Caps, men's	58
Caps, rubber	24
Caps, lined	70
Clothes bags	251
Chemises	1,852
Dresses, patients'	9,284
Drawers, pairs	2,066
Night gowns	2,104
Night shirts	47
Pillow slips	3,132
Sheets	8,349
Shrouds	239
Skirts	1,269
Underwaists	297
Bibs	47
Capes	2
Waists	12
Ball costumes	73
Masks	108
Corset covers	1
Napkins	492
Neckties	479
Bath robes	11
Sacques	24
Sheets, rubber	350
Wrappers	16
Undershirts	238

Overshirts	2,091
Shirts, white, bosom	149
Shirts, strong	8
Chair covers	1
Bed covers	6
Trunk covers	3
Bureau covers	151
Table covers	32
Pillow covers	1
Cushion covers	4
Machine covers	6
Piano covers	2
Screens	7
Sofa pillows	76
Doilies	34
Centre pieces	3
Lambrequins	99
Tray covers	2
Curtains, wardrobe	159
Curtains, window, pairs	1,102
Curtain straps	374
Covering for strong blankets	4
Bandages	1,670
Flour bags	3
Coffee bags	46
Mattress ticks	1,112
Pillow ticks	1,063
Suspenders, pairs	901
Base ball bases	6
Pillows, chair	36
Iron holders	55
Scrub pads	27
Table cloths	1,221
Head rests	80
Fascinators	26
Mittens, pairs	395

Towels, dish	2,572
Towels, roller	1,659
Towels, small	6,238
Aprons, nurses'	502
Caps, nurses'	1,887
Dresses, nurses' uniform	345
Apron straps, pairs, nurses'	664
Waists, nurses' uniform	7

CLOTHING REPAIRED

Aprons	7,241
Bedspreads	44
Blankets	1,646
Bosom shirts	4
Cooks' jackets	592
Cooks' trousers	141
Cooks' aprons	247
Cooks' caps	8
Curtains, single	37
Chemises	8,492
Coats	52
Cloaks	30
Capes	6
Camisoles	29
Drawers, pairs	9,892
Dresses	14,946
Hoods	522
Hats	319
Mittens, pairs	8
Mattress ticks	318
Night gowns	704
Night shirts	6
Overshirts	2,270
Overalls, pairs	2,316
Trousers, pairs	10
Pillow slips	531
Pillow ticks	204

Stockings, pairs	14,580
Socks, pairs	2,576
Skirts	10,048
Suspenders, pairs	92
Shawls	35
Strong dresses	131
Sacques	63
Sheets	2,662
Undershirts	2,313
Undervests	3,170
Mackintoshes	57
Shirtwaists	8
Wrappers	125

INDUSTRIALS

Napkins fringed	341
Floor mat	1
Handkerchiefs hemstitched	40
Neckties hemstitched	102
Ruffles hemstitched	2
Handkerchief boxes	2
Work boxes	2
Wall pocket	1
Pillow shams	15
Scarfs	4
Picture frames	3
Book covers	1
Silk flag	1

CROCHET WORK

Linen rings	24
Lace, pieces	199
Tidies	65
Slippers	12
Shawls	7
Collars, lace	2
Garters	1

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ANNUAL REPORT OF SEWING ROOM

BROOKLYN DEPARTMENT

Chemises	748
Drawers	549
Curtains, pairs	389
Night gowns	712
Bibs, feeding	142
Carriage cover	1
Mattress protectors	2
Sanitary bands	41
Skirts	835
Corset covers	2
Combination suits	3
Aprons	1,799
Sheets	4,150
Pillow cases	4,095
Shrouds	116
Screens, covered	14
Shirts	505
Dresses	704
Laundry bags	32
Table pads	7
Bureau scarfs	33
Table cloths	508
Table napkins	90
Bands for curtains, pairs	309
Table covers	40
Couch pillows	48
Piano covers	3
Head rests	241
Curtains, cloth	66
Squares, cloth	176
Laundry sacques	72
Shoe bags	74
Mattress ticks	620
Straw ticks	187

Pillow ticks	134
Suspenders, pairs	200
Awnings	3
Stage curtains, pairs	3
Sleeves, pairs	2
Billiard table cover	1
Dressing sacques	41
Dressing gowns	71
Bathing suits	16
Capes	2
Dish towels	780
Bath towels, 1 yard	6,904
Hand towels, ½ yard	6,066
Roller towels	279
Handkerchiefs	451
Tuba cover	1
Drum cover	1
Camisoles	7
Restraining sheets	2
Window shades	69
Neckties	333
Collars	6
Shirts, bosom	71
Cuffs, shirt, pairs	71
Slippers knitted, pairs	60
Mittens, knit, pairs	36
Holders, iron	722
Pieces repaired	66,869

MADE FOR NURSES

Dresses	185
Aprons	375
Straps, pairs	425
Waists	101
Caps	3,778

STEWARD'S REPORT

KINGS PARK

FARM AND GARDEN REPORT

Apples, bushels, 127.
Asparagus, bunches, 158.
Beef, pounds, 49,279.
Beef trimmings, pounds, 2,938.
Beets, bushels, 510.
Beets, with tops, bushels, 346.
Beans, string, bushels, 625.
Beans, lima, bushels, 6.
Beans, white, dried, bushels, 8.
Celery, bunches, 225.
Cabbage, heads, 29,831.
Carrots, bushels, 589.
Crabapples, bushels, 2.
Cherries, pounds, 2,489.
Corn, green, dozen, 5,529.
Currants, quarts, 6.
Cucumbers, dozen, 723.
Calf skin, pounds, 7.
Eggplants, 592.
Eggs, dozen, 999¼.
Grapes, pounds, 25.
Hides, cow, pounds, 6,113.
Leeks, bunches, 276.
Lettuce, bushels, 263.
Milk, quarts, 204,039½.
Muskmelons, 4,966.
Onions, bushels, 31.
Onions, with tops, bushels, 24.
Potatoes, sweet, bushels, 50.
Potatoes, Irish, bushels, 2,135.
Peppers, 3,750.
Pumpkins, cheese, 100.

Pork, pounds, 49,349.
Peas, green, bushels, 59.
Parsley, bunches, 126.
Parsnips, bushels, 510.
Quinces, bushels, 1½.
Pears, bushels, 5½.
Raspberries, quarts, 557.
Rhubarb, bunches, 7,468.
Radishes, bushels, 199.
Spinach, bushels, 285.
Squash, pounds, 20,826.
Strawberries, quarts, 125.
Salsify, bunches, 2,988.
Tomatoes, ripe, bushels, 1,142.
Tomatoes, green, bushels, 46.
Turnips, bushels, 1,954.
Tallow, rough, pounds, 964.
Tripe, pounds, 210.
Turnips, with tops, bushels, 511.
Veal, pounds, 92.
Watermelons, 6,542.

Fodder:

Radishes, fed to hogs, bushels, 75.
Turnip tops, pounds, 4,868.
Fodder corn, pounds, 184,214.
Ensilage, tons, 400.
Turnips, bushels, 72.
Grass, pounds, 16,940.
Hay, pounds, 2,350.
Green oats and rye, pounds, 52,280.
Cabbage, pounds, 17,445.
Rye, green, pounds, 20,435.

Manures:

Manure, solid, tons, 1,300.
Manure, liquid, loads, 300.

STEWARD'S REPORT

BROOKLYN DEPARTMENT

FARM AND GARDEN REPORT

Produce Taken from the Farm During Year Ending September 30, 1899

Beets, bushels, 198¼.
Beans, lima, bushels, 2½.
Beans, string, bushels, 127½.
Carrots, bushels, 22¼.
Corn, sweet, dozen, 682.
Cabbage, early, heads, 6,789.
Cabbage, late, heads, 1,281.
Cucumbers, bushels, 36.
Cauliflower, heads, 64.
Celery, heads, 3,597.
Eggplants, 72.
Kale, bushels, 266.
Lettuce, barrels, 21½.
Leeks, bunches, 2,591.
Onions, early, bunches, 6,163.
Onions, late, bushels, 60½.
Potatoes, bushels, 130.
Parsley, bunches, 729.
Peas, bushels, 31.
Radishes, bushels, 75.
Rhubarb, bunches, 4,051.
Spinach, bushels, 177.
Squash, bushels, 8½.
Turnips, bushels, 58.
Tomatoes, bushels, 688¼.
Oysters, vegetable, bunches, 429.
Peppers, green, dozen, 30.
Parsnips, bushels, 105.
Pumpkins, 91.

Sprouts, bushels, 2.
Tomatoes, green, bushels, 64½.
Turnips, bushels, 112¾.
Horse radish, bunches, 2.
Manure, horse, tons, 100.
Milk, quarts, 2,920.

FARM STOCK ON HAND

KINGS PARK

Horses:

Private	2
Carriage	6
Farm	10
Laundry	2
General work	16
	36

Cows	69
Boars	2
Pigs	21
Fat hogs	130
Breeding sows	20
Shoats	24
Fowls	400
Surrey	1
Coach	1
Wagonette	1
Buggies	2
Phaeton	1
Road wagon	1
Stages	2
Mail wagon, covered	1
Buckboard	1
Bread wagon	1
Food wagons	2
Laundry wagon	1

Trucks	2
Ice wagon	1
Hearse	1
Dump carts	4
Farm wagons	5
Low-down wagons	3
Sprinkling carts	2
Vegetable wagon	1
Milk wagon	1
Double sleigh	1
Single sleigh	1
Road cart	1
Wagons, out of repair	2

FARM STOCK ON HAND

BROOKLYN

Horses	7
Cow	1
Wagonette, for transportation of patients	1
Surrey	1
Buggy	1
Phaeton	1
Truck	1
Garbage cart	1
Grocery wagon	1

TAILOR'S REPORT

KINGS PARK

Coats	1,107
Vests	202
Trousers	1,639
Overcoats	264
Coats, kitchen	485
Trousers, kitchen	365
Camisoles	36
Combination suits	20

Aprons, oilcloth	15
Overalls, denim, pairs	50
Jumpers, denim	49
Number of pieces repaired	6,184

TAILOR SHOP

BROOKLYN DEPARTMENT

Made and Repaired During Year Ending September 30, 1899

Made:

Suits for patients	213
Coats, white, for patients in dining room	122
Vests, white	9
Coats	5
Overalls, pairs	53
Jumpers	23
Combination suits	23
Overcoats	11
Trousers, pairs	131
Trousers, white, pairs	82
Trousers, Kentucky Jean, pairs	26
Mantle covers	52

Repaired:

Trousers, pairs	581
Coats	591
Overcoats	70
Vests	385
Combination suits	40

MATMAKER'S REPORT

KINGS PARK

Mattresses, hair	1,135
Pillows, hair	1,134
Pillows, feather	36
Cushions, hair	102
Knee pads, hair	48

Cocoa mats	165
Window shades, made	539
Window shades, repaired	528
Baskets made, cocoa	14
Brooms, house	1,552
Brooms, whisk	134
Brushes, window	120
Brushes, dust	294
Brushes, shoe	155
Brushes, scrub	457
Carpets, laid	35
Reupholstering:	
Chairs	11
Settees	3
Lounges	5
Office stools	4
Vassar beds	9
Phaeton	1

REPORT OF WORK SHOP

BROOKLYN DEPARTMENT

Goods Made Up During Year Ending September 30, 1899

Mattresses, hair	578
Brooms, dozen	80
Brushes, whisk, dozen	6
Brushes, shoe, dozen	19
Brushes, scrub, dozen	64
Brushes, dust, dozen	44
Carpet, yards	418
Chairs, caned	15
Chairs, upholstered	6
Couches, upholstered	4
Clocks, repaired	12
Pillows, hair	195

Rests, head	50
Cushions	22
Brushes, window, dozen	8
Brushes, clothes, dozen	12

SHOEMAKER'S REPORT

KINGS PARK

Shoes, men's, pairs	1,348
Shoes, women's, pairs	766
Shoes, men's, repaired, pairs	936
Shoes, women's, repaired, pairs	373

Harness repairs:

Traces	268
Breeching	117
Breeching straps	32
Blinds	151
Backing straps	74
Collars	121
Bridles	18
Pads	88
Tugs	149
Lines	185
Check lines	46
Straps	179
Halters	59
Bellybands	26
Cruppers	6
Top straps	40
Lazy straps	22
Girths	6
Surcingles	7
Wagon curtains	9
Buggy tops	7
Saddles	3

Articles made:

Straps	113
Horse boots	8
Ankle boots	4
Neck yokes	3

SHOE DEPARTMENT

BROOKLYN DEPARTMENT

Shoes repaired, pairs	1,041

Harness repaired:

Collars	16
Traces, pairs	21
Head stalls	9
Breeching straps	10
Horse rugs	1
Saddles	4
Blinders	12
Tugs	3

Made:

Bag, for plumber	1
Reins, pairs	6
Breeching straps, pairs	14
Hame straps	6

Number of pieces laundered, Kings Park department, year ending September 30, 1899	1,854,767
Number of pieces laundered, Brooklyn department, year ending September 30, 1899	1,074,196

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE No. 1

Showing movement of population for the year ending September 30, 1899

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1898	1,243	1,578	2,821
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1899.	621	961	1,582
On original commitments:			
From residences	331	324	655
By transfers from Manhattan State Hospital.	275	625	900
By transfers from other institutions for insane	15	12	27
Total number under treatment during year.	1,864	2,539	4,403
Daily average population	1,429	1,977	3,406
Capacity of institution	1,275	2,048	3,323
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	123	90	213
As improved	49	43	92
As unimproved	7	13	20
As not insane	8	6	14
Died	154	175	329
Whole number discharged during the year.	341	327	668
Remaining October 1, 1899	1,523	2,212	3,735

TABLE No. 2

October 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899

Date of opening	Oct. 1, 1895
Total acreage of grounds and buildings	889.74¾
Value of real estate, including buildings	$3,700 00
Value of personal property	234,587 24
Acreage under cultivation	260
Receipts during year, maintenance fund	$561,149 14
Balance on hand October 1, 1898	1,259 94
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	$549,051 05
From reimbursing patients	19,124 68
From all other sources	3,095 69
Total receipts for maintenance	$571,271 42
Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements	$213,910 25
Total receipts from manufacturing fund	600 00
Disbursements during year for maintenance:	
Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	$35,864 21
Estimate No. 2. For wages	202,344 89
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores	181,879 04
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs	11,963 94
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds	17,524 27
Estimate No. 6. For clothing	20,545 11
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding	10,506 94
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery	3,762 32
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light	52,035 26
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies	3,109 61
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses	19,037 23
Estimate No. 12. For transportation	2,093 12
Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	$560,665 94

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Table No. 2—(*Concluded*)

Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy	$213,910 25
Balances October 1, 1899:	
General maintenance fund	$1,259 94
Apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements	267,101 37
Manufacturing fund	600 00
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	$3.157
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	$30 00
Women	25 00
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	20 00
Women	14 00
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population	1 to 10.45
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population	1 to 49.07
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation	69.74
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year	$27,621 94
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year	36,556 13

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TABLE No. 3

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year

CAUSES	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Inherited Predisposition			Unascertained
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Moral:							
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	20	35	55	3	4	7	5
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above)	18	35	53	3	3	6	3
Religious excitement	1	3	4	....	1	1	1
Love affairs (including seduction)	....	6	6	....	2	2	....
Fright and nervous shock	1	3	4	1	.....	1	1
Physical:							
Intemperance	54	17	71	5	1	6	16
Sexual excess	1	.....	1	....	.....	.....	....
Venereal diseases	10	2	12	1	.....	1	3
Masturbation	21	2	23	3	1	4	5
Sunstroke	6	1	7	....	1	1	1
Accident or injury	3	2	5	....	.....	.....	1
Parturition and puerperium	....	20	20	....	6	6	3
Change of life	....	11	11	....	5	5	3
Fevers	1	.....	1	....	.....	.....	....
Privation and overwork	2	3	5	1	.....	1	4
Epilepsy	10	4	14	1	.....	1	2
Diseases of skull and brain	11	1	12	2	.....	2	....
Old age	23	21	44	1	2	3	17
Exophthalmic goitre	....	2	2	....	.....	.....	....
Epidemic influenza	6	5	11	1	3	4	1
Abuse of drugs	2	....	2	....	.....	.....	....
Other auto-infection	1	.....	1	....	.....	.....	1
All other bodily disorders and ill health	13	15	28	....	1	1	5

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Table No. 3—(*Concluded*)

CAUSES	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Inherited Predisposition			Unascertained
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Heredity	18	27	45	18	27	45	....
Congenital defect	....	1	1	....	.....	.....	1
Unascertained	116	114	230	6	6	12	85
Not insane	8	6	14	....	.....	.....	....
Total	346	336	682	46	63	109	158

TABLE No. 4

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1899, and since October 1, 1888

FORM	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
Mania, acute delirious	3	.....	3	13	.....	14
Mania, acute	141	74	7	1,143	533	137
Mania, recurrent	17	21	1	116	74	6
Mania, chronic	71	6	24	646	50	166
Melancholia, acute	202	94	16	1,273	489	194
Melancholia, simple	1	1	2	20	8	2
Melancholia, chronic	38	7	22	454	94	154
Alternating (circular) insanity	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....
Paranoia	18	.....	8	129	.....	14
General paralysis	61	.....	52	483	.....	354
Dementia, primary	4	3	3	525	87	271
Dementia, terminal	81	1	163	1,090	17	855
Epilepsy with insanity	24	3	26	301	21	157
Imbecility with maniacal attacks	7	2	2	88	2	31
Idiocy	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	5
Not insane*	14	.....	.....	37	.....	1

*Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

TABLE No. 5

Showing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year

CURABLE CONDITIONS		Present at Beginning of Year			Admitted During Year			Under Treatment During Year		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission	22	28	50	73	116	189	95	144	239
	Second admission	2	.....	2	6	4	10	8	4	12
	Third admission	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	2	1	3
Mania in acute forms.	First admission	28	30	58	60	73	133	88	103	191
	Second admission	3	1	4	11	11	22	14	12	26
	Third admission	3	3	6	6	2	8	9	5	14
All other curable forms.	First admission	.....	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	4
	Second admission	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Third admission	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table No. 5—(*Continued*)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		Length of Interval of Complete Immunity from Symptoms of Insanity in Cases Previously Discharged Recovered—Now Readmitted																	
		Under 3 months		From 3 months to 1 year		From 1 to 2 years		From 2 to 3 years		From 3 to 4 years		From 4 to 5 years		Between 5 and 10 years		Average length of immunity			
																Men		Women	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Years	Months	Years	Months
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission.	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
	Second admission.	1	....	2	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	2
	Third admission.	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	9	3	....
Mania in acute forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	1	1	5	1	....	5	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	2	8
	Third admission.	2	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	....	2	2
All other curable forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Third admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....

Table No. 5—(*Concluded*)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		Discharged Recovered During Year			Average Length of Treatment of Recovered Cases (Last Attack)				Died During Year			Transferred to Other Groups			Remaining at Close of Fiscal Year		
					Men		Women										
		Men	Women	Total	Years	Months	Years	Months	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission ..	43	48	91	....	$10\frac{9}{10}$	1	$4\frac{6}{10}$	....	12	12	32	40	72	20	44	64
	Second admission.	4	3	7	....	$6\frac{5}{10}$	....	$5\frac{1}{2}$	1	....	1	1	....	1	2	1	3
	Third admission..	1	....	1	....	$2\frac{1}{10}$	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Mania in acute forms.	First admission...	57	29	86	....	$8\frac{1}{6}$	1	$10\frac{7}{11}$	4	6	10	9	32	41	18	36	54
	Second admission.	6	4	10	....	$8\frac{1}{2}$	....	$6\frac{1}{2}$	1	....	1	3	5	8	4	3	7
	Third admission..	3	3	6	1	$5\frac{7}{10}$	....	$7\frac{6}{10}$	....	....	....	5	2	7	1	....	1
All other curable forms.	First admission...	2	2	4	....	5	3	$7\frac{1}{5}$	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
	Second admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Third admission..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE No. 6

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899						Since October 1, 1888					
	Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment			Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	22	20	42	2	.....	2	145	193	338	43	16	59
One to three months	41	27	68	30	12	42	156	175	331	141	104	245
Three to six months	9	8	17	38	29	67	59	62	121	200	204	404
Six to nine months	6	4	10	17	14	31	26	26	52	113	135	248
Nine months to one year	.....	1	1	10	10	20	8	11	19	69	89	158
One year to eighteen months	8	4	12	18	15	33	19	14	33	67	75	142
Eighteen months to two years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8	17	19	36
Two to three years	1	1	2	2	3	5	6	7	13	12	14	26
Three to four years	4	1	5	.....	2	2	8	4	12	10	7	17
Four to five years	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	2	6	9	6	15
Five to ten years	1	1	2	4	1	5	6	4	10	10	8	18
Ten to twenty years	.....	2	2	1	2	3	2	3	5	2	3	5
Thirty to forty years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unascertained	30	20	50	.....	.....	.....	249	177	426	.....	.....	.....
Total	123	90	213	123	90	213	694	680	1,374	694	680	1,374

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TABLE No. 7

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CAUSE OF DEATH	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Specific infectious diseases:						
Typhoid fever	1	1	2	22	16	38
Measles	....	....	....	....	1	1
Mumps	....	....	....	....	2	2
Small pox	....	....	....	1	2	3
Influenza	1	....	1	1	1	2
Erysipelas	....	1	1	4	2	6
Septicemia and pyemia	1	2	3	8	11	19
Dysentery	3	11	14	14	30	44
Syphilis	....	....	....	4	....	4
Tuberculosis	25	47	72	201	242	443
Constitutional diseases:						
Rheumatism (or rheumatic affection)	....	....	....	....	1	1
Scurvy, purpura and haemophilia	....	1	1	1	2	3
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Mouth, salivary glands, pharynx, tonsils and œsophagus	....	....	....	....	2	2
Diseases of the stomach	....	....	....	7	7	14
Diseases of the intestines	10	10	20	57	79	136
Diseases of the liver	....	2	2	1	7	8
Diseases of the peritoneum	1	1	2	5	1	6
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the bronchi	....	....	....	8	....	8
Diseases of the lungs	13	12	25	63	60	123
Diseases of the pleura	....	....	....	1	2	3
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the pericardium	....	....	....	....	5	5
Diseases of the heart	13	16	29	120	124	244
Arterio-sclerosis	2	2	4	7	4	11
Aneurism	....	....	....	1	1	2
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Anemia, pernicious anemia and laukemia	....	....	....	1	1	2
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	3	12	15	49	65	114

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Table No. 7—(*Concluded*)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the nerves	....	....	....	1	....	1
Diseases of the spinal cord	....	....	....	2	2	4
Diseases of the meninges	....	....	....	8	7	15
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions)	17	14	31	91	88	179
Functional nervous diseases (paralysis agitans, chorea, eclampsia, hysteria, neurasthenia)	....	....	....	....	1	1
Epilepsy	9	9	18	66	46	112
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease	10	13	23	130	190	320
General paralysis of the insane	40	5	45	247	41	288
The Intoxications; heat-stroke; obesity:						
Heat stroke	....	....	....	....	1	1
Debility of old age	2	13	15	38	71	109
Accident	2	....	2	12	4	16
Suicide	....	....	....	1	....	1
Surgical and gynecological diseases and diseases of the skin	....	....	....	16	19	35
Malignant new growths or cancer	1	3	4	14	21	35
Total	154	175	329	1,202	1,159	2,361

TABLE No. 8

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Paternal branch	12	29	41	130	172	302
Maternal branch	29	24	53	159	190	349
Paternal and maternal branches	3	3	6	26	43	69
Collateral branches	28	14	42	175	229	404
No hereditary tendency	127	126	253	1,262	1,018	2,280
Unascertained	147	140	287	1,472	1,465	2,937
Total	346	336	682	3,224	3,117	6,341

TABLE No. 9

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CIVIL CONDITION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Single	156	123	279	1,509	1,157	2,666
Married	154	161	315	1,374	1,363	2,737
Widowed	33	49	82	315	582	897
Divorced	.....	1	1	.....	3	3
Unascertained	3	2	5	26	12	38
Total	346	336	682	3,224	3,117	6,341

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TABLE No. 10

Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

Degree of Education	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Collegiate	7	3	10	81	10	91
Academic	8	2	10	63	60	123
Common school	186	175	361	1,492	1,261	2,753
Read and write	8	22	30	453	379	832
Read only	5	11	16	138	177	315
No education	2	12	14	160	260	420
Unascertained	130	111	241	837	970	1,807
Total	346	336	682	3,224	3,117	6,341

TABLE No. 11

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899						Since October 1, 1888					
	Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment			Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	12	13	25	19	12	31	82	102	184	162	127	289
One to three months	18	13	31	14	15	29	126	105	231	155	105	260
Three to six months	7	7	14	15	30	45	93	70	163	147	116	263
Six to nine months	10	11	21	9	11	20	64	42	106	99	60	159
Nine months to one year	3	2	5	7	3	10	32	18	50	67	60	127
One year to eighteen months	16	10	26	29	11	40	71	38	109	106	76	182
Eighteen months to two years	.....	3	3	2	1	3	25	21	46	53	43	96
Two to three years	10	5	15	15	9	24	54	38	92	104	83	187
Three to four years	3	7	10	14	13	27	21	25	46	63	80	143
Four to six years	1	6	7	6	10	16	16	29	45	57	81	138
Six to ten years	1	4	5	7	23	30	23	22	45	86	123	209
Ten to twenty years	3	5	8	8	27	35	22	26	48	65	138	203
Twenty years and over	2	2	4	9	10	19	8	9	17	38	67	105
Unascertained	68	87	155	.....	.....	.....	565	613	1,178	.....	.....	.....
Total	154	175	329	154	175	329	1,202	1,159	2,361	1,202	1,159	2,361
Average duration of insane life (giving years and tenths)				5.4	8.3	6.8	.....	.....	.....	4.8	7.2	5.5

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TABLE No. 12

Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 5 to 10 years	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
From 10 to 15 years	.....	1	1	18	8	26
From 15 to 20 years	16	16	32	152	141	293
From 20 to 25 years	46	37	83	395	359	754
From 25 to 30 years	55	46	101	422	453	875
From 30 to 35 years	46	53	99	443	455	898
From 35 to 40 years	40	42	82	429	364	793
From 40 to 50 years	47	65	112	574	529	1,103
From 50 to 60 years	40	31	71	359	354	713
From 60 to 70 years	33	21	54	266	264	530
From 70 to 80 years	14	15	29	121	141	262
From 80 to 90 years and over	7	6	13	39	43	82
Unascertained.....	2	3	5	5	6	11
Total.....	346	336	682	3,224	3,117	6,341
	2	3	5	5	6	11
	344	333	677	3,219	3,111	6,330

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TABLE No. 13

Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 20 years	9	2	11	60	44	104
From 20 to 30 years	38	29	67	217	263	480
From 30 to 40 years	42	29	71	194	192	386
From 40 to 50 years	18	23	41	118	113	231
From 50 to 60 years	10	4	14	67	40	107
From 60 to 70 years	4	2	6	24	22	46
From 70 to 80 years and over	2	1	3	3	1	4
Unascertained.....	.....	.....	.....	11	5	16
Total.....	123	90	213	694	680	1,374
				11	5	16
				683	675	1,358

TABLE No. 14

Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 15 years.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
From 15 to 20 years.....	.....	.....	.....	18	22	40
From 20 to 25 years.....	6	3	9	54	48	102
From 25 to 30 years.....	8	9	17	82	84	166
From 30 to 35 years.....	7	11	18	110	102	212
From 35 to 40 years.....	23	16	39	154	104	258
From 40 to 50 years.....	37	36	73	261	211	472
From 50 to 60 years.....	21	31	52	192	192	384
From 60 to 70 years.....	23	39	62	198	230	428
From 70 to 80 years.....	18	22	40	100	119	219
From 80 to 90 years and over	11	7	18	26	43	69
Unascertained.....	.....	1	1	4	2	6
Total	154	175	329	1,202	1,159	2,361

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TABLE No. 15

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1899

DURATION OF INSANITY	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	40	60	100
One to three months	74	80	154
Three to six months	37	27	64
Six to nine months	19	13	32
Nine months to one year	21	17	38
One year to eighteen months	12	12	24
Eighteen months to two years	12	10	22
Two to three years	15	9	24
Three to four years	5	4	9
Four to five years	4	5	9
Five to ten years	6	13	19
Ten to fifteen years	1	.....	1
Fifteen to twenty years	2	.....	2
Twenty to thirty years	2	3	5
Thirty years and upwards	1	1	2
Not insane*	8	6	14
Unascertained	87	76	163
Total	346	336	682

* Includes cases of alcoholism, morphia habit, etc.

TABLE No. 16

Showing period of residence in asylum of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1899

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	28	31	59
One to three months	53	52	105
Three to six months	60	52	112
Six to nine months	293	615	908
Nine months to one year	41	44	85
One year to eighteen months	82	77	159
Eighteen months to two years	48	57	105
Two to three years	124	151	275
Three to four years	97	119	216
Four to five years	87	95	182
Five to ten years	302	353	655
Ten to fifteen years	138	230	368
Fifteen to twenty years	86	148	234
Twenty to thirty years	74	156	230
Thirty years and upwards	10	32	42
Total	1,523	2,212	3,735

TABLE No. 17

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

OCCUPATION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Professional:						
Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc.	4	4	8	102	9	111
Commercial:						
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc	84	.....	84	578	.....	578

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Table No. 17— (*Concluded*)

OCCUPATION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Agricultural and pastoral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	11	.....	11	72	.....	72
Mechanics at out-door vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc	52	.....	52	514	.....	514
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc	25	.....	25	640	1	641
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc	6	117	123	102	848	950
Educational and higher domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc	3	153	156	24	1,776	1,800
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, typewriters, etc	.....	5	5	.....	33	33
Employed in sedentary occupation:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc	26	21	47	51	238	289
Miners, seamen, etc	12	.....	12	63	.....	63
Laborers	97	.....	97	850	.....	850
No occupation	18	28	46	161	169	330
Unascertained	8	8	16	67	43	110
Total	346	336	682	3,224	3,117	6,341

TABLE No. 18

vity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	5	2	7	25	17	42
.....	.....	2	2	2	2	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	2	5	7	50	29	79
.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	1	2	3	12	11	23
.....	1	2	3	17	8	25
.....	23	17	40	143	123	266
.....	48	66	114	601	910	1,511
.....	.....	1	1	6	4	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	18	19	37
.....	48	45	93	495	472	967
Holland	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8
Iceland	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Italy	7	3	10	46	30	76
India	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Japan	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Madeira	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Norway	3	6	9	40	28	68
Newfoundland	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Nova Scotia	.....	1	1	2	1	3
South America	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Shinnecock Indian	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Poland	2	3	5	23	20	43
Roumania	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Russia	8	10	18	40	54	94
Scotland	7	2	9	41	32	73
Spain	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8
Sweden	7	7	14	56	73	129
Switzerland	1	1	2	13	8	21
Turkey	1	.....	1	1	1	2

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Table No. 18—(*Concluded*)

NATIVITY	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
United States	177	158	335	1,517	1,243	2,760
Unknown	3	1	4	17	7	24
Wales	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7
West Indies	1	.....	1	9	7	16
Total	346	336	682	3,224	3,117	6,341

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 74.58 per cent were both of foreign birth.

In 4.12 per cent the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 1.72 per cent the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

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TABLE No. 19

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1899

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Albany	.....	.....	.....
Allegany	.....	.....	.....
Broome	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua	.....	.....	.....
Chemung	.....	.....	.....
Chenango	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	.....	.....	.....
Cortland	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess	.....	.....	.....
Erie	.....	.....	.....
Essex	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	.....	.....	.....
Genesee	.....	.....	.....
Greene	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	.....	.....	.....
Kings	589	.....	589
Lewis	.....	.....	.....
Livingston	.....	.....	.....
Madison	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	.....	.....	.....
New York	4	.....	4
Niagara	.....	.....	.....
Nassau	13	.....	13
Oneida	1	.....	1
Onondaga	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	.....	.....	.....
Orange	.....	.....	.....
Orleans	.....	.....	.....
Oswego	.....	.....	.....
Otsego	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	.....	.....	.....
Queens	33	.....	33
Rensselaer	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	3	.....	3
Rockland	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga	.....	.....	.....

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Table No. 19—(*Concluded*)

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Schenectady	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk	39	.....	39
Sullivan	.....	.....	.....
Tioga	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	.....	.....	.....
Warren	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....
Yates	.....	.....	.....
State patients	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' Home	.....	.....	.....
Total	682	.....	682

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TABLE No. 19

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1899

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Albany			
Allegany			
Broome			
Cattaraugus			
Cayuga			
Chautauqua			
Chemung			
Chenango			
Clinton			
Columbia			
Cortland			
Delaware			
Dutchess			
Erie			
Essex			
Franklin			
Fulton			
Genesee			
Greene			
Hamilton			
Herkimer			
Jefferson			
Kings			
Lewis			
Livingston			
Madison			
Monroe			
Montgomery			
New York			
Niagara			
Nassau	1		
Oneida	1		
Onondaga			
Ontario			
Orange			
Orleans			
Oswego			
Otsego			
Putnam			
Queens			
Rensselaer			
Richmond			
Rockland			
St. Lawrence			
Saratoga			

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Table No. 19—(*Concluded*)

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Schenectady	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk	39	.....	39
Sullivan	.....	.....	.....
Tioga	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	.....	.....	.....
Warren	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....
Yates	.....	.....	.....
State patients	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' Home	.....	.....	.....
Total	682	.....	682

Long Island State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1899

COUNTIES	Public			Private		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allegany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemung	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chenango	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cortland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings	1,192	1,555	2,747	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	263	599	862	.....	.....	.....
Niagara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....
Oneida	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orleans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens	30	34	64	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....

Long Island State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 20—(*Concluded*)

COUNTIES	Public			Private		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Rockland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk	25	17	42	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,523	2,212	3,735	.....	.....	.....

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL

AT

NEW YORK

TO THE

State Commission in Lunacy

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899

CHAPTER 10

Fourth Annual Report of the Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital

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OFFICERS

BOARD OF MANAGERS

HENRY E. HOWLAND, GEORGE E. DODGE,
ELEONORA KINNICUTT, JOHN McANERNEY,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, LOUISA PIERPONT MORGAN,
HENRY H. HOLLISTER.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

HENRY E. HOWLAND.....President.
GEORGE E. DODGE.....Secretary.
WILLIAM H. KIMBALL.....Treasurer.

NON-RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS

Board of Consulting Physicians and Surgeons

AUSTIN FLINT, M. D. CHARLES INSLEE PARDEE, M. D.
WHITMAN V. WHITE, M. D. EDWARD D. FISHER, M. D.
WALTER R. GILLETTE, M. D. ALLAN McLANE HAMILTON, M.D.
EDWARD G. JANEWAY, M. D. JOSEPH D. BRYANT, M. D.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, M. D. WILLIAM H. THOMSON, M. D.
FREDERICK PETERSON, M. D.

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS

A. E. MACDONALD, LL. B., M. D.....General Superintendent.

Medical Superintendents

E. C. DENT, M. D. G. A. SMITH, M. D.
PERCY BRYANT, M. D.

First Assistant Physician

J. T. W. ROWE, M. D.

Second Assistant Physicians

LOUIS C. PETTIT, M. D.
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, M. D.
GEORGE B. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Assistant Physicians

DWIGHT S. SPELLMAN, M. D.
BENJAMIN R. LOGIE, M. D.
MARCUS B. HEYMAN, M. D.
WILLIAM B. MOSELEY, M. D.
REUBEN F. MONETTE, M. D.
WILLIAM J. FURNESS, M. D.
ARTHUR C. DELACROIX, M. D.
HUNTER A. BOND, M. D.
HORATIO G. GIBSON, M. D.
FRANK H. MAGNESS, M. D.
CHARLES G. BRINK, M. D.
LOUIS WALTHER, M. D.

Junior Physicians

JOHN W. WICKLIFFE, M. D.
JOHN R. KNAPP, M. D.
PAUL G. TADDIKEN, M. D.
THEO. I. TOWNSEND, M. D.
ARTHUR B. WRIGHT, M. D.
JOHN A. HILL, M. D.
STANLEY H. MacGILLVARY, M. D.
FRANK G. HYDE, M. D.
ANTON HEGER, M. D.
B. ROSS NAIRN, M. D.
HARRY R. HUMPHRIES, M. D.
WALTER G. RYON, M. D.
A. PARKER MUIR, M. D.
CHARLES E. NORRIS, M. D.
C. FLOYD HAVILAND, M. D.
ERVING HOLLEY, M. D.
W. HENRY COE, M. D.

Woman Physician

ANNA E. HUTCHINSON, M. D.

Medical Internes

ROBERT MASON, M. D.
CHARLES E. MARSHALL, M. D.
JULIUS A. BOYLE, M. D.

H. E. COLE, Steward.

REPORT OF MANAGERS

To the State Commission in Lunacy

In compliance with the requirements of the Insanity Law, the Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital beg herewith to present their fourth annual report, for the year ending September 30, 1899:

The Treasurer's report and the General Superintendent's report are also incorporated with the report of the Managers.

STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

The following committees have been in active operation during the past year:

Finance Committee: Henry H. Hollister, John McAnerney and Isaac N. Seligman.

Visiting Committee: Eleonora Kinnicutt, Louisa Pierpont Morgan and George E. Dodge.

Building Committee: Henry H. Hollister, Eleonora Kinnicutt and George E. Dodge.

A larger portion of the work than usual, especially as to details, has been referred this past year to the Finance Committee, as the members' offices are located near each other down town so that more frequent meetings can be had with greater convenience to all concerned.

The members of the Visiting Committee have from time to time made their usual inspections of the various branches of the Hospital and have made reports of these visits at the monthly meetings of the Board.

Henry H. Hollister has devoted, as usual, a large portion of his time to the care and inspection of the Hospital at Central Islip.

CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTION

The general condition of all the buildings connected with the Hospital is satisfactory. On Ward's Island a great deal of repair work has been done in both the male and female branches

and these repairs have given the wards and various other parts of the buildings a very much improved and more satisfactory appearance. This whole work will be proceeded with until the buildings have all been gone over and are all in first class order.

The Board of Managers beg again to call your kind attention to the east building of the Male Department on Ward's Island.

It is still overcrowded and was never properly constructed. As soon as the State can arrange for a sufficient outlay of money, we hope that this building will be thoroughly renovated or a new one erected in its place.

The new building for acute cases on Ward's Island is rapidly approaching completion and will add very much to the efficiency of the work on the Island when we are able to occupy it.

The new power house at Ward's Island after many long and vexatious delays is at last getting in proper order. We think when the new boilers are in place and the whole building is in full working order that it will make a most satisfactory plant.

At Central Islip the work for the year has been most carefully managed by the General Superintendent and by Dr. Smith. The improvements made in the old colony have added very much to the satisfactory condition of this part of the plant. The work on the new colony is progressing as fast as could be expected.

SANITARY CONDITION

We beg again to most respectfully call the attention of your Commission to the very important matter of the sanitary conditions at Central Islip. This has been talked over and discussed many times, but nothing whatever has yet been accomplished. We trust that during the coming year your Commission will allow us to spend sufficient money to put the drainage in the best possible order. With the new colony approaching completion, it is most important that some scheme should be adopted for both the old and new colony so as to prevent any possible outbreak of disease.

WORKING FORCE OF THE HOSPITAL

The working force of the Hospital, including the physicians, employees, nurses and attendants of different grades, have been kept fully up to their usual mark of efficiency by the General Superintendent and have given thorough satisfaction in their work.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE HOSPITAL

Our Board would beg to report that the general management of the Hospital under the supervision of the General Superintendent, Dr. A. E. Macdonald, has been progressive and satisfactory in every way. Dr. Macdonald has shown his usual high order of executive ability throughout all departments of the Hospital.

For the Board of Managers.

GEORGE E. DODGE
Secretary

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

NEW YORK, *December* 1, 1899

Hon. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*

Dear Sir.—Herewith please find annual statements of the various funds coming into my hands as treasurer of Manhattan State Hospital:

RECEIPTS—GENERAL FUND

Balance on hand October 1, 1898	$11,101 84
From State Treasurer for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12	1,041,900 22
From reimbursing patients	7,462 99
From all other sources	1,867 35
Total receipts for maintenance	$1,062,332 40

DISBURSEMENTS—GENERAL FUND

Estimate No. 1.—Officers' salaries	$70,462 55
Estimate No. 2.—Wages	329,868 81
Estimate No. 3.—Provisions and stores	395,339 52
Estimate No. 4.—Ordinary repairs	24,800 22
Estimate No. 5.—Farm and grounds	14,591 63
Estimate No. 6.—Clothing	42,902 07
Estimate No. 7.—Furniture and bedding	14,165 57
Estimate No. 8.—Books and stationery	6,491 14
Estimate No. 9.—Fuel and light	99,261 78
Estimate No. 10.—Medical supplies	6,707 65
Estimate No. 11.—Miscellaneous expenses	54,537 59
Estimate No. 12.—Transportation of patients	46 42
Total	$1,059,174 95
Balance on hand October 1, 1899	$3,157 45

RECEIPTS—SPECIAL FUND

From State Comptroller	$474,937 16

DISBURSEMENTS—SPECIAL FUND

Vouchers	$474,937 16

RECEIPTS—MANUFACTURING ESTIMATE

	$4,960 64

DISBURSEMENTS—MANUFACTURING ESTIMATE

Vouchers	$2,476 74
Balance on hand October 1, 1899	$2,483 90

Very respectfully
W. H. KIMBALL
Treasurer

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

Office of the General Superintendent

New York, *October* 20, 1899

Hon. Henry E. Howland, *President, etc.*

My Dear Sir.—In compliance with the provisions of the statutes regulating the care and custody of the insane in this State, I have the honor to present herewith my report as General Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital for the year ending September 30, 1899.

Since the preparation and presentation of the preceding annual report a year ago, changes have occurred in the population of the hospital and of its several branches which may conveniently be presented in tabular form as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Number of insane in care of Hospital October 1, 1898	3,119	3,425	6,544
Admitted during the ensuing year	646	724	1,370
Total number under treatment	3,765	4,149	7,914
Number of patients discharged during the year	684	1,167	1,851
Number of patients died during the year	285	253	538
Total	969	1,420	2,389
Number of patients remaining September 30, 1899	2,796	2,729	5,525

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Number of insane in care of Hospital October 1, 1898:

How distributed	Male	Female	Total
Ward's Island	2,031	1,468	3,499
Blackwell's Island	.....	839	839
Hart's Island	325	818	1,143
Central Islip	763	300	1,063
Total	3,119	3,425	6,544

Number of insane in care of Hospital September 30, 1899:

How distributed	Male	Female	Total
Ward's Island	2,035	1,595	3,630
Blackwell's Island	.....	839	839
Central Islip	761	295	1,056
Total	2,796	2,729	5,525

These tables show that the hospital has at the close of the fiscal year under its care but 5,525 patients, or in round numbers about 1,000 less than at the opening of the year. The difference has been made by the transfer of patients from this hospital to other State hospitals, and especially to the Long Island State Hospital. Incidentally, the branch of the Manhattan State Hospital at Hart's Island has been abandoned, and upon the day of its abandonment the lowest census in the history of the hospital since its transfer to the State, or for many years before, has been reached, 5,340. Under the provisions of the law by which the New York city asylums for the insane were transferred to the State and became the Manhattan State Hospital, it was made incumbent upon the managers to evacuate Hart's Island within five years of the law's going into effect. This would have made the date of evacuation February 28, 1901. In view of the dilapidated condition of the old city buildings on Hart's Island, the difficulty of access by the hospital steamers, especially in the winter months, and for other reasons, it was concluded by the Board, in view of

the large number of transfers from the hospital to other State hospitals determined upon by the State Commission in Lunacy, to take these transfers from the population of Hart's Island, and so to dispense with its use without taking advantage of the full term of five years allowed by the statute. A counter proposition to evacuate Blackwell's Island, which was under the same provision as related to Hart's Island in the matter of the time set for its abandonment, was negatived, in view of the better condition of the buildings occupied by the insane on Blackwell's Island, its greater proximity to the city and consequent greater convenience of access, both for the hospital officers and for necessary supplies, and for the friends of the patients who might wish to visit them.

AMUSEMENTS

The entertainment of the patients has, as in former years, been made a prominent feature of the hospital's care of them, in the belief that it bears an important relation to their comfort and recovery. The bands made up of male employees at the male department on Ward's Island and at Central Islip, under the leadership of Mr. C. J. Crowley, bandmaster of the Eighth Regiment, New York State National Guard, and Mr. Henry J. Rall, respectively, have borne an important share in this matter and with increasing experience and practice have become a most valuable adjunct. The orchestra, composed of women employees of the female department on Ward's Island, also shows the result of training and practice, and contributes most acceptably to the entertainment of the patients of the department of the hospital to which it belongs. With the service of the bands and orchestra, numerous concerts are given throughout the year, in winter time in the several amusement halls and dance halls, and in summer upon the lawns, where lawn parties and games supplement the entertainment.

Apart from music provided in the ways indicated, concerts and dramatic and vaudeville performances are given through the expenditure of a portion of the amusement fund of three cents a

week for each patient, allowed by the State Commission in Lunacy, from time to time throughout the year. The occasional holidays, such as Decoration Day, Labor Day and the Fourth of July, are taken advantage of to give out-door entertainments of a more elaborate nature. These take the form of sports of various kinds, races, football, baseball, etc., etc., for the men, and those of a modified form for the women. Apart from these, are out-door games such as golf, croquet, lawn tennis, quoits, etc., etc., and in-door games such as bagatelle, cards, dominoes, and others, are to be found in all the wards and recreation rooms.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

The third year of the lectures and ward instruction in the course of the training schools of the several branches of the hospital was commenced on October 2, 1898, with an attendance of 141 in the senior class and 243 in the junior class. The commencement exercises were held on June 14, 1899, at the female department, Ward's Island, the graduates of all the schools attending. The programme and list of graduates is appended, and the latter will show that 110 seniors completed the second year's course and passed the necessary examination. Of the juniors, 89 completed the first year's course, and will be eligible to continue during the second year's course about commencing, and to present themselves for graduation at the examinations next year. The examinations were conducted, as usual, by a committee of superintendents of the State hospitals other than this, and it is a satisfaction to be able to report the fact that this committee has spoken most highly of the character of the papers presented from this hospital. As an evidence of the ability displayed by the graduates, it is well to record the fact that each one presenting himself or herself succeeded in obtaining the 70 per cent. necessary for graduation, several attaining within one or two per cent of the maximum. The same is true of the candidates presenting themselves for the junior examination.

The programme of exercises for the graduation day was as follows:

Second Annual Graduation Exercises of the Training School for Nurses

Ward's Island, New York city, June 14, 1899

Programme

Overture, "Poet and Peasant," Suppe, Hospital band.

Invocation.

Address, Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, Chairman.

Presentation of graduating class, by A. E. Macdonald, M. D., General Superintendent.

March, "Majesty," Laurendeau, Hospital band.

Presentation of diplomas, by Mrs. Eleonora Kinnicutt and Miss Louisa Pierpont Morgan, of the Board of Managers.

Romanza, "Dreamland," Roeder, Hospital orchestra.

Address, Rt. Rev. Joseph F. Mooney.

Benediction.

Selection "Falstaff," Verdi, Hospital band.

The following named candidates, having attended regularly the lectures, etc., of two successive annual courses, were graduated and presented with the customary diploma bearing evidence of that fact:

Brennan, Kathleen.
Brennan, Mary.
Broderick, Margaret
Brown, Anne J.
Buckley, Eleanor R.
Condron, Eliza.
Conlin, Annie.
Conroy, Mary.
Cotter, Hannah.
Crowne, Mary Josephine.
Doorley, Margaret.
Duffy, Mary A.
Ekins, Teresa.
Finnegan, Alice.
Finneran, Maggie.
Fitzgerald, Margaret.
Fitzmaurice, Mary.
Flynn, Mary.
Geaney, Julia.
Ginnity, Mary R.
Griffin, Annie.
Harte, Mary E.
Hayes, Anna M.
Hayes, Mary J.
Higgins, Annie.
Higgins, Maria G.
Holloway, Lizzie S.
Holstein, Minnie.

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Horgan, Kate.
Keena, Annie.
Kelly, Sarah F.
Laughlin, Mary A.
Lazenby, Sarah Y.
Lee, Mary M.
Leimbach, Margaret.
Lyons, Kate.
McCabe, Maggie.
McConville, Mary.
McDonald, Agnes.
McDonald, Annie E.
McElligott, Nora.
McGay, Lizzie.
McGerald, Kate.
McGloin, Mary.
McGreal, Annie.
McIlhargy, Annie.
Manly, Anna.
Manning, Mary.
Morrissey, Nellie.
Muir, Isabella A.
Mullaly, Nora.
Nallen, Kate.
Naughton, Ellen.
O'Brien, Ida.
O'Connell, Agnes.
O'Connor, Kate.
O'Connor, Maria.
O'Connor, Mary.
O'Flanigan, Kate H.
O'Neill, Maggie.
O'Shea, Kate.
Ryan, Maud F.
Sheridan, Mary.
Skelly, Nora.
Slattery, Nora.
Sullivan, Kate.
Thornton, Mary.
Vance, Mary A.
Wright, Belinda A.
Ashby, William.
Bagshaw, Edmund F.
Barnes, James G.
Brannelly, Matthew B.
Bryson, William.
Callaghan, Cornelius.
Carberry, Bernard J.
Carlson, Fritz V.
Carroll, John.
Carroll, Michael.
Cole, John L.
Conklin, Sidney S.
Craven, John A.
Deely, Martin.
Finnerty, P. J.
Fitzgibbon, William
Higgins, James.
Howard, Patrick J.
Keily, Edward.
Landewitz, Cassimir.
Linehan, Daniel.
Lonergan, M. P.
McCann, Francis.
McDonough, John.
McDonough, W. C.
McGrath, Andrew.
McMullen, Robert.
Madden, Patrick J.
Malloy, Thomas.
Mather, Robert.
Murphy, J. M.

Quinn, Michael J.
Reidy, Martin.
Rowan, Joseph M.
Ryan, John L.
Sadler, Joseph.
Scott, George.
Stackpole, Robert.
Walsh, John.
Walsh, T. P.
Weidman, Eugene D.

IMPROVEMENTS

In view of the fact that Blackwell's Island and Hart's Island were required under the conditions of the law creating the Manhattan State Hospital to be evacuated on or prior to the 28th of February, 1901, and that the premises on Ward's Island were, under the same law, leased to the Manhattan State Hospital for a term of fifteen years following notice from the city authorities, it has not been deemed wise to expend as much of the appropriations for buildings, etc., upon those islands as at the farm at Central Islip, which at the time of the creation of the Manhattan State Hospital was transferred to it absolutely. Central Islip has, therefore, during the year now reported upon, had the larger share of appropriations for new buildings and work of considerable cost or importance. At Central Islip at the commencement of the fiscal year, October 1, 1898, three additional wards, Nos. 4, 5 and 6 of group D, were in process of erection, and these have been completed during the year. Other works—a brick boiler-house, steel stand-pipe, and an extension to the dining-room to Group D, to provide for the additional patients to be housed in the new wards, have been both commenced and completed during the same period of one year. The largest work yet commenced has been the erection of the new colony, which is intended in the end to provide for the patients now on Blackwell's Island, and thereby afford opportunity for its evacuation; and also to relieve the present over-crowding in the several buildings upon Ward's Island. At the close of the year two of the four groups of this colony have been so far advanced as to be roofed in, and one of them to be slated in addition.

At the female department on Ward's Island, at the commencement of the year covered by this report, a storage building

was in course of construction, adjoining the dock recently completed, in which it is expected to receive the Hospital supplies as delivered, and to provide also for the refrigeration of meats, etc., and for the manufacture of ice. This building has now been completed and in part occupied, the refrigerating and ice-making apparatus, however, not being yet in use. During the year a new detached building, adjoining the branch buildings, has been commenced, and although not yet completed, an early completion and occupation are looked for. This will provide for a little over 200 patients, and is intended specially for the care of recent admissions and for the accommodation of sick and bedridden patients under better conditions of care and treatment than are afforded by any of the buildings now occupied.

At the male department on Ward's Island no new buildings have been commenced, and the original plans of the existing buildings are so much better than those of the other department that no extensive building, in view of the limited lease of the island to the State, is contemplated. A single important exception to this is a new kitchen, which has been proposed for some time, but the building of which has not yet been sanctioned by the State Commission in Lunacy. The present kitchen is unfortunately placed in a cellar underneath the main building, extremely uncomfortable for the patients and employees working there, unsanitary, and a source of annoyance through the heat, odors and noises coming from it to the wards, offices, etc., upon the floors of the main building above it. It is proposed to build a detached kitchen upon the surface, near enough to the main building to secure easy delivery of food to the dumb waiters leading to the several dining-rooms, as now, while at the same time securing proper ventilation and consequent comparative comfort to the kitchen workers. Extensive repairs have been required at the old buildings of the male department, and still more extensive ones are urgently needed. The fact that the main building has been now occupied for 30 years, and the other, or what is called the east building, for nearly 40 years, is sufficient to indicate that very considerable alteration

and repairing are necessary to render them properly fitted for the care of the insane under modern methods. Repairs have been made principally to the roofs, and some alterations have been made in the plumbing appliances, which were antique and unsanitary. This particular line of repair, or substitution rather, should be carried to a much greater extent, and should in time embrace all the plumbing of the several wards. Apart from this, renewal of floors, plastering and the painting of wards and other portions of the buildings are very necessary.

At the female department extensive repairs similar in nature to those carried on at the male department have been made, or commenced, and many others are still greatly demanded. At Central Islip, where the buildings are of more recent construction and more suitable design, the urgency has not been quite so great, but has still existed, especially from the fact that the materials and workmanship employed in the original construction were not in all cases what they should have been.

MEDICAL STAFF

There has been no change in the list of gentlemen composing the staff of consulting physicians and surgeons attached to the Hospital during the year, and the frequent calls of the Hospital for consultation and advice have been responded to, as in former years, promptly and efficiently upon the part of the members thereof.

In the resident medical staff, many changes have occurred, and, as will be seen by the subjoined list of resignations, promotions and appointments, the resignations have been much in excess in number of the appointments. This resulted from the reduction of the appropriation available for the payment of salaries of officers of the State hospitals, which necessitated either a general reduction of all salaries or the cutting off of certain offices. So far as possible, the latter alternative was chosen, hence the large number of resignations and the failure to fill the vacancies caused thereby.

RESIGNATIONS

Assistant physicians:

Constantine Bjerring, M. D.....October 15, 1898.
John Riordan, M. D.....November 11, 1898.
Edward H. Williams, M. D.....February 10, 1899.
Paul A. Phillips, M. D.....May 1, 1899.

Junior physicians:

John M. Keyes, M. D.....October 7, 1898.
J. Howard Crosby, M. D.....August 1, 1899.
John Milton Holt, M. D.....August 1, 1899.

Medical interne:

Guy S. Peterkin, M. D.....April 1, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS

Medical interne:

Julius A. Boyle, M. D.....November 5, 1898.

PROMOTIONS

Junior physicians:

W. Henry Coe, M. D., from medical interne....October 10, 1898.
Erving Holley, M. D., from medical interne....October 10, 1898.

Assistant physicians:

Louis Walther, M. D., from junior physician....October 15, 1898.
Paul A. Phillips, M. D., from junior physician..December 1, 1898.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The several divisions of the Hospital have been favored by gifts of reading matter, etc., during this as in preceding years, from societies and individual friends.

The Hospital Book and Newspaper Society has continued and extended its valuable and well-managed system of collection and distribution in the case of all the Hospital branches. By utilizing the city office of the Hospital and the service of its wagons, special sources of supply have been made available for the Hospital exclusively and the number of books, magazines, newspapers, etc., has increased very largely over that furnished in former years.

The Fruit and Flower Mission has also continued and enlarged its very grateful contributions toward the entertainment of the Hospital patients at Christmas and other seasons.

Grateful acknowledgments for gifts to the Hospital in general or to one or other of its divisions specifically are due also to:

The Rev. T. Gardiner Littell, for candy and fruit.

The Rev. Alfred Blewitt, Christmas cards.

Mrs. A. E. Macdonald, Christmas tree ornaments, etc.

Miss Russell, material for fancy work, music books, etc.

Books, magazines, illustrated and daily newspapers and other reading matter came from:

Mrs. A. P. Hamilton.

Mrs. P. M. Wise.

Dr. Dalton.

Mrs. E. M. Bailey.

Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt.

Mr. Harry N. Alden.

Mrs. Van Anden, all of New York.

The Rev. R. L. Brydges, of Islip.

Mr. John Gibb, of Islip.

The Lotos Club, of New York.

The Olympic Club, of Bayshore.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Religious services were conducted during the year by the Reverend Alfred Blewitt, of the Protestant faith, and the Reverend Raphael Gelinas, of the Roman Catholic faith, the regular chaplains of the Hospital at Ward's Island, and by the Reverend R. L. Brydges and the Reverend Father J. M. Kiely, at Central Islip. Bedside services in the case of dying patients, and when desired and desirable for various reasons, were also cheerfully rendered by the same gentlemen.

The Reverend T. Gardiner Littell, of the Protestant Episcopal Mission, has also conducted a weekly service at Ward's Island.

VISITATIONS

The official visits to the various wards and other portions of the Hospital buildings, have been made regularly by the State Commissioners in Lunacy, and by the members of your Board. Apart from this, the Hospital is constantly visited by the friends of patients in large numbers, as many as 500 a day and over visiting Ward's Island alone.

A visit of especial character was made to the Hospitals on Ward's Island on May 24, 1899, by the members of the American Medico-Psychological Association. The annual meeting of the association being held in New York, occasion was taken to visit and inspect the Hospitals under your charge, and incidentally the visitors were taken upon the Hospital steamer for a sail about the harbor, and were entertained with luncheon. At the conclusion of their visit, a general expression of satisfaction with the appearance and condition of the Hospital and its patients was given by the gentlemen and ladies composing the party.

It is an agreeable duty, in concluding this report, to make acknowledgment to the members of your Board for uniformly considerate and kindly treatment and assistance in the complex and trying incidents of the executive administration of the Hospital's affairs.

Very respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD

General Superintendent

OTISVILLE MEDICAL LIBRARY SANATORIUM

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORTS

New York, *October* 13, 1898

Hon. Henry E. Howland, *President, etc.*

My Dear Sir.—I have the honor to submit the regular monthly reports for filing in the office of your Board.

The reductions in quantity and deterioration in quality of food supplies, due to reductions in price, of which mention has been made in my former recent reports, continue, and complaint upon the part of patients and employees increases. Similar action upon the part of the State Commission in reducing the quantities and price of materials for the clothing of the patients will no doubt lead to complaint in that direction also.

On the 12th inst. 100 patients were transferred by the State Commission from this Hospital to the State Hospital at Buffalo. Advantage was taken of the order for this transfer to still further reduce the number of patients assigned to Hart's Island, and several others of the old and objectionable wooden buildings have been evacuated in consequence.

At the last meeting of your Board a complaint from the State Commission as to alleged irregularities of purchase of dress goods for summer use was referred to me for report. I beg to submit herewith a statement from the steward of the Hospital, who had charge of the matter, in answer to the complaint in question.

I beg to submit a letter and enclosures received from the commissioner of the department of correction of New York city, together with a copy of my preliminary answer to the same, and a statement from the steward of this Hospital.

It will be seen from these documents that the commissioners of accounts made an investigation which failed to take account of all the elements in the matter, claims of this Hospital as against the department of correction, arising under the agreement by which food supplies are furnished to the workhouse inmates at that island, being ignored. Apart from that, the report is in-

correct in other particulars. The amount of $2,879.08 claimed to be due from this Hospital to the city is, it is believed, more than offset by the amount due to the Hospital upon its counter-claim.

The matter of claims as between this Hospital and the department of correction was some months since referred to a committee consisting of your secretary, Mr. Dodge, and myself, and I would respectfully recommend similar reference of the claim now presented.

Yours respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD

General Superintendent

New York, *November* 9, 1898

Hon. Henry E. Howland, *President, etc.*

My Dear Sir.—I have the honor to submit the standard reports as to the transactions of the Hospital for the month of October.

In addition to the details contained in these reports I have nothing of special importance to bring before your Board.

The statements submitted at your former meetings—as to delay in building operations, reductions in quantity and deterioration in quality of food and other supplies, etc., might be repeated, but these matters have already been sufficiently covered in former reports.

During the period that has elapsed since the last regular meeting of your Board, 80 patients have been transferred from this Hospital to other State hospitals under the direction of the State Commission in Lunacy, 30 to the Utica State Hospital and 50 to the St. Lawrence State Hospital. This brings the total number of transfers from this Hospital to other State hospitals since the organization of the Manhattan State Hospital up to 1,000. In the later transfers referred to, as in the others immediately preceding them, the opportunity of diminishing the number upon Hart's Island was availed of, and there now remain on that island but 989 patients. Of these but 78 are at the north end of the island, and the State Commissioners have informally expressed their in-

tention of removing these forthwith. With this intended removal accomplished, 637 patients in all will have been taken from Hart's Island, two of the oldest and most unsuitable buildings having been destroyed and nine others evacuated. The policy of evacuating Hart's Island has been most thoroughly vindicated by the evacuation of its northern end, and when the question arises, if it should indeed arise, as to the propriety of continuing the course thus entered upon and of transferring the patients at the south end, which will then be about 900 in number, or of evacuating Blackwell's Island, it should admit of but little consideration and of very prompt decision in favor of the former course.

Yours respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD

General Superintendent

NEW YORK, *December* 14, 1898

Hon. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*

My Dear Sir.—I have the honor to submit the usual monthly reports for the month of November.

There is little calling for special report which is not covered by that of the secretary, Mr. Dodge. The building operations in progress at the time of the last meeting of your Board are being carried on with the slowness already from time to time referred to. This is especially the case in regard to the new pavilions at the Central Islip department, which should have been ready under the contract for occupation on October 12, but which are now only being made ready for roofing. In the meantime work has been commenced upon the storehouse and cold storage building on Ward's Island, and the contractors' men are upon the spot and about to commence work upon the new wing of the branch building on Ward's Island, the new colony and the new boiler house at the present boiler plant at Central Islip. The State Architect informs me that the State Commission have authorized the carrying out of the work in the extension of the dining-room at Central Islip made necessary by the erection of the

new pavilions above referred to, with the exception of the contract for steam heating and ventilation, the award of which the Commission has declined to sanction. So far as I am aware, no official notice of the action of the State Commission has been forwarded either to the secretary of your Board or to myself, but the contractors have been notified from Albany directly. Mr. Perry also informs me that the work upon the alterations necessary to provide dining-rooms for the Verplanck building on Ward's Island, have been agreed to and will proceed as soon as the detail plans can be prepared. Mr. Perry further sends me a copy of a report transmitted by him to the State Commission in which he calls the Commission's attention to a number of changes and improvements which he considers advisable in the electric lighting and power plant on Ward's Island. These changes are mainly those upon which we have insisted from the time of the amalgamation of the two plants upon the east and west side of the Island, and if their necessity had been recognized by the State Architect more promptly, cause for complaint would have, in a great measure, been removed and the necessity for calling in an electrical expert would have probably been obviated. The condition of the walls of the new power house on Ward's Island has become so much worse that the State Architect has recognized the necessity for interference and has, I believe, given orders to the original contractor for the work—Mr. Pasquini—to take measures to correct the present conditions.

Yours respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD

General Superintendent

NEW YORK, *January* 10, 1899

Hon. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*

My Dear Sir.—The regularly prescribed reports for the month ending December 31, 1898, are respectfully submitted to your Board.

The building operations in progress at the several divisions of the Hospital have been added to by the commencement of work upon the extension to the branch building, Ward's Island; and the new power house covering the present boiler plant, the dining-room extension of group D, and the new colony, all at Central Islip. The work upon the pavilions at Central Islip, to the slow progress of which allusion has already several times been made, has apparently not been expedited by the letter which your Board at your last meeting directed. Dr. Smith reports under yesterday's date, that "Mr. McCaffery is making no more rapid progress with his work." The storehouse and cold storage building at Ward's Island progresses but slowly also, and the contractor manifests much the same disposition as Mr. McCaffery has shown. It is gratifying, in contrast, to make favorable report of the energy and conduct of the contractors for the branch building at Ward's Island, and the power house and new colony at Central Islip. Mr. Pasquini's return to Ward's Island, in the endeavor to make good, so far as may be, the mistakes in planning, or the defects in building, of the power house, is marked by the same objectionable conduct which has attended all his work for the Hospital. While evidently most urgent, the work upon the power house drags along but slowly, with an insufficient force of men and a want of proper material and supplies, coupled with the same disposition to evade the requirements of the specifications under which the work was originally contracted for, and to impose upon the Hospital's officers in every way possible.

Mr. C. O. Mailloux, consulting electrical engineer, visited Ward's Island on Friday, the 6th inst., in company with the secretary of your Board, and Mr. Frost, who prepared the plans for the consolidation of the electric light and power plants for the State Architect. Mr. Mailloux's visit was made in accordance with my recommendation that a careful examination of the plant should be made by some competent authority who might advise as to its condition, whether it had been properly planned and installed in the first place, and if any defects were found to exist, might advise as to the necessary and proper means of cor-

recting them. Mr. Mailloux's formal report will, no doubt, be presented to your Board, either at this meeting, or shortly following it. It may be proper for me to say here that so far as Mr. Mailloux was willing to express an opinion without further consideration and study, that opinion clearly showed the propriety of the examination being called for, and that the reports and complaints that have been from time to time made were justifiable. I refer to the matter now especially, because there is reason to fear that the same mistakes that were made in the original plans have been continued in the details for the addition to the branch building and other buildings now in course of erection or contemplated. In addition to this, and of more serious importance still, is the fact that a similar arrangement has been provided for at the new colony at Central Islip. Inasmuch as the award for the electric lighting and power plant for that colony has not yet been made in full—only the wiring of the buildings having been contracted for—I would respectfully recommend that the matter be again urged upon the State Commission, and that an effort be again made to secure the installation of a plant constructed upon the direct and not the alternating system. In this effort the co-operation of the State Architect can be counted upon, he having expressed himself in regard to the work upon the new colony, as indeed he did as to that at Ward's Island, as strongly in favor of the safer and more satisfactory form for which your Board petitioned. In any event, it is obvious that before further steps are taken a revision by a thoroughly competent consulting electrical engineer should be secured.

The contract for telephone service for the city office and connections expires this month, and a new proposition is herewith submitted. I would respectfully recommend that it be referred to the Finance Committee with power.

The reductions in the quantities of food supplies, as called for upon the estimates of the Hospital, have been continued by the State Commission, with the result that the complaints from the several departments are still more numerous and strenuous. Not

only are the reductions so considerable as to render it impossible to carry out the dietary table ostensibly in force, but the "Flint Dietary Table," which has been understood for years to rule the allowances, has been materially departed from. The complaints bear especially upon the reductions of meat allowances, making it impossible to provide the dishes called for by the dietary table, and curtailing the extra diet for the sick and feeble and cancelling the provision of additional quantities for those engaged in manual labor; coffee, the allowance being considerably reduced; and bread which is universally complained of owing to the fact that the Commission proposes an admixture of one part of corn meal with three of the wheat flour used in baking.

The standard of materials for women's dress goods, which has already formed the subject of report to your Board, is threatened with still further deterioration as notice has been given that the summer dress goods which have been furnished for years, and which have recently cost .0545 a yard, will be replaced by greatly inferior material costing but .0419 a yard. In other directions it is also proposed to reduce the quality of the goods supplied, to purchase without the usual competition, and as a result at a cost in some instances in excess of the price in open market in this city.

Among other articles of common use which have through the revisions made in the estimates been reduced in quality or quantity, is soap of various kinds. Ivory and other soaps which have been in common use have been denied altogether, and the ordinary laundry and kitchen soaps, heretofore purchased in open market, have been refused and a soap of much inferior quality, and offensive in its composition, has been substituted, which costs more delivered at this Hospital than was paid for the better quality as purchased in the city. The apparent reason for this change is that the soap allowed is made at one of the State Hospitals, that at Rochester, and that it is intended to encourage such manufacture at the expense of the patient's comfort and to the deterioration of the Hospital property.

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

The Christmas season was given the usual celebration in the way of additional food supplies for the table, decorations for the wards, and musical and other entertainments. To the share done by the Hospital in these additional provisions, the Fruit and Flower Mission of New York city added substantially, as in former years, by gifts of fruits, candies, decorations, etc.

Yours respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD

General Superintendent

New York, *February* 8, 1899

Hon. Henry E. Howland, *President, etc.*

My Dear Sir.—The regular monthly reports for the month of January have been placed on file in the office of your Board.

The work in progress at the date of my last monthly report, upon the power-house at Ward's Island, has been continued throughout the month, and a considerable portion of the outer walls have been taken down and rebuilt. Upon Wednesday of last week the foundations under the boilers settled to such a degree as to break the steam connections, and the services of three boilers of the plant were temporarily lost. The old boilers of the Verplanck boiler house were put in use again, and immediate steps were taken to support the new boilers and re-establish the broken connections. This was accomplished upon the second day following, and in the meantime the weather fortunately moderated and no serious consequences resulted. The temperature, however, in some of the wards fell as low as to 30 degrees, and the electric lighting throughout the buildings and the power in the laundry building were reduced for the time being. The State Architect has visited the power house several times, and believes now that the trouble has been so far overcome that there is no further danger of interruption of the steam supply, and that the boilers can soon be raised to their proper position again and new foundations placed under them.

At Central Islip the unsatisfactory work of contractor fery led to the sending to him, by the president of your

acting upon the advice of the State Architect, of a letter, notifying him that unless better progress was made immediately, the Board of Managers would exercise their right under the contract and have the work completed under different conditions. The reply of the contractor was unsatisfactory, and there has been no appreciable difference in his method of procedure. The State Architect accordingly recommends that the work be taken out of his hands and that another contractor, Mr. Probst, now engaged upon the boiler-house and dining-room extension at Central Islip, be engaged to complete the work without further delay. A proposition from Mr. Probst, which is approved by the State Architect, accompanies this report, and I would recommend its acceptance.

The work upon the new colony at Central Islip, and upon the addition to the branch building at Ward's Island, is being pushed by the contractors satisfactorily, and that upon the new storehouse and cold storage building at Ward's Island is progressing also, though not with the same rapidity. Under the contract, it should have been completed upon the 31st of December, but is not yet near completion.

The lease of the Hospital offices at No. 1 Madison avenue will expire on March 1st. The rental under the present lease is at the rate of $2,400 per annum, and the owners of the building offer to renew the lease upon the same terms. I would respectfully recommend that the matter be referred to the finance committee with power, and that it be ascertained what position the State Commission in Lunacy will take as to the renewal and the necessary estimate for the cost thereof.

The reductions in supplies, referred to in my former monthly reports, have been continued by the State Commission. The estimates for the months of February and March, returned to this Hospital to-day, show that the quantities of meat, fish, etc., have suffered the same reduction as those of the preceding months, while in other articles the reduction is even greater. In the matter of coffee the reduction is particularly great, but 60 per cent. of the quantity required by the Flint dietary table being allowed. As the quality of the coffee now furnished is, in consequence of

the greatly reduced price, inferior to that which was allowed some months ago, the present reduction in quantity also is productive of extended complaint. Each of the departments of the Hospital reports complaints from employees and patients, and the opinion of the officer at the head of the department that the necessities of the dietary table and of proper provision for the patients cannot be met with the reduced quantities allowed. Similar complaint continues as to the quality of the bread where the admixture of corn flour required by the Commission is made. The purchase of soaps is allowed for the present to be made in open market, but it is intimated that that permission will be withdrawn when the Rochester State Hospital is able to furnish the full supply.

Mr. C. O. Mailloux, the electrical engineer who was engaged to make an inspection of the present electrical plant upon Ward's Island and report to your Board regarding it, made the inspection, as mentioned in my last monthly report, upon January 6th. He has not yet sent in his report and recommendations, and by advice of the chairman of your finance committee, I wrote to him yesterday regarding it. I submit his reply, in which he expresses his regret at not being able to furnish the report owing to his illness.

I beg to submit bills from Henri D. Dickinson, sanitary engineer, bearing date of December 19, 1898, and approved by the State Architect, Mr. Perry, under date of January 14th inst. It will be seen that these bills cover services rendered as far back as 1896. No authority was given by your Board for the contracting of these bills, and they are in my judgment excessive. The payment of 5 per cent. upon the amount of a contract is an incentive to the person preparing the specifications to make the cost of the work as large as possible, his own payment, of course, increasing correspondingly. That this was the result in the present instance appears probable, as in many cases the fixtures placed in the new buildings have been in excess in number of those required, and many of them have already been removed and used elsewhere. The items for revision of plans, entailing expense additional to the 5 per cent., appear to me to be especially un-

reasonable, as the revisions were simply the correction of mistakes for which Mr. Dickinson himself was responsible. I would respectfully recommend that, following the course adopted in other similar instances, an estimate for the amount of these bills be prepared and forwarded to the State Commission in Lunacy, with the usual minute of protest.

As already reported to your Board, the contracts for work upon the dining-room extension at Central Islip, which the State Commission had deferred upon the ground that the total amount of the proposals was in excess of that allotted for the work, have been sent to the contractors and signed by them and the president of your Board, with the exception of the contract of W. S. Velsor for steam fitting. The latter was withheld without notice to your Board. The State Architect, Mr. Perry, explains that he made a recommendation that it should be withheld to the State Commission in Lunacy, that they approved of his recommendation, and that he assumed that the notice to your Board would be sent by the Commission. He desires now to re-advertise the steam fitting work, and I have notified him that I would submit the matter to your Board for its decision.

Dr. Smith reports that the steam fitting of the three new cottages at Central Islip is being done under a different specification from that upon which the contract was awarded by your Board. No consent upon the part of your Board to the change has been given, and so far as I am aware, none has been sought, nor has notice been given to your Board of the proposed change. Mr. Perry makes the same explanation in regard to this matter as to the contract of Mr. Velsor—that he recommended the change to the State Commission and received their sanction, and assumed that the Commission would communicate with your Board.

Exercising the right given to the State Commission in Lunacy under the law, the Commission has determined to transfer some 1,000 more patients from this Hospital to other State hospitals, 200 going to that at Buffalo and the remainder to the Kings Park division of the Long Island State Hospital. Two hundred patients were transferred, under this order, yesterday afternoon

to Kings Park. This transfer, following that of 1,000 patients already made, reduces the number of unvisited patients who answer the requirements of the Commission in other respects—as to physical condition, cleanliness, etc.—so far that it will be impossible to continue the transfer unless the stipulations are waived in one or other respect. It is impossible to find many more patients, any indeed among the men, who have not been visited within one year. The removal of patients who have been visited as recently as within the year and who have relatives residing in the city will be unfortunate and will cause considerable criticism and discontent. I have made representations regarding this matter to the State Commission.

This transfer will also result in hardship to many old and faithful employees, the Superintendent of the hospital to which the transfers are being made declining to accept any of our employees other than ordinary attendants, preferring to make his own appointments and promotions, and the State Commission holding that while they have the right to transfer the patients they are under no obligation to transfer the employees also, and the latter must in consequence lose their positions.

On the 29th of January a fire occurred in a storeroom in one of the buildings upon the west side of Ward's Island. The room was used only for storage purposes, and so far as can be determined the cause was spontaneous combustion, originating among some mattresses which had been transferred from Hart's Island some time before. The fire was extinguished, without the necessity of calling upon the city department, by the fire brigade of the female department. It did not extend beyond the room in which it originated, and the loss was but slight. Policeman Bryan Plunkett, of the Hospital force, did excellent service in the emergency, and I would recommend that he be reimbursed to the extent of $16, for clothing destroyed in the performance of his duty.

Yours very respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD

General Superintendent

NEW YORK, *March* 8, 1899

HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*

My Dear Sir.—The regular monthly reports for the month of February are herewith respectfully submitted to your Board. From that representing the census of the different departments of the Hospital upon the last day of the month it will be seen that the number of patients in residence was but 5,340. This is the lowest census recorded at any time, not only since the transfer of the Hospital to the State, but in the history of the New York city asylums for the insane, since the year 1890. It will be observed also that no patients are credited to the Hart's Island division.

The evacuation of the buildings upon Hart's Island was completed upon the last day of the month, when 450 patients were transferred—250 to the Kings Park division of the Long Island State Hospital and 200 to the Buffalo State Hospital. In all 1,100 patients were transferred during the month, and this, with those made at other times since the passing of the Hospital to State control, makes a total of 2,100 patients of this Hospital transferred to other hospitals of the State.

The buildings vacated are being put in order as rapidly as possible, and furniture and stock purchased since the transfer to the State are being removed to other departments of the Hospital. It will be possible within a few days to commence the return of the buildings to the city authorities, and that, no doubt, can be completed within the present month if your Board so determines. The fixtures, furniture and stock also which were upon the inventory at the time of its passing from the city to the State, except in so far as they have been exhausted or condemned in the meantime, will be ready for surrender. A communication from the commissioner of correction of the city of New York is submitted, in which he expresses the belief that the buildings and appurtenances are to revert to his department. In the statute directing the transfer to the State no mention of the department of correction is made, the department of charities being alone named. I would respectfully recommend that if your

Board determine to surrender the buildings, etc., without delay, notice of such intention be addressed to his honor the mayor of the city, and that he be asked to assign an officer to receive the buildings and pass the inventory.

It will be observed that the final removal of patients from Hart's Island took place upon the third anniversary of the transfer of the city asylums to the State, at which latter date the State and this Hospital were still entitled to two years' further use of the Hart's Island establishment. In view of the early surrender, it would be but fair if for the remaining two years of the State's occupation of Blackwell's Island, as a measurable equivalent, the workhouse labor required by this Hospital at that island should be furnished free of charge. For the past three years provisions for the workhouse prisoners on Hart's Island have been furnished by this Hospital, and their cost has been in a manner offset by the labor supplied at Blackwell's Island. While the furnishing of provisions will now, of course, cease, the advantage to the city of the two years' earlier return of Hart's Island to its use would more than offset any concessions at Blackwell's Island. It might be well also to stipulate for the temporary resumption of the Hart's Island buildings in case of fire or other accident at other buildings of the Hospital occurring within the two years and before the completion of the new colony at Central Islip.

Mr. George L. Heins, the newly appointed Capitol Commissioner and State Architect, in company with his predecessor, Mr. Perry, visited Ward's Island on Friday and Central Islip on Saturday last. A communication from the former gentleman to the president of your Board relating to his inspection of work in progress is now presented. It is unnecessary to add anything to this presentation, except, perhaps, to emphasize Mr. Heins' statements as to the work upon the cottages at Central Islip under Contractor McCaffery. Upon the last day of the month and the day preceding that upon which your Board notified the secretary of the Fidelity and Deposit Company, of Maryland, that the abrogation of the contract would be enforced if greater diligence were not shown, there were actually fewer workmen engaged than

before. Upon the following day, however, additional mechanics were engaged and the work is now progressing more satisfactorily. The attempted claim upon the part of Mr. McCaffery that he was in any way delayed by our failure to provide steam heat for him is preposterous. He had bound himself to complete his work on October 12th, so that the plastering could have been done without artificial heat. Apart from that, the buildings were so open and exposed, owing to his own neglect, that it would have been impossible to heat them. Now that it becomes an object to the Hospital to have the plastering done, so that earlier occupation may be assured, Mr. Heins suggests a plan which is all that is possible under the limited capacity of our present steam plant, additions to and improvements of which, repeatedly called for, have not yet been provided.

Very respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD

General Superintendent

NEW YORK CITY, *April* 12, 1899

HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*

My Dear Sir.—I have the honor to submit the report of the transactions of the Manhattan State Hospital for the month elapsing since the last regular meeting of your Board, on March 8th. The tables which customarily accompany the report have been duly filed in the office of your Board.

The removal of the patients from Hart's Island upon the last day of February, as detailed in my last monthly report, has been supplemented by the transfer of the buildings and remaining property to the commissioner of correction, Mr. F. J. Lantry, representing, by appointment, the mayor of this city. By direction of the president of your Board, I met Mr. Lantry on March 23d at the office of the Hospital and next day accompanied him to Hart's Island. An inventory had been reprepared showing the property remaining and also the disposition which had been made of that received from the city at the time of the transfer of Hart's

Island to the State, and which, for one reason or another, could not be returned. The law requiring the return of the buildings, etc., to the city at the expiration of the five years' term was somewhat ambiguous in its provisions, and I therefore consulted the president of your Board, who decided that the intent of the law was evidently to return to the city all property which had not been consumed or worn out in the interim. The inventory prepared in accordance with this advice was checked off by Mr. Lantry's representative and the property remaining received by him.

Work upon the new colony at Central Islip is progressing satisfactorily and rapidly, as is that upon the boiler house, the old frame structure over which the new brick one has been built hav-been torn down. The work upon the dining-room extension also at Central Islip is progressing satisfactorily. That upon the new cottages, in charge of Mr. McCaffery, is as dilatory as before. Fewer workmen are engaged than at the time of the threatened suspension of Mr. McCaffery's contract, and no carpenters are now working at all, owing to some difficulty, as they allege, in securing payment for work already done, and but one plasterer.

At Ward's Island the work upon the detached building adjoining the present branch is making satisfactory progress, and the rebuilding of the walls at the power house is progressing, though slowly. The State Architect, Mr. Heins, has found that the new storehouse, now nearly completed, has been set so low as to render it impossible to properly drain it and to locate the steam and water pipes to advantage. In a communication, which will be presented to your Board, he recommends the raising of the building to a height which will overcome the difficulties encountered.

Among other matters that have been considered by your Board which are still pending are the endeavors to procure the extension of the crosstown line of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company to the foot of East 116th street and the Hospital pier. Shortly after communication from your Board to the railroad authorities an inspector visited the pier and the Hospital, took account of the number of visitors, officers, employees, etc., crossing upon the several boats of the Hospital, made inquiries bear-

ing upon the subject, and led us to believe that he would report favorably upon the desired extension. Since that time nothing has been heard from the railroad authorities, and no work upon the extension, or preparation for it, has been observable.

The postoffice authorities in Washington have notified me that the postoffice at Central Islip in connection with the division of the Hospital in that village, petitioned for, could not be allowed in view of the claim that another office exists within half a mile of its proposed site. This is not the case, as the building in which the new office will be naturally located—the office building of the Hospital—is considerably more than half a mile distant from the present postoffice. It is of interest to record in this connection that some months since when the endeavor to suppress an offensive saloon, opened between the railroad station and the main entrance to the Hospital grounds, and considerably nearer the latter than the Central Islip postoffice, was made, the State authorities were led to rule that the saloon could not be suppressed because it was more than half a mile from the Hospital. It would appear that Federal measurements governing the establishment of postoffices and State measurements regulating the location of saloons, do not agree as to the exact length of a half mile.

The Standard Gas Company's works at the foot of East One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, continue to give the Hospital great annoyance. The refuse so frequently complained of is at times discharged into the river in great quantity, and at all times the unpleasant and unhealthy odors coming from the works, and the periodical flashes of light throughout the night hours, continue regularly. I am informed that a recent decision of an appellate court in this State, in an action brought by an individual property owner in the neighborhood of the works, has been decided in favor of the latter, the decision bearing as well upon the injury done to the plaintiff and his interests by the odors and flashes of light as by the discharge of the refuse.

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

I have to submit two bills, one from F. L. Frost, and the other from J. E. McCormick, purporting to show expert services in the matter of electric wiring, etc., in the first one, and of steam heating in the second, and both certified by the former State Architect. Both these bills present the usual irregularities in not having been estimated for, the services having been rendered without notice to your managers, and in addition to these objections, they do not meet the stipulation some time since made by the State Commission in Lunacy—that as a preliminary to the rendering of such bills and in order to assist in checking them, the experts should make record at the Hospital of the time of their arrival and departure. Several of the items in these bills, purporting to represent time spent at Ward's Island or Central Islip are not accounted for by any entries upon the books at those places. I would recommend that the usual course be pursued—estimates made and forwarded to Albany with a statement of the irregularities which lead to their being made under protest.

Yours respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD

General Superintendent

New York, *May* 10, 1899

Hon. Henry E. Howland, *President, etc.*

My Dear Sir.—The regular monthly tables for the month ending April 30th, have been placed upon file in the office of your Board. But little remains to be added to the information therein given as to the transactions of the Hospital since the last regular meeting of your Board.

Work upon the new building for acute and disturbed patients at Ward's Island and also upon the new colony at Central Islip, continues to make satisfactory progress and the same may be said of the work upon the boiler-house and the dining-room extension at the latter place. Work upon the new cottages there, however, under Contractor McCaffery, is subject to the same

delays so often complained of, makes scarcely perceptible progress and the date of final completion of the cottages, so long postponed, is still problematical.

I beg to submit the regular reports of the State Architect as to the building operations of the Hospital, which have been received since your last meeting. I beg to recommend that the requests of the State Architect be granted in the following instances:

1. That the contractor's proposal for raising four registers in the water section of cottage No. 6 at Central Islip, at a cost of $16, be accepted.

2. That the State Architect's recommendation that Group No. 3 of the new colony be lowered 4 feet from its indicated level be approved by your Board.

3. That the State Architect be requested to prepare plans and specifications forthwith for a new chimney stack recommended by him at the boiler house at Central Islip, and that the State Commission in Lunacy be asked to set apart funds for its erection without delay, as the condition of the present stacks is such as to threaten their fall, and serious interference with the heating and lighting of the present colony, at any time.

4. That the engagement of Mr. George T. Hale, as inspector of the new colony work at Central Islip for the regular probationary period of three months, be approved by your Board, as recommended by the State Architect.

I am in receipt of letters from the State Commission in Lunacy informing me that additional accommodations for some 175 patients will soon be available at the Hudson River State Hospital, and stating that if this Hospital is overcrowded in any department and desires to be relieved, the State Commission will send that number of patients to Poughkeepsie. I have replied that this Hospital is overcrowded in every department, as the Commission is fully informed; that already some 2,000 patients have been transferred from this to other State Hospitals by order of the Commission and without preliminary inquiry as to the desires of the managers and officers of the former, and that under

the circumstances I shall prefer to submit the matter to your Board. I beg to make this submission herewith.

The charter of the steamboat "Wanderer" will expire on June 15th, and I would respectfully recommend that the matter of the renewal of this charter, or of other arrangements for the transportation of patients, supplies, etc., be referred to the finance committee with power.

The meeting of the American Medico-Psychological Association which is composed of the superintendents of the hospitals and asylums for the insane of the several States and Canada, and of physicians having relation to, or connection with, them in various official relations, will be held in this city upon the four days commencing the 23d inst. It is customary for the Boards of Managers of Hospitals in the neighborhood of the annual meeting place to extend the courtesy of an invitation to visit the Hospital to the members of the association, and I would respectfully recommend that such an invitation for the Manhattan State Hospital be extended through your secretary in the present instance.

Yours respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD

General Superintendent

New York, *June* 14, 1899

Hon. Henry E. Howland, *President, etc.*

Sir.—I have the honor to supplement the regular monthly reports of the Hospital—which have been placed upon file in the office of your Board—with a brief summary of the principal events occurring since the date of your last meeting.

The invitation to the American Medico-Psychological Association to visit the Hospital, extended by resolution of your Board at its last meeting, was accepted by the members of the association, and ladies of their families accompanying them, upon May 24th; the number of guests being in all somewhere over 200. They were taken upon the "Wanderer," the Hospital steamer, at the foot of West Thirty-fourth street at 1 o'clock, and returned to the

foot of East Thirty-fourth street at 6 o'clock. In the interval they were given a sail about the harbor, luncheon being served upon the steamer, and went through the principal buildings of the Hospital on Ward's Island, under escort of Messrs. Dodge, McAnerney and Seligman of your Board and the officers of the Hospital. Both formally and informally the thanks of the association, and of individual members, have been expressed to your Board, and many pleasant assurances of satisfaction with the conditions found at the Hospital have been said and written.

The contract for the steamer "Wanderer" expires to-morrow, June 15, and at the last meeting of the Board, the matter of a new contract was referred to the chairman of the finance committee and myself for report. The owners of the "Wanderer" offer to renew the contract for another year upon the same terms and conditions, but agreeing in addition to operate the steam launch "Mermaid," belonging to the Hospital. This will effect a saving to the Hospital of $150 a month in wages and also of the cost of coal and other similar supplies. The chairman of the finance committee, Mr. Hollister, recommends the acceptance of the proposal, and I would request authority from your Board to prepare, and have executed, the necessary contract.

A letter from Messrs. Sol. and Benj. Oppenheimer, attorneys, representing an alleged claim for damages to a vehicle belonging to Mr. Simon Kayton, was, at the last meeting of your Board, referred to me for report. I have to report that the driver of the wagon and the messenger accompanying him deny the statements made in Mr. Kayton's and his driver's affidavits, and name a witness who happened to see the occurrence and is willing to testify in their behalf. I recommend that Messrs. Sol. and Benj. Oppenheimer be notified that the Board cannot entertain the claim made by their clients, and I further recommend that in case of further proceedings on their part, the whole matter be referred to the President of the Board with power.

The last Legislature reduced the appropriation for salaries of officers of the State Hospitals by about $18,000, and for wages of employees by about $68,000. A committee of superintendents

was appointed at the conference held in Albany in the latter end of February to advise with the State Commission as to the manner in which the reduction could best be made. The committee has not yet been invited by the State Commission to meet it for this purpose, but has held meetings and collected particulars, and will hold a further meeting on the 19th inst. One schedule submitted, prepared in the office of the State Commission, would impose the greater share of the reduction upon the Manhattan State Hospital, taking from that Hospital, apparently, nearly $9,000 of the total of $18,000 in salaries, and $42,000 of the $68,000 in wages, although it is already the least favored of all the State Hospitals in the matter of allowances. The Boards of Managers have been invited by the committee to assist them in arriving at a conclusion and report in the matter, and I recommend that a committee of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital be appointed to advise with its General Superintendent and the committee in the premises.

The last regular contracts for meats, fish, milk and coal, expired upon the 1st of October, 1898, and in view of the unsettled conditions of the market at that time, and unsatisfactory experience under some of those contracts, it was determined to try the experiment for a time of purchasing in open market, instead of renewing old, or entering into new, contracts. This experiment has proven very satisfactory so far as the quality of the supplies is concerned, and especially in the matter of meat, milk and fish, which have in all cases been an improvement upon the contract supplies. The cost has, however, of necessity, been somewhat greater, and the State Commission is unwilling to agree to the continuance of the purchase in open market, except in the case of fish, where they consider the advantages to be greater. A letter from State Commissioner Osborn is herewith submitted, and it is recommended in deference to the Commissioner's wishes, and in order that the contract system be given another trial, that advertisement be made calling for proposals for the supply of meats, milk and coal for a period of six months from July 1st proximo, the opening of bids to be held on Wednesday, the 28th inst.

The State Architect submits several reports as to the progress of work upon the different buildings, etc., now in course of construction, and makes recommendations requiring action by the Board, as follows:

That the omission of hip rolls on the detached building at Ward's Island be remedied by the acceptance of a proposal from Messrs. Sullivan & Clark to supply them at a cost of $100. I recommend that this proposal be accepted.

The State Architect recommended, under date of May 31, that the lower of two bids for raising the storehouse on Ward's Island, the necessity of which had already been called to the attention of your Board by him, be accepted, the bidder being C. E. Damon, and the amount, $3,500. The chairman of the finance committee, in view of the urgency of the matter, exercised the authority given his committee by the Board, and requested the State Architect to prepare the necessary contract.

The examination of the junior and senior classes of the training school attached to this Hospital were held upon May 10, and reports from the examining committee, consisting of superintendents of the Rochester, Buffalo and Ogdensburg State Hospitals, have been duly received. All the pupils of the training school presenting themselves for examination passed successfully, the seniors, 110 in number, securing the high average of a little over 90 per cent., several of them over 99 per cent., and all but one securing 75 per cent., 70 per cent. being the minimum percentage necessary for graduation. All the juniors also, 89 in number, passed successfully, obtaining an average of over 90 per cent.

Arrangements have been made for the holding of the graduation exercises upon the 14th inst., the day of your regular monthly meeting, Monsignor Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar-General, having kindly accepted an invitation to deliver the address to the graduates.

Yours respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD

General Superintendent

New York, *July* 12, 1899

Hon. Henry E. Howland, *President, etc.*

Dear Sir.—The regular monthly reports for the month of June have been placed upon file in the office of your Board, and I beg to supplement them with some brief notes as to matters occurring since the last meeting of your Board on June 14th.

The contractors are making satisfactory progress on the new building for patients at Ward's Island, and also upon the new colony at Central Islip. With regard to the latter, however, it is to be noted that the State Commission has determined to withhold the necessary allotment for group No. 1 of the four groups composing the colony, and have so notified your Board through the State Architect. I am also informed by the medical superintendent, Dr. Smith, that while no notice has been sent to me by the State Commission or the State Architect, or, so far as I am aware, to your Board, notice has been given to the contractor by the State Architect that group No. 2 also will not be completed as proposed, and that he may suspend work thereupon. If this is correct, two of the four groups, or one-half of the entire capacity of the new colony, will be unavailable at the time promised. Work has not yet been commenced upon the raising of the storehouse at Ward's Island, which upon its completion, a few weeks ago, was determined by the present State Architect to have been placed at so low a level as to render it unfit for the uses proposed. The work of Contractor McCaffery upon the new cottages at Central Islip, which, as your Board will remember, has been prosecuted so unsatisfactorily as to lead to action, afterwards reconsidered, annulling the contract and arranging for the completion of the work by another contractor, shows the same slow progress as before. The promise of the sureties of the defaulting contractor that they would see that the work was prosecuted vigorously and completed as soon as possible has not been kept. Instead of being ready in December last, as required by the contract, or in March or May, dates subsequently set by the contractor and his sureties, the work is still in such a position that it is now only hoped that it will be completed in September.

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

I am in receipt of a letter from the secretary of the State Commission in Lunacy which makes a request of so unusual a nature and entailing so radical a departure from the practice prevailing for many years that I have not deemed it proper to accede to it without first laying it before your Board and securing your advice and direction. The letter is herewith submitted, and I beg to explain briefly as follows: The reports of the agent of the State Commission upon which the action of the Commission, and especially the opinions ascribed to Commissioner Osborn, have been based are inaccurate, and the Commission is in error as to the course proposed if the rejection of the patients by the officers of this Hospital were final. As your Board is aware, the city of New York is a general rendezvous for the destitute sick and insane of the entire country, and to some degree for those of foreign countries. It has always been the duty of the commissioners of charities of this city, acting as superintendents of poor of the county, to sift out these cases and reject such as are clearly not entitled to the benefits intended for citizens of the city and State. In the whole course of my 25 years' service upon Ward's Island cases of this kind and similar to those referred to in the secretary's letter have been attended to by the superintendent of out-door poor, acting for the commissioner of charities; they have been returned to their homes, either in this country or abroad, or, if necessary, to institutions upon which they had a claim which they do not have upon this Hospital. Even when this Hospital was under the care of the department of charities it was not sought to send here the patients of this class. In the three years elapsing since the transfer to the State, while such cases have come up from time to time, it has not been seriously claimed that the Hospital should receive them, and upon their rejection by our officers their transportation elsewhere was arranged for. Should your Board determine to direct me to accede to the request of the State Commission, I would ask that you do so in such a way as to avoid establishing a precedent, and to have it thoroughly understood that the acquiescence is made

under respectful protest. Commissioner Osborn, unfortunately, had gone abroad before the secretary's letter reached me, and I have no means of ascertaining whether his desire is exactly as stated therein or whether, if so, he was fully and fairly informed as to the condition and effects of such a concession. If the effects were simply limited to the receipt of these two patients it might not be of particular moment, but in the past few weeks there has been an almost daily tender of similar cases for acceptance, and not only of cases who are objectionable on account of non-residence and alienship, but of those who are not insane within the meaning of the Hospital statutes or in physical condition which renders their transfer at the time improper. As your Board is also aware, the Hospital is extremely overcrowded; no adequate means have been provided for its relief; and as compared with other hospitals of the State, the allowances to it have been so small that to force it to care for a largely increased number of questionable cases would result in injury and suffering to all. These inadequate provisions also are in prospect of still further reduction through the action of the last Legislature. It is to be remembered also that with the acceptance of these patients any prospect of sending them to localities upon which they are properly a charge will be lessened. The officers of the Hospital are given little authority in this direction, and patients of whose support they could, no doubt, if permitted, relieve the State, are retained for long periods, or gotten rid of, if at all at considerably increased cost to the State.

As advertised, the opening of proposals for the furnishing of meat, milk and coal for the Hospital for a period of six months, commencing July 1st, was held at the office of your Board on the 27th ult. As it was essential that the proposals should be acted upon and the contracts closed at once, the president of your Board and the chairman of the finance committee examined the proposals and authorized the making of contracts with the lowest bidders in each case—Sayles Zahn Company for meat, and Parrish, Phillips & Co. for coal. In the matter of the supply of milk, the lowest two bidders, McDermott Bunger Company and

Howell Condensed Milk and Cream Company, named the same price, and by agreement with and between them the contract was awarded for three months of the term to each.

Yours respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD

General Superintendent

NEW YORK, *August* 8, 1899

Hon. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*

Sir.—In the absence of the general superintendent, I respectfully submit report of the Hospital concerning matters occurring since the last meeting of your Board, on July 12, 1899.

The customary monthly reports for the month of July have been placed on file.

The work of raising the cold storage building at Ward's Island is in progress, the work having been commenced on the 2d of August. The contractor thinks he will complete the work on or about August 24th.

No work has been done on the chimney of the power house since awarding the contract to A. Pasquini.

Work on the new building on Ward's Island is progressing favorably.

Work at Central Islip is progressing favorably. Cottages 4, 5 and 6 of group D (McCaffery's contract) the contractor thinks he will be able to turn over to the Hospital about the 15th of August, and it is thought that the buildings will be probably ready for occupancy about September 1st.

The State Architect visited Central Islip last Saturday, the 12th inst., and took measurements of the boiler house, preparatory to drawing up plans for the installation of new boilers. Dr. Smith wishes it urged that the matter be expedited as much as possible, as they will not be able to heat group D, which is to be turned over in a short time, until this work is completed, and if the work is delayed until the cold weather it will greatly interfere with the heating of the other buildings.

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

I herewith submit correspondence and reports of the State Architect, as to the building operations of the Hospital, which have been received since your last meeting.

Mr. James McGuire, a patient in the men's department of the Hospital (admitted June 21, 1899), died suddenly on August 5th, after struggling violently with three attendants. The case was promptly reported to the coroner, who is at present holding an examination. A report of the case was submitted to the president of your Board.

Respectfully

E. C. DENT

Medical Superintendent, for General Superintendent

NEW YORK, *September* 22, 1899

HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*

My Dear Sir.—I herewith respectfully submit report of the transactions of the Hospital for the time elapsing since the last regular meeting of your Board, on August 9, 1899. The customary tabular statements have been forwarded to your office and duly filed, as heretofore.

The contractors (Sullivan & Clark) are making satisfactory progress upon the new building for patients on Ward's Island, but the work upon the conduit leading to the branch (Blake & Williams, contractors) is not progressing satisfactorily. There has been considerable delay due to the fact that there have not been enough men employed to force the work. The work of removing and resetting the boilers in the power house (also awarded to Blake & Williams) is very much behind, and unless this work is pushed more rapidly the prospects are that the cold weather will come and find the institution unprepared. The result will be considerable discomfort to the patients, inasmuch as the three boilers that are in use are taxed to their utmost to generate sufficient steam for cooking and running the electric plant.

The chimney of the power house on Ward's Island, commented on in the last report to your Board, remains in about the same

unfinished condition. This work was awarded to Mr. Pasquini. He has done nothing upon it since the contract was awarded him until the 19th inst., when he began work with three mechanics.

The new cold storage building on Ward's Island has been raised to the required height, but so far nothing has been done in the matter of building the brick piers. The contract for this was awarded to Mr. Damon. He was spoken to last week about the matter, and stated that he had entered into a contract with Mr. Pasquini to do the masonry work for him, and unless he (Mr. Pasquini) began work at once he would have the work done by someone else. Mr. Pasquini has not yet commenced the work.

I would suggest that the matter of remodeling the dining-rooms in the annex of the Verplanck building be again brought before the State Commission for its consideration, the beginning of a new fiscal year making funds again available. As your Board is aware, this matter has been repeatedly drawn to the attention of the State Commission, and plans have been prepared and submitted and revised and resubmitted in the endeavor to meet the Commission's views and secure its approval. No one of the changes contemplated and recommended is of more importance in furtherance of the comfort of the patients than this particular one.

At the new colony at Central Islip work is progressing rapidly; six buildings of group 4 are roofed in and slated, and four buildings of group 3 are roofed in, ready for slating. Plumbers are at work in both groups. Nothing has been done as yet toward the construction of the engine house or arrangements for steam heating for these two groups. The concrete foundation is nearly completed for group 2. The installing of electric light wires has not yet commenced. It would be an advantage if this work were commenced at once, so as not to delay the plastering. The new cottages of group D are completed, with the exception of a small part of the plumber's work. These buildings cannot be occupied until we get light and heat for them. It is doubtful if heat can be secured within two months, if then. The extension of the electric light plant will probably be completed in about six weeks. The

addition to dining room D is completed, and will be ready for use as soon as the serving table, tea and coffee urns, and other furnishings, which have already been estimated for, are received. Contractor Probst has commenced excavating for the foundation for the new smoke stack, and the four new boilers should be installed as rapidly as possible.

Henry J. Pain, a representative of the Pain's Fireworks Company, has called at Ward's Island and requested permission to set off fireworks from the southern end of the island upon two nights during the city's celebration in honor of Admiral Dewey. He has been requested to await an answer pending the action of your Board, and I would respectfully recommend that, in view of the disturbance and danger entailed, it would be desirable that a formal request be made by the committee having the matter in charge for the city authorities, instead of by the contractor. I have informed the representative named of my views in the matter, and would respectfully recommend action by your Board in that direction.

I would also submit to your Board, in connection with the celebration named, the question as to the use of the hospital steamer. I would recommend that it accompany the naval parade on Friday, the 29th inst., and that the State Commissioners in Lunacy, the Superintendents of State Hospitals, the members of the Board of Consulting Physicians and Surgeons of the hospital, the officers of the hospital, and their respective families, be invited. I would also recommend that the boat be put in use also upon the evening of the same day, when the exhibition of fireworks is to take place, and that the nurses and other employees be given the opportunity of witnessing the display.

Notice has been given through the superintendent of the workhouse on Blackwell's Island that the work heretofore done by the prisoners in unloading the coal for use at the branch of this hospital could not be continued, on account of the reduced number of prisoners available. In view of the intention to abandon the buildings upon Blackwell's Island at the earliest feasible moment, it is possible that a request from your Board to the president of

the department of correction, Hon. Francis J. Lantry, might result in his agreeing to continue the service heretofore rendered, and I would respectfully recommend that such an appeal be made.

The fact of the arrest of three attendants of the male department of the hospital on Ward's Island, as a result of the death from violence of a patient, was reported to your Board by Dr. Dent, acting in my absence, upon the occasion of your last meeting. Since that time the coroner's jury has considered the case, brought in a verdict involving the attendants named, and holding them for the grand jury. The grand jury has, in turn, indicted the attendants for manslaughter.

The fair of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society was held at Riverhead, Long Island, on Tuesday, September 19, and following days, and at the kind invitation of the president of the society, Hon. Henry A. Reeves, former Commissioner in Lunacy, an exhibit was prepared of flowers, fruit and vegetables from the Hospital Farm at Central Islip. It so happened that Governor Roosevelt visited the fair, saw the exhibit made by the Hospital, and alluded to it in very complimentary terms in his address delivered subsequently. A diploma from the society was awarded for the exhibit, and in a very pleasant letter Mr. Reeves expresses his appreciation of the excellence of the exhibit and of the good work and management of which it gave evidence. Mr. Reeves was also good enough to address a letter to the State Commission in Lunacy expressing his appreciation, and urging the Commission to reconsider its announced intention of reducing the force of employees specially engaged in the cultivation of the farm and grounds at Central Islip and the superintendence and guidance of the patients engaged therein.

Your Board has been informed as to the general subject of the reduction of salaries and wages entailed by adverse action of the last Legislature. Since my last report to your Board in relation to this subject the State Commission has determined upon a tentative arrangement of the reductions as affecting the Hospital individually and invited the superintendents who had any protest or suggestions to make to meet with it. The invitation

sent to myself as General Superintendent, although I was known to be at the time on leave of absence, was so sent that it was impossible to communicate it to me in time to secure my presence, if I had so wished. Subsequently, upon learning of the receipt of the invitation by Dr. Dent, less than twenty-four hours before the time set for the appearance, and as soon as I had so learned, I returned to the Hospital, communicating immediately with the State Commission, and with the President and Secretary of your Board. The President of the State Commission then advised me that the Commission could not meet me until Monday or Tuesday next, the 25th and 26th inst., and the President of your Board informed me that he had received a letter in relation to the proposed reduction and had replied to the State Commission that while your Board had, unfortunately, no recourse and must submit to the reduction so far as its *amount* was concerned, it reserved the right to direct the methods of reduction, and to determine in just what departments of the Hospital and in just what individual offices or positions the reduction itself could be made. Under this understanding, I proposed at the promised conference to submit to the Commission a list of offices and positions which in my judgment, as representing your Board, can be better dispensed with—although all, in our judgment, are necessary—than some of those indicated by the Commission, reserving until a later occasion any comments that may seem proper upon the share adjudged to this Hospital of the total amount to be reduced. As to the latter I may say now that from the brief examination I have been able to give the subject since my return this Hospital is apparently placed at a disadvantage, the methods of relief proposed favoring the other Hospitals rather than this, and the proportion of the reduction falling more heavily upon this. In this connection again it may be of interest to record that the figures obtained in the endeavor to adjust the matter show conclusively that up to the time of the action of the Legislature this Hospital in all the departments of expenditure for salaries and wages, with one single exception, had been allowed smaller amounts than other of the State Hospitals. I shall ask

the privilege of returning to this subject in a later report, and after the proposed conference has been held.

At the conference of Commissioners in Lunacy with the superintendents of State Hospitals, held July 31st, a resolution was passed appointing a committee of stewards to enter into contract for the purchase of certain supplies for the State Hospitals in general. Acting under my instructions, Dr. Dent, who represented me in my absence, voted against this resolution. Prior to that time I had, after a conference with the President of your Board upon the subject, received his authorization to represent your Board and cast the vote of the Hospital in accordance with my best judgment. Experience in the general purchase of supplies in the months preceding had not been satisfactory. I have been forced to the conclusion that, for this Hospital at least, such a course was not advisable, and in the matter of some articles of supplies, at least, I had found that the Hospital and the State had suffered direct pecuniary loss. In several instances it was found that our Hospital could purchase to much better advantage, both as to superiority of quality and lowness of price, in the open markets of the city. Despite Dr. Dent's contrary vote, the Commission elected to instruct the stewards to proceed and make contracts, including this Hospital, and this without notice, up to this date, to this Hospital, of the character, quantities or price of the supplies to the purchase of which it was thus committed. When the committee's report is submitted at the next conference, if it *is* then submitted, I propose to enter a protest against the inclusion of this Hospital, and would respectfully request from your Board approval of my former and contemplated action, if your Board is in accord with me in the matter. It will be remembered that the former law upon the subject required the consent of the Hospitals by action of their managers before such contracts could be made, and after proposals had been received and duly considered. By an amendment introduced at the last moment, and not in the Insanity Law but in the appropriation bill, this power was taken from the managers and transferred to the State Commission, and it is now possible for a bare major-

ity of superintendents, representing but about one-third of the insane in the care of the State, to force upon the minority, representing about two-thirds, contracts which are objectionable to the latter, and against their earnest protest.

Very respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD

General Superintendent

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL TABLE NO. 1

Medical Service, October 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899

Number of physicians	43
Ratio of physicians to patients	1 to 135.5
Annual per capita cost of medical service	$10.593

SPECIAL TABLE NO. 2

Employees, October 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899

Total number of employees	1,090
Ratio of employees to patients	1 to 5.35
Ratio of attendants to patients	1 to 8.60
Annual per capita cost of employees	$58.109

SPECIAL TABLE NO. 3

Recoveries

Percentages:	
On number admitted	12.77
On average daily population	3.00
On whole number treated	2.21
On number discharged	7.33

SPECIAL TABLE NO. 4

Deaths

Percentages:	
On number admitted	39.27
On average daily population	9.23
On whole number treated	6.80
On number discharged	22.52

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

SPECIAL TABLE NO. 5

Statement Showing Average Purchase Price and Per Capita Cost of Staple Articles of Consumption, for the Period from October 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899

	Average price	Per capita cost
Meat, fresh, per pound	$0.079	$17.141
Poultry, per pound	.118	.395
Wheat flour, per barrel	3.598	4.374
Butter, per pound	.207	8.712
Cheese, per pound	.095	.877
Milk, condensed, per quart	.129	6.405
Milk, cows', per quart	.034	.186
Eggs, per dozen	.199	4.279
Tea, per pound	.247	.788
Coffee, per pound	.11	1.514
Sugar, per pound	.053	2.979
Liquors, distilled, per gallon	1.796	.042

Statement Showing Cost of Coal Consumed by Manhattan State Hospital for Year Ending September 30, 1899

Total annual cost	$92,328.10
Annual per capita cost	15.844
Number of tons of coal consumed	29,128.6
Average purchase price	$3.169

REPORT OF INDUSTRIES FROM OCTOBER 1, 1898, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1899

PRINTING OFFICE REPORT FROM OCTOBER 1, 1898, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1899

During the year the following printing was done for the Manhattan State Hospital:

Blanks, notices, orders, cards, vouchers, etc.	304,771
Books, training school and clothing	463
Bulletin boards, names for	1,348
Contract supplies	1,000
Envelopes, all sizes	101,471
Extract of rules	150
Hymn books and order services	200
Inventories	1,050
Labels	6,500
Laundry lists	32,700
Letter heads, second sheets, Form 161, etc.	193,500
Passes, all kinds	106,325
Programmes, entertainments and sports	11,050
Proposals	200
Training school calendars	575
Total	761,303

In addition to the above, the following work was done for the State Commission in Lunacy and other State hospitals:

State Commission in Lunacy:

300 copies, consisting of 126 pages of printed matter and 10 pages of Index of Official Directory of State Hospitals, New York.

Long Island State Hospital:

Blanks, notices, cards, letter heads, programmes, vouchers, proposals, etc.	272,650

Willard State Hospital:

Blanks, notices, letter heads, etc.	29,950

MAT SHOP REPORT OF ARTICLES MADE FROM OCTOBER 1, 1898, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1899

Brooms	3,606
Brooms, whisk	137
Brushes, clothes	651
Brushes, dust	423
Brushes, floor	18
Brushes, hair	707
Brushes, nail	708
Brushes, scrub	3,310
Brushes, shoe	405
Brushes, window	138
Baskets	221
Baskets, clothes	6
Baskets, waste paper	28
Baskets, letter	12
Baskets, fancy work	2
Carpet, rag, woven, yards	364
Cushions, hair	86
Chairs upholstered	19
Chairs caned	254
Couches caned	7
Flower pot covers	132
Floor polishers, cloth	60
Head rests	73
Lounges upholstered	2
Mats, coir and brush, all kinds	1,747
Mattresses, hair	1,663
Mattresses, hair, remade	2,304
Pillows, hair	1,161
Pillows, hair, remade	3,451

Repairs.

Mats, coir and brush, all kinds	40

TAILOR SHOP AND SEWING ROOM REPORT FROM OCTOBER 1, 1898, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1899

Aprons	5,702
Bandages	5,730
Bags, clothes, coffee, etc.	341
Bathing suits	9
Bibs	350
Bath robes	34
Bolster covers	5
Chemises	1,900
Curtains, window, etc., pairs	270
Caps, men's	1,487
Coats, men's	558
Cooks' caps	2,301
Covers, carriage	8
Covers, washstand	25
Covers, table	136
Cushions	4
Bureau covers	198
Dresses	6,184
Drawers, muslin, pairs	325

Napkins, tray	1,461
Overcoats	21
Overalls, pairs	78
Oversleeves, pairs	238
Pants, pairs	3,908
Pants, pairs, bakers' and cooks'	414
Pillows, hair	28
Pillow cases	11,914
Pillow ticks	407
Petticoats	1,588
Protection sheets	17
Scrub pads	302
Sheets	14,864
Shirts, all kinds	9,837
Shrouds	714
Stockings, knit, pairs	2,434
Suspenders, pairs	2,150
Strainers, tea and coffee	89
Screens covered	19
Table cloths	1,014
Towels, all kinds	21,059
Vests	260
Waists	170
Window shades	379

In addition to the above manufactures, 149,381 articles were repaired.

SHOE SHOP REPORT OF ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND REPAIRED FROM OCTOBER 1, 1898, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1899

Manufactured

Boots, pairs	722
Shoes, men's, pairs	1,724
Shoes, women's, pairs	1,919
Slippers, pairs	1,282
Music pouches for hospital band	24

Repaired

Boots, pairs	1,868
Shoes, men's, pairs	3,469
Shoes, women's, pairs	579
Slippers, pairs	10
Harness, pieces	82

LAUNDRY REPORT FROM OCTOBER 1, 1898, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1899

The total number of pieces laundered during the year was 7,763,407.

CARPENTER'S REPORT

Female Department.—Altered three potato boilers to potato steamers in kitchen; put in three surface drains at pavilions; put shelving in store room and drug store; put in new drain board, wainscoting, etc., to sink in Pavilion K; put up new shelving and hooks for clothes in clothes room, Pavilion K; put in new drain board, wainscoting, etc., to sink in Pavilion E pantry; put up shelving, hooks for clothes and made horse for rubber sheets, Pavilion E; took out two old painted bath tubs and replaced same by galvanized iron ones in Pavilion E; laid new floor with new beams, etc., in bath room, Pavilion E; put in new waste pipes to bath tubs and sink, Pavilion E; put in new drain board, wainscoting, etc., to sink in pantry, Pavilion G; laid new floor in dining room, Pavilion G; put up shelving, clothes hooks and made horse for rubber sheets in clothes room, Pavilion G; took out two painted bath tubs and replaced same by galvanized ones in Pavilion G; put up shelving and hooks for clothes in clothes rooms of Retreats 4, 5 and 6; altered and put up shelving, hooks and lockers in Retreats 1, 2 and 3; made horses for rubber sheets for Retreats 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6; made and fitted ten pairs sashes for Retreats 3, 4, 5 and 6; made and hung six window guard frames with wire for Retreat 6; made and hung three window-guard frames with wire

in west stairway of retreat; made and hung two new doors, Retreat 6; put in new drain boards, wainscoting, etc., to sinks of dining rooms of Retreats 2, 3, 5 and 6; put in spray baths, with cesspools, partitions and lockers for valves, etc., in Retreats 1, 2, 3 and 6; put in three box coil radiators in Retreats 4, 5 and 6; put in one wall coil in bath rooms of Retreats 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6; put bath tub in Hall 9; put up shelving, clothes hooks, broom rack, etc., Hall 9; put spray bath in bath house; put two galvanized bath tubs in Pavilion D, to replace two painted ones; put new drain board, wainscoting, etc., in pantry, Pavilion D; put up shelving, clothes hooks, etc., and made horse for Pavilion D; made and put up new drain board, wainscoting, bread drawers, etc., in pantries, Pavilions L and M; laid new floor and put in new base, etc., in pantries, Pavilions L and M; laid new floor over stairway to cellar of Pavilions L and M; took out two old painted bath tubs from Pavilion L and replaced same by galvanized ones; put up shelving and hooks for clothes in Pavilion I; made frames for fly netting in Hall 9 and Pavilion I; made step ladder for Retreats 2, 3 and 6, also Pavilion M and Hall 9; made knife boxes for Pavilion L, female attendants' dining room, and Hall 9; made thirteen soap moulds; made stands for fire buckets in the east, west and middle dormitories of retreat; made stands for fire buckets in Halls 9 and 10 and Pavilions L, M and K; made 455 coffins; rehung sashes with brass butt hinges in bath house; put up shelving and made bread box for female attendants' dining room; put up shed for vegetables and shelter for ice carts; put up shed for soiled clothes at east end of retreat; laid 200 square feet of new flooring in Hall 9, 400 square feet in Hall 1, 200 square feet in Hall 3, 350 square feet in dining room, Pavilion E, 200 square feet in Hall 9, 200 square feet in Hall 10 and 3,360 square feet of plank on coal dock; laid 60 square feet of new flooring in medical superintendent's office and thirty feet of base and moulding for same; built and fitted up new clothes rooms in Halls 1, 3 and 5 and steam baths in Hall 5 and Branch 6; built piazza at west entrance to Pavilion E; put in new doors and casings to lavatories in Halls 1 and 2; put in seventy-two new window frames and sash in Pavilions A and

B; built new dock house for hoisting engine on coal dock; built dock house on new dock; put up 450 square feet of new partition in main kitchen and 250 square feet in fire engine house; built 300 square feet of stage for amusement hall in annex; built 250 square feet of platform for band and put sash cords in 120 windows. Repaired dumb waiter of retreat, 400 chairs, 50 wardrobes, 100 washstands, 100 bureaus, 30 tables, 50 bed trays, 185 pass locks, 15 drawer locks, 75 doors, 20 settees, 4 ice carts, 6 wagons and made general repairs throughout the Hospital.

Male Department.—Three ash hand barrows; alteration to east laundry for making and drying soap; building elevator, east building; building board walk from main road to shoe and tailor shops; three barber chairs; base and moulding recess in Ward 3; base, moulding and window stools for dormitory, Ward 14; 672 feet base and moulding, Ward 11; base and moulding, patients' room, Ward 19; base and moulding, three rooms, Ward 19; 228 feet base and moulding, new dining room, east building; two blacking boxes; bread platform for bakery; box for bottles in drug store; book cabinet for staff; box for ice house; bridge in shower bath, east building; twenty brackets for fire extinguishers; cone grain floor, basement, east building; cone grain floor, dressing room; 226 coffins; two closets for band room; clothing packing box; closet in east building kitchen; chestnut panel door, main building; compartment box for old files; fifty-six calendar frames; constructing dumb waiter from scullery to first floor, east building; constructing dumb waiter to third floor, main building; chestnut door, Ward 2; constructing dumb waiter shaft to Ward 1; constructing elevator shaft to large dining room; four chestnut tables for holding tea and coffee cans, east building dining room; closet and wardrobe for Ward 1; one pair cart shafts; cutting through roof, east building, and preparing opening for skylight; three dough covers for bakery; drying frame, main building laundry; dish closet, mechanics' dining room; whitewood door, three feet two inches by eight feet by one and seven-eighths inches; two drain boards for scullery, east building; five dining room tables, three feet by twelve feet; two drainage boards, east building;

twelve dining room tables, ten feet by twelve feet; dumb waiter car to Ward 1; twenty-two dining room tables, ten feet; one pair doors covering switch board; one electrotype box, printing office; one electrician's box; thirty-nine floor polishers; four frames in mat shop; food tray for hospital; two flights of oak stairs, hall, center building; one flight of steps from Ward F to new dining room; 852 feet flooring in bedroom, Ward 11; file case, staff office; two floor racks, kitchen, main building; eleven flower pot stands; hanging and refitting one pair doors, east building boiler house; four hand barrows for laundry; hot-bed frame; four oak ice boxes for Wards 13, 18, 21 and hospital; instrument case and counter, drug store; knife and spoon cabinet, dining room, east building; laying new floor, dining room, Ward 1; laying new floor, bath room, main building; laying new floor, dining room, east building; laying new floor and base, autopsy room; laying new floor on stage; letter compartment box, clerk's office; one piece lattice work, shelter for cart; letter box for office; laundry box for staff; large crate; ten-foot ladder, east building; N. C. tongued and grooved ceiling, shower bath, east building; hung and fitted five new doors on bakery; new ceiling in scullery, east building; new floor in clothing room, east building; office file case; pan closet for bakery; panel sash door, jamb and casing, complete; panel door in basement, east building; panel door and jambs, complete, basement, east building; panel door for new autopsy room; pan rack in bakery; two pressing blocks for tailor shop; panel work for new scullery; panel door, autopsy room; one pair steps, attendants' home; three packing boxes for staff; one piece panel work for enclosure of elevator, east building; putting in jambs, east building boiler house; picket partition in boiler room, Ward 17; one pair steps, drug store; reshingling green house; rebuilding framework under coal shed; six roller towel racks; rolling board, kitchen, east building; floor rack in main laundry; studding up arch and connecting old dining room, east building; stand for fire pails; step ladder for drug store; four snow shovels; studded and sheathed partition in east building; sideboard and dish closet, east building; single sash and frame; 120 feet shelving in store room; 316

feet shelving in tailor shop; eighty feet shelving in mat shop; shelving and tables in autopsy room; 124 feet shelving for drugs in basement, east building; studded partition, center building, third floor; single sash and frame; three stools for autopsy room; screen in toilet room; sixty-four feet shelving for printer; 145 feet shelving, Ward 16; 160 feet shelving in kitchen yard; six soap moulds; four sash doors, east building; oak table, kitchen, east building; three tables, tailor shop; pine table; table in mat shop; table in bakery; two tables in Ward I; tub for washing dishes, main kitchen; ten towel rollers, main building; telephone box; four type boxes; four type cabinets, printing office; typewriter box; eight-foot table for recess, Ward 8; valve box for plumber; wardrobe, dressing room, east building; wood box, east building kitchen; watering trough for stable; two window frames and sash, basement, attendants' home; three washing machine drums, main laundry; washing machine drum, east building; six water closet seats in Hospitals 1 and 2; two wardrobes for patients' clothes, in main kitchen; six window frames and sash, basement, east building; three window frames and sash; two wire screens, attendants' home; three wire screens, center building; twelve wire screens, main building; twelve window sills, dining room, east building. Made general repairs throughout the Hospital.

CENTRAL ISLIP

Made 8 centres for mason, 5 by 8 feet; 3 covers for manholes on new brick seam conduit; 18 coffins; 18 head boards; 7 tables; 4 panel doors; 16 whiffletrees; 3 wagon poles; 6 storm sash; 3 cold frame sash; 2 covers for bread troughs in bakery; 18 dust boxes; 2 boxes; 18 pig troughs; 3 drain boards; 22 wheels for barrows; 30 water closet seats; 20 trays for dining-rooms; 4 commode chairs for hospital ward; 4 drawers for tables; 8 end boards for carts; 1 slide and 13 horses for unloading ice; 2 towel racks; 3 ironing boards; 6 ironing stands; 20 hurdles; extension of 12 horses to drying room in laundry; new steps to verandas of Wards A 2 and B 1, 2 and 3; laid foundation for dynamo and exciter; floored 2 stalls and changed one box stall in stables; laid

wall strips in day room and dining-room of Group B; put up shelves in clothes rooms in Wards 1, 2 and 3, Group F; extended scullery of Group B pantry, 8 feet; made 3 storm doors; laid new flooring in halls of Groups E and F, and bathroom of physicians' apartments; put together and set 102 washstands, 73 bureaus and 73 wardrobes in employees cottage; laid flooring in 3 stalls, cow barn; built entrance, 8 by 8 feet, to kitchen cellar and laid steps; put up 2 gross hat and coat hooks in clothes rooms; put 15 door saddles on doors and sash cord in 53 windows.

Repaired 118 chairs, 17 tables, 86 settees, 8 carts, 3 wagons, 16 panel doors, 250 window shades, 44 locks, 2 harrows, 2 mat frames, 18 wardrobes, 43 washstands, 2 glass cases, 145 wheelbarrows, 6 gates, 2 lounges, 3 shoe benches, 6 step ladders, 8 ladders, 7 bread cutters, 17 window shutters, 1 meat chopping block, 2 wash sinks, 10 chicken coops, 300 feet wooden steam conduit, 46 sign boards, old hog pens; took out partition, put in window and laid flooring and siding in engineer's house; took down and put up storm doors and windows in superintendent's house and made general repairs throughout the hospital.

ENGINEER'S REPORT

FEMALE DEPARTMENT

Connected new 6-inch reducing and gate valve, and No. 5 steam trap to annex building; connected new 3-inch steam and return main, and built new 1½-inch circulating coil for stable; connected new 2½-inch steam main to fire engine house for the purpose of having steam pressure in fire engine at all times; connected new 3-inch steam and return main, built and erected 1½-inch circulating coils; put in 60-gallon jacketed kettle and connected 1-inch galvanized pipe in soap factory; built and erected 1½-inch circulating coils and connected 2-inch steam and return lines to Verplanck dining-rooms 1, 2 and 3; installed and connected hoisting engine on coal dock; built steam baths in Hall 5 and Branch 8; removed from branch power-house the 90-horsepower engine and

installed it in laundry; connected new 3-inch steam main and 4-inch exhaust to same; disconnected and removed return pump from branch pump room and installed and connected same in Veplanck boiler room; built and connected 1¼-inch circulating coil in hot-water tank in branch building; reconstructed spray baths in male and female attendants' homes; connected new drip lines from radiators in Annex 1, 2, 3 and 7; put in new lavatories and water-closet, hot and cold water, waste and back air lines; also new sewer in Halls 1 and 2; built new spray baths with hot and cold water in Halls 1 and 2, Branch 1, Pavilion C and Annex 3; put in new sinks in Pavilion A, B and C; put in portable bath tubs, connected hot and cold and waste line to same in Hall 9, Branches 5 and 8 and Pavilion B; put in new water-closets in stable and dock houses; connected new 6-inch sewer to Branches 4 and 8; connected new 4-inch return line in Hall 9 cellar; reconstructed 6-inch steam and 4-inch return main to laundry; connected new 2½-inch fire line to Pavilions E and F; connected new 2½-inch fire line to dining-room, Branches 6 and 8; built and erected pipe railing on stoops of male attendants' home; connected new 1½-inch croton water-line to lawns and new 1-inch hot water supply to tea and coffee urns in Pavilions A and D.

Made general repairs to heating apparatus throughout the hospital.

MALE DEPARTMENT

Put up wash basin in staff apartments; new trays in medical superintendent's apartments; three regulators on hot-water tanks, main building; set new grate bars for pea coal under boilers 1, 3, 4 and 5, main boiler house; new guard railing erected around stove in barn; put in steam kettle and two vitrified tubs for manufacturing soap, and run steam and hot and cold water supply to same, at laundry, east building; put in floor drain and sewer connections, and installed two vitrified sinks, with hot and cold water supply and sewer connections, dish-washing room, east building; erected two new steam heating coils in rooms attendants' home; replaced 30 feet of 3-inch pipe in steam line to kitchen, main building; put in steam pipe connection for steaming hats in tailor

shop, basement of attendants' home; installed new sink, hot and cold water supply and sewer connections in new laboratory; run electric light wires for new laboratory from old dynamo room (in underground pipe conduit); installed new pressure system to Wards 2, 6 and 9, main building; erected new basin in attendants' home, also one in Ward 21; erected new lead of pipe, east side of east wing, main building; lowered sewer in new dressing room, east building; erected new pipe railing to guard stairway at north and south entrances to basement, attendants' home; set vitrified tub in attendants' dining-room, east building, and run hot and cold water supply to, and sewer connections from same; installed new closets and cistern in Ward 16, main building; run line of pipe to salt water bath to supply croton water for irrigation and drinking purposes; changed risers, returns and branches to radiators in new dining-room, east building; installed new dish-washing tub, kitchen, main building; set closet and basin, new clothes room, east building, and made hot and cold connections, also sewer connections to same; connected 2½-inch globe valve on steam line to medical superintendent's apartments, to control heating system on that line; connected new bathtub, closet and basin, top floor, center building (main), with all water and sewer connections; run risers and return and set radiator to heat same; connected three new coils for heating laboratory to steam line that supplies attendants' home and return pipe to boiler house; cleaned all cold water tanks in main and east buildings; changed 3-inch return steam line in basement corridor under Ward 13; put 8-inch vacuum chamber on feed pump, main boiler house; made connections and put in lawn sprinklers at attendants' home; changed water supply from tank to pressure system in Wards 1, 5, 8, 12, 14, 16, 19 and 22, and in main kitchen; installed new cast iron sink in Ward 12, and new urinal in Ward I; erected new manhole in sewer from Ward 17; installed three new coils for heating in Ward I, and one in dish-washing room, new dining-room, east building; installed three new coils for heating bath-rooms in Wards 2, 6 and 9, run risers and return pipes and connected trap to same; installed new sink with hot and cold water and sewer connections

in small room, northwest corner of new dining-room; erected window screens on outside of all windows in Ward 17 and set new grates under boilers 1 and 2, east building.

Made general repairs to heating apparatus, etc., throughout the hospital.

CENTRAL ISLIP

Pumped into tank 39,250,275 gallons of water; discharged 27,832,345 gallons of sewage water; connected up new Pavilions D, 4, 5 and 6, with summer line steam pipe, covering same, and put in all necessary valves, traps, drips, etc.; connected up new 100-horsepower engine, dynamo and exciter in engine room; connected up extension to drying room in laundry with large steam coil and necessary valves; connected up exhaust steam from three engines and five steam pumps to steam line to employees' cottage, for heating purposes; fitted up kitchen with all main steam pipe and removed pipes from old wooden conduit to new brick conduit; moved two feed pumps from old to new pump pit and connected same with steam and water, making them interchangeable with either battery of boilers; increased water supply by driving one three-inch and three two-inch wells and connected same with pumps; fitted up new spray bath in Group F; fitted up three electric light engines with new steam, exhaust and drip pipes, and valves; erected hand rail around new pump pit in boiler house; fitted eight new "blow offs" to boilers and five new "blow off cocks;" made new two and one-half-inch connection to boiler feed; connected up seventeen new drips with engines, exhaust and risers, and fitted on new plungers and bushings to water supply pumps; fitted up new back air cap in Group B; fitted on fourteen new faucets in wards; made and fitted up three eight-inch lengths stovepipe and one eight-inch elbow on hot water heater in Superintendent's house; fitted ten new stop valves on steam boilers in kitchen; made and fitted up twelve six-inch lengths stovepipe on hot water heaters in green houses; laid four feet square zinc in laundry; connected up three-inch waste and one-half-inch supply to shower bath in Group F; lined extension to drying room in laundry with asbestos paper and No. 24 galvanized sheet iron;

made and fitted up three fifteen-inch lengths vapor pipes in laundry; connected new six-inch water supply to new water tower; made 220 feet one-half-inch sewer rods; fitted up new two-inch lead trap to sink in administration building; laid three sheets galvanized iron under ironing stove in laundry, Group A; fitted up one set grate bars and base section for hot water heater in Superintendent's house; fitted up two new fire pots in iron heaters, laundry; fitted one porcelain wash basin in employees' cottage; made and fitted up temporary four-foot smoke stack on boiler house; put on ten water-closet seats and six water-closet pulls; fitted one new waste sink in Group B, and one wash basin in engineer's house; fitted two two-inch exhaust pipe flanges on boiler house roof and took down old bath tub and fitted up new one in physician's apartments. Made general repairs to heating apparatus, etc., throughout the Hospital.

TINSMITH'S REPORT

FEMALE DEPARTMENT

Relined with galvanized sheet iron four soapstone tubs in Branches 6, 7, 8 and 9; connected two eight-inch reducing and gate valves for heating system in branch building; repaired eight-inch return main in conduit; laid 100 feet six-inch C. I. waste pipe from road to river near main dock; sheathed woodwork of four steam baths in Hall 5 and Branch 8 with tin, about 300 square feet; sheathed drying room in soap factory with tin, 175 square feet; made and erected ten galvanized iron slabs for spray baths in Halls 1, 2 and 6, Branch 1, Pavilion C and Annex 3; relined ten refrigerators with galvanized iron and zinc; made and put up 150 feet of leaden pipe on residence No. 1, 300 feet on annex building and 500 feet on Branches 6, 7, 8 and 9; made repairs to roofs on Verplanck building, annex and branch buildings and Pavilions A, B, C, D, E and F; made and put up 300 feet three-inch leader on staff house.

MALE DEPARTMENT

Painted roofs of band room, tin shop, scale house, ice house, shed in kitchen yard, lumber shed, hook and ladder shed, water closet, east yard, dock house, southeast side, and passageway leading to west wing, main building; painted fire escapes of Wards 11, 12 and 22, and fire escapes and veranda of hospital; painted iron leaders on main building, hospital, hose tower, large chimney, east boiler house, and two chimneys on Ward I; repaired and painted roof on stable, including slate work, leader pipes, gutters and ridge moulding; scraped, painted and repaired roof of Ward 8, including gutters, ridge mouldings, towers, dormer windows, etc; painted and repaired roofs, etc., of hospital, laboratory, center main building; church and steeple, Ward 11, and bakery; repaired and painted iron railings on main entrance, east building, and iron ceiling in pantry and dining room, east building; put new roof on tin shed, kitchen yard. Made 406 tin mess cans, 76 tea, coffee and milk cans, 5 boilers with copper strainers, 11 coffee urns with faucets, 10 milk cans, 2 milk pails, 114 covers, 97 boxes, 81 cans, 132 drinking cups, 158 dippers, 7 strainers, 115 cake and bread pans, 12 meat pans, 6 liquid measures, 11 funnels, 25 trays, 25 dish pans, 18 wash basins, 3 tea kettles, 3 scoops, 16 cake and biscuit cutters, 48 card cases, 2 water coolers, 2 graters, 21 pudding pans, 198 flower trays, 6 sauce pans, 3 oatmeal boilers, 7 egg boilers, 1 water sprinkler, 284 cuspidors, 2 soup tureens, 3 feeding cups, 4 ice cream freezers, 234 washers, 24 chambers, 18 soap trays, 1 oil can, 39 Russian iron queen bread pans and 54 roast pans, 80 galvanized iron pails, 7 slop jars, 2 mop cases, 33 Fleur-de-Lis ornaments, 35 trays, 1 column, 1 steam box, 2 sand throwers, 1 radiator cover, 1 smoke stack, 13 dust cans with covers, 16 potato boilers, 3 fumigators, 3 galvanized iron skimmers, 26 pudding and fish shovels, 24 band hooks, 210 feet pipe, 16 elbows, 2 black iron elbows, 30 feet pipe, 1 firepot, 1 coal shovel, 148 brass numbers and letters, 16 rods with knobs, 1 umbrella stand, 1 camera, 329 escutcheons, 9 tags, 33 striking plates, 17 medicine trays, 2 brass cuspidors, 3 hat patterns, 2 gauges, 5 strainers, 1 funnel, 100 copper tags, 188 keys, 16 copper sprinklers, 2 coffee urns, 1 glue pot, 18 machine screws,

4 lead sash weights, 12 letter files, 1 soap die, 1 medicine tray die, 2 punches and die for escutcheons, 74 wire netting screens, 2 sink splash boards, 30 battery shells, 1 iron railing, 6 iron window screens, 2 iron screen partitions, 9 iron wire baskets, frames and rings, changed 15 locks, filled 29 floor polishers with lead, covered 2 carving tables, 2 soap tanks and 2 pantry floors with zinc, covered tailor shop and kitchen floors with galvanized iron; lined 4 ice boxes; melted 934 pounds lead from old tea boxes, lettered 1,456 knives, 1,456 forks, 1,430 tablespoons, 1,530 teaspoons, 618 keys, whistles and sundries.

Repaired: 548 tin mess cans, 126 tea, coffee and milk cans, 3 boilers with copper strainers, 36 tea and coffee pots, 32 milk pails, 63 covers, 205 boxes, 184 dippers, 8 strainers, 8 meat pans, 60 dish pans, 77 dust pans, 27 wash basins, 2 scoops, 9 oil cans, 16 water coolers, 19 pudding pans, 16 sauce pans, 4 egg boilers, 26 water sprinklers, 453 cuspidors, 14 small pans, 365 chambers, 6 egg beaters, 1 soap tank, 2 drip pans, 3 frying pans, 132 Russian iron queen bread pans and 5 roast pans, 147 galvanized iron pails, 7 trays, 4 dust cans with covers, 19 potato boilers, 2 oil tanks, 6 black iron steam boilers, 341 brass knobs, 8 striking plates, 5 keys, 852 locks, 5 bread cutters, 147 lanterns, 83 knives and forks, 50 pairs scissors, 2 dough boards, 3 oil stoves, 8 ladles, 2 butcher's saws, 5 fish scrapers, 4 hedge clippers, 2 sets surgical instruments, 1 sterilizer, 4 washing machines, 3 printing machines, 2 sewing machines, 2 chopping machines, 1 comptometer, 1 large coffee mill, 1 stomach pump, 3 medicine trays, 2 carving knives, 284 keys, whistles and sundries, ranges in main kitchen and two staff kitchens; changed 5 locks, lined 16 ice boxes, put new bottoms in 11 tin tea, coffee and milk cans.

CENTRAL ISLIP

Made 85 tin pails, 12 dish pans, 27 kettles, 26 dinner kettles, 6 spice canisters, 32 drinking cups, 2 four-quart measures, 5 roasting pans, 7 oil cans, 15 milk cans, 7 dippers, 3 strainers, 19 pie plates, 1 galvanized iron drip pan, 3 flour scoops, 48 dust pans, 24 lengths stove pipe, 16 flower pot trays and 7 soup ladles.

Repaired 24 tin pails, 18 dish pans, 56 kettles, 12 dinner kettles, 42 roasting pans, 85 bread pans, 6 oil cans, 25 watering cans, 12 milk cans, 6 coffee pots, 20 dippers, 4 skimmers, 6 strainers, 12 lanterns, 52 pie plates, 3 ice coolers, 4 soup boilers, 2 flour scoops, 4 dust pans, sets tea and coffee urns and lined 4 ice boxes.

PAINTING AND GLAZING

FEMALE DEPARTMENT

Painted and decorated day room, ward room, attendants' room, and bath-room Hall 2; painted hallways Annex 1, 2 and 3; painted and decorated medical superintendent's office and private office; painted corridor and patients' rooms Branch 8; painted 6 dump carts and 1 watering cart; painted two wings (outside) stable; painted lumber shed; painted boat-house north dock; painted dock-houses main dock; painted dock-houses new dock; painted new lavatory Hall 1; painted new and old lavatories Hall 2; painted rear wall old shops building; painted and decorated attendants' rooms Branches 1, 2 and 3; painted and decorated two ward rooms, dining-room, three patients' rooms and hallway Pavilion E; painted and decorated clothes room, patients' room, attendants' room, wash room and lavatory Hall 3; painted attendant's room Hall 7; painted two offices, kitchen, toilet room, lower stairway and dumb waiter shaft, general superintendent's residence; painted bath-room, clothes room, attendants' room and wash room, Hall 5; painted 400 coffins; glazed and painted 120 new sashes for Pavilions A, B and C; painted row boat; kalsomined east, west and middle dormitories of retreat; also all attendants' bedrooms in retreat; bath-room in Pavilion K, three large dormitories and five bedrooms in Hall 9; bedrooms in Pavilion D; scraped and varnished 480 chairs, 50 wardrobes, 100 washstands, 100 bureaus and 30 tables.

General repairs to painting throughout the hospital and all

MALE DEPARTMENT

Painted 780 bedsteads and bedsprings, 97 rockers, 60 dust pans, 21 water pails for ice boxes, 80 window guards, 400 park benches, 16 rung ladders, 260 chambers, 400 dining-room chairs and 200 flower pot stands; cleaned and varnished 341 settees, 500 ward chairs, 300 dining-room chairs, 67 hard wood chairs, 55 tables, 50 wash stands, 10 wood bedsteads, 41 bureaus and 20 wardrobes; painted, decorated and varnished 600 cuspidors and 30 ice coolers; painted, lettered and varnished 160 fire pails; painted, grained and varnished 36 ice boxes and 63 new doors; filled and varnished 80 picture and calendar frames; painted, filled and varnished 1,180 feet moulding; painted and decorated 80 pipes; painted and bronzed 37 steam radiators and 620 feet steam pipe; painted and frescoed 20 canvas screens; painted, striped and varnished 3 wagons and stained 1,280 coffins.

Painted ceilings Wards 11, C and G, one coat and finished with kalsomine, painted side walls three coats, wood work two coats and grained and varnished wood work. Painted outside of attendants' home three coats, sash and frames two coats and window screens, one coat. Painted ceiling new dining-room east building, in two colors, walls three coats with 18-inch frieze stencil next to ceiling, painted all woodwork two coats and grained and varnished same. Painted outside bake shop three coats and penciled brick work. Painted outside boiler room, laundry and stable three coats each. Painted two hot houses two coats each white lead and glazed and puttied up same. Painted and kalsomined recess ceiling Ward 3; painted walls two coats and cleaned and varnished woodwork. Staff's sleeping quarters, top, floor main building, eight rooms in all, ceilings painted one coat and finished with kalsomine, walls painted three coats with 18-inch frieze stencil next to ceilings, painted, grained and varnished woodwork, stained and varnished floors and bronzed picture mouldings. All ceilings Ward 23 painted one coat and kalsomined; woodwork painted two coats; grained and varnished same; 18-inch frieze stenciled next to ceiling on hall walls.

General repairs to painting throughout the hospital and all glazing attended to.

CENTRAL ISLIP

Painted exterior of administration building, laundry building, store house, plumber's shop, ice house, Ward 3, Group C, veranda of Group C, Wards 1, 2 and 3, and dining-room Group D, Wards 1 and 2, and dining-room Group F, veranda Group F, greenhouses, storm shed, front base and veranda superintendent's house, fencing and veranda around administration building and Wards 1, 2 and 3, Group E. Painted interior of dining-room, Group A, eight rooms, physicians' apartments, clerks' office, five rooms superintendent's house, five rooms over carriage house, two greenhouses, bread room and scullery Group C, one room and shelving Group A, dining-room and scullery Group B, butcher's shop, base of wards 1, 2 and 3, Group F, broom shop, Wards 1, 2 and 3, Group B, Wards 1, 2 and 3, and dining-room Group C, walls and wood work dining-room, Group F, stable, carriage house, base of walls, Group E, doors and castings in cellar of kitchen and wood work in scullery, Group F. Painted 11 closets, 104 window screens, 14 doors, engines and machinery in boiler house, 300 pairs window shutters, 300 radiators, 600 window sash, 100 settees, 15 ice boxes, 200 tubs, 22 pumps, 25 ladders, 100 wash stands, 18 watering cans, 20 spice boxes, 35 tables, 22 coffins, 10 wardrobes, 25 head boards, 6 manhole covers, 8 wheels, 4 wagon bodies, 98 small signs, 50 reflectors, 50 ventilator blinds, 20 water barrels, 10 portable water closets; oiled 23 rooms in employees' cottage; oiled and varnished 100 washstands, 35 tables and 150 chairs; enameled 12 bathtubs; bronzed 17 radiators; filled and waxed 10 new floors; painted 4,000 feet fencing and cleaned off and reputtied 2 green houses.

General repairs to painting throughout the hospital and all glazing attended to.

MASON WORK

FEMALE DEPARTMENT

Built manholes for check valve (water main) on new road from coal dock, manholes for sewer opposite Branch 6, manhole for steam main outside of paint shop, manhole for steam main outside of laundry and shower baths in Pavilion C, Halls 1, 2 and 6, and Branch 1; plastered and cemented new lavatories, Halls 1 and 2; finished concrete roadway at kitchen; plastered and bricked around 72 windows, Pavilions A, B and C, and rebuilt chimneys, Pavilion A.

Made general repairs throughout the Hospital.

MALE DEPARTMENT

Repaired walls and ceilings, new dining room, east building, and Wards 11, 22 and 23; repaired plastering and concrete floor, main kitchen; plastered walls of three rooms and built areaway around same in basement, main building; repaired ovens in main kitchen and bakery; repaired brickwork in one boiler, main boiler house; built manhole in main sewer, 13 feet deep by 3 feet 5 inches; repaired plastering, Ward E, and concreted floor and repaired walls in laboratory; repaired sleeping rooms, Wards 14 and 19, and repaired walls and ceiling of rooms, Ward 20.

Made general repairs throughout the Hospital.

CENTRAL ISLIP

Laid concrete and brick foundation for new water tower; built 500 feet brick steam conduit; laid cement floor for 100 feet extension to hogpens; laid cement floor in engine house; built foundations for 100-horsepower engine and new dynamo in engine room; built foundation and set marble slab for spray bath in Group F; changing and resetting sewer pipes at boiler house; built manholes for electric and telephone wires; laid cement flags outside boiler house; built new pump pit in engine house; whitewashed cellars in Superintendent's house, administration building, kitchen and

vegetable room; built doorway to cellar of kitchen; reset tiles in bath room of Group F; laid new oven tile in bakery and built wall of hot air furnace in administration building.

Made general repairs throughout the Hospital.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

FEMALE DEPARTMENT

Installed fire alarm system in male attendants' home and power house; installed new telephone system throughout institution, consisting of 15 stations on a 48-drop switch board; rewired second floor and basement, medical superintendent's residence; rewired annex building; installed 5-horsepower motor in basement, main kitchen, to give power to coffee mill and meat chopper; removed damaged 12-horsepower motor in laundry and installed 5-horsepower instead; put in 10-drop annunciator in office; connected sawmill with 18-horsepower motor in carpenter shop; installed electric light in fire engine house and ambulance room; connected new circuit for electric stereopticon in annex amusement hall and installed electric lights on trees on lawn, Verplanck building.

Made general repairs throughout the Hospital.

MALE DEPARTMENT

Concealed electric light and bell wires in Medical Superintendent's apartments; put two chandeliers in physicians' apartments, east building; rewired east building cellar; run new wires on pole line, male department; put new telephone in central office, main building; run wires for lights in bath and dressing rooms, east building basement; put two new drop lights in dining room, east building; repaired annunciator in main office; run wires for lights in new shoe shop; put new call-bells in six wards, main building; put new chandelier in Ward E; run new two-wire moulding in Wards 11 and 19; rewired new tailor shop; put new chandelier in physicians' apartments, top floor, main building; put new chande-

lier in staff apartments; put four new chandeliers in Ward 11; put in two telephones connecting chief engineer's office with assistant engineer's room, east building; put new chandelier in laboratory; put new one-light bracket in bath room, medical superintendent's apartments; rewired bath room, staff apartments; rewired stage; run wires for lights in laboratory; run wires for lights in three rooms, Ward 19; run wires for lights in two rooms, Ward 2; wired room in east building cellar; put new drop-light over pump in boiler room; put new metallic circuit telephone system on male department and took out grounded system; put new light and reflector over door, main entrance; put Dr. Dent's telephone at female department on metallic system; rewired all old telephones for metallic system; run two wires on pole line to female department connecting Dr. Dent's telephone with Dr. Bryant's; wired new dining room, east building; put call bell in staff apartments; made four single-light fixtures for new dining room, east building; wired new reading room, Ward I; rewired fire alarm line to attendants' home; wired and put lights in two ice boxes, main kitchen; wired and put in two bells on elevator from kitchen to new dining room, east building.

Made general repairs throughout the Hospital.

CENTRAL ISLIP

Rewired new brick boiler house and engine room; connected up four four-light and one five-light fixtures; rewired dining room, Group B; rewired front portion of Superintendent's house, dividing it into four circuits, in iron-armoured conduit, with switches and junction box complete; put in ten new electric light fixtures in wards and connected up 300 feet telephone wire from administration building to Long Island railroad depot.

Made general repairs throughout the Hospital.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS

Apples, bushels	145
Apples, crab, bushels	10
Asparagus, bunches	5,328

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Brussel sprouts, bushels	4
Beef, pounds	2,144
Beets, bushels	379
Beans, string, bushels	539
Beans, lima, bushels	183½
Blackberries, quarts	31
Beet greens, bushels	270
Currants, quarts	741
Cherries, quarts	25
Chicken, pounds	530
Cabbage, heads	26,971
Carrots, bushels	489
Cucumbers	17,134
Corn, sweet, ears	53,814
Celery, heads	13,494
Corn fodder, tons	9
Corn, flint, bushels	76
Cauliflower, heads	135
Cress, quarts	20

Onions, bushels	817
Okra, bushels	16
Oysterplant, bushels	28
Peanuts, bushels	80
Pork, pounds	24,797
Peppers, quarts	812
Pears, bushels	16½
Peaches, quarts	880
Plums, quarts	40
Potatoes, bushels	4,608
Potatoes, sweet, bushels	182
Pumpkins	1,376
Parsley, bushels	58½
Peas, bushels	95
Parsnips, bushels	307
Raspberries, quarts	1,132
Rhubarb, bunches	14,565
Radishes, bunches	660
Rye, bushels	221
Squash	12,147
Spinach, bushels	697
Straw, rye, tons	17¾
Strawberries, quarts	8,668
Turnips, bushels	1,960
Tomatoes, bushels	1,743
Tomatoes, strawberry, bushels	18
Thyme, bushels	1½
Veal, pounds	274

FARM STOCK

Bulls	3
Boars	4
Cows, milch	20
Chickens	360
Horses	49
Heifers, one-year	8

Heifers, two-year	7
Hogs, fat	100
Hogs, breeding	40
Steers	2
Sheep	20
Shoats	131

GENERAL INFORMATION DIRECTORY—MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL

A. E. Macdonald, M. D.....General Superintendent.

All official communications with regard to the Manhattan State Hospital should be addressed to the general superintendent.

Post-office address, Ward's Island, Station U, New York city.

Telephone, No. 1696 Eighteenth street.

WARD'S ISLAND DIVISION

Female Department.

E. C. Dent, M. D.....Medical Superintendent.

Male Department

Percy Bryant, M. D.....Medical Superintendent.

Accessible by steamer from foot of East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, 1 p. m.

Visiting days, Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Visiting hours, 1 to 3 p. m.

Post-office address, Ward's Island, Station U, New York city.

Telephone, No. 1696 Eighteenth street.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND DIVISION

(Branch of Female Department, Ward's Island.)

Accessible by steamer from foot of East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, 1 p. m., Thursdays.

Visiting day, Thursday.

Visiting hours, 1 to 3 p. m.

Telephone, No. 1697 Eighteenth street.

FARM FOR THE INSANE, CENTRAL ISLIP, LONG ISLAND

George A. Smith, M. D.....Medical Superintendent.

Accessible by trains on the Long Island Railway, Thirty-fourth street ferry to Long Island City station of Long Island Railway.

Telephone, 19 Islip. Telegraph, Central Islip, L. I.

VISITING OF PATIENTS

Extracts from Regulations

"The medical superintendent shall regulate and determine the times at which patients may be visited by their friends; and no visitor shall be allowed to see a patient without his consent."

"Friends of patients will be allowed to see them when their condition admits of it, but each patient may only be visited once in two weeks, unless special permission is given by the medical superintendent, on account of the patient's illness, or for other sufficient reason."

"Visitors will not be admitted on Sundays, unless by special pass from the general superintendent or the medical superintendent, and then only from 1 p. m. to 3 p. m."

"Visitors are expressly forbidden to furnish money, wine, liquor or tobacco to any inmate of the hospital, or to deliver to, or receive from a patient, any letter, parcel or package, without the knowledge and permission of the medical superintendent."

"No attendant shall receive any perquisite or present from any patient, or friend of a patient, or sell to, or buy anything from a patient."

"The physicians attached to the hospital will attend in the offices at the usual visiting hours, and will cheerfully and fully answer all questions addressed to them, as to the condition and prospects of the different patients. Friends of patients are requested to apply to the physicians for information, and not the attendants, who are not qualified to judge of such matters. Letters of inquiry should be addressed to the medical superintendent, and will be promptly answered."

"Friends of patients should give notice of any change of residence, in order that they may be notified without delay in the event of the patient's death."

"Visits from others than relatives of patients will only be permitted when satisfactory evidence is presented that such visits have the sanction of the patient's nearest relative."

"Visits from committees of lodges or benevolent societies, made with the view of testing a patient's sanity, will on no account be permitted. The medical superintendent will certify as to the patient's condition whenever such certification is needed."

"Visitors of all kinds must first apply at the office of the medical superintendent, and are forbidden to enter the wards, or other parts of the hospital buildings in any other way."

ADMISSIONS

The following rules must be observed in the removal of patients to the Manhattan State Hospital:

1. Patients must be in a condition of bodily cleanliness.

2. Patients must be provided with the following:

(a) One full suit of underclothing.

(b) One full suit of outerclothing, including headwear, boots or shoes.

Between the last day of October and the last day of March there shall be provided, in addition to the foregoing, a suitable overcoat for men patients and a suitable shawl or cloak for women patients; also gloves. Considering the great danger, always present, of the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into institutions where large numbers of people are congregated, and to avoid, as far as possible, the introduction of such diseases by means of wearing apparel, the clothing referred to above must, in all cases, be new.

CORRESPONDENCE OF PATIENTS.

Each patient is permitted to write to some relative or friend once in two weeks, and oftener, if necessary, in the discretion of the medical superintendent. In the case of patients unable from any cause to write, the medical superintendent directs some proper person to write for such patients at suitable intervals, if they so desire.

All letters are forwarded at once, unless they are obscene, profane, illegible or too incoherent to be understood, and the postage is furnished by the hospital.

Letters detained for the reasons stated above are forwarded at once to the office of the State Commission in Lunacy.

Letters addressed to the Governor, Attorney-General, judges of courts of record, district attorneys or the State Commissioners in Lunacy are forwarded at once without examination.

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE No. 1

Showing movement of population for the year ending September 30, 1899

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1898	3,119	3,425	6,544
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1899	646	724	1,370
On original commitments:			
From residences	575	637	1,212
By transfer from county houses	58	78	136
By transfers from other institutions for insane	13	9	22
Total number under treatment during year	3,765	4,149	7,914
Daily average population	2,834	2,993	5,827
Capacity of institution	2,180	2,054	4,234
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	79	96	175
As improved	141	233	374
As unimproved	464	837	1,301
As not insane*	.....	1	1
Died	285	253	538
Whole number discharged during the year	969	1,420	2,389
Remaining October 1, 1899	2,796	2,729	5,525

* Opium habitué.

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TABLE No. 2

October 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899

Date of opening:	
Hart's Island Department	1877
Female Department, Ward's Island	1894
Male Department, Ward's Island	1871
Central Islip Department	1889
Total acreage of grounds and buildings	1,356
Value of real estate, including buildings	$4,889,455 06
Value of personal property	370,487 99
Acreage under cultivation	308
Receipts during year, maintenance fund:	
Balance on hand October 1, 1898	$11,101 84
From State treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	1,041,900 22
From reimbursing patients	7,462 99
From all other sources	1,867 35
Total receipts for maintenance	$1,062,332 40
Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements	$474,937 16
Total receipts from manufacturing fund	4,960 64
Disbursements during year for maintenance:	
Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	$70,462 55
Estimate No. 2. For wages	329,868 81
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores	395,339 52
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs	24,800 22
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds	14,591 63
Estimate No. 6. For clothing	42,902 07
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding	14,165 57
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery	6,491 14
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light	99,261 78
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies	6,707 65
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses	54,537 59
Estimate No. 12. For transportation	46 42
Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	$1,059,174 95

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Table No. 2—(*Concluded*)

Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy	$474,937 16
Total disbursements during year, manufacturing fund	2,476 74
Balance October 1, 1899:	
General maintenance fund	$3,157 45
Manufacturing fund	2,483 90
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	$3.486
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men, per annum	$420 00
Women, per annum	360 00
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men, per annum	240 00
Women, per annum	168 00
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population	1 to 10
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population	1 to 50
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation	66
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year	$25,776 47
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year	114,310 00

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TABLE No. 3

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year

CAUSES	Year Ending Sept. 30, 1899			Inherited Predisposition			Unascertained
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Moral:							
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	23	78	101	3	15	18	2
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above)	56	55	111	6	10	16	1
Religious excitement	2	10	12	....	1	1	1
Love affairs (including seduction)	7	20	27	....	6	6	1
Fright and nervous shock	7	20	27	....	4	4	....
Physical:							
Intemperance	124	33	157	13	6	19	5
Sexual excess	11	.....	11	3	.....	3	....
Venereal diseases	43	2	45	5	1	6	3
Masturbation	28	2	30	4	1	5	3
Sunstroke	22	4	26	....	1	1	1
Accident or injury	27	9	36	2	2	4	3
Pregnancy	....	3	3	....	1	1	...
Parturition and puerperium	....	31	31	....	10	10	1
Lactation	....	1	1	....	.....	....	....
Change of life	...	24	24	....	4	4	....
Fevers	....	3	3	....	.....	....	....
Privation and overwork	35	4	39	4	1	5	1
Epilepsy	28	23	51	1	4	5	1
Other convulsive disorders	1	.....	1	....	.....	....	....
Old age	37	13	50	4	4	8	5
Epidemic influenza	2	6	8	....	1	1	....
Abuse of drugs	6	2	8	1	1	2	....
Loss of special sense	....	1	1	..	.....	....	....
Uraemic poisoning	3	.....	3	....	.....	....	1
Other auto infection	....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
All other bodily disor-							

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Table No. 3—(*Concluded*)

Causes	Year Ending Sept. 30, 1899			Inherited Predisposition			Unascertained
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Heredity	14	13	27	....	10	10	....
Congenital defect	2	1	3	...	2	2	....
Unascertained	131	334	465	7	47	54	45
Not insane	....	1	1	....	.....	....	....
Total	646	724	1,370	56	137	193	78

TABLE No. 4

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1899, and since October 1, 1888

Form	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
Mania, acute delirious	7	1	4	23	6	17
Mania, acute	138	49	32	2,670	613	576
Mania, recurrent	14	6	2	275	91	31
Mania, chronic	69	.....	19	583	9	269
Melancholia, acute	440	114	51	6,272	1,175	939
Melancholia, simple	1	.....	.....	74	7	.....
Melancholia, chronic	123	5	65	1,451	21	533
Alternating (circular) insanity	3	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Paranoia	16	.....	.....	43	.....	1
General paralysis	194	.....	113	1,857	.....	1,272
Dementia, primary	17	.....	2	527	78	161
Dementia, terminal	236	.....	217	2,491	.....	2,541
Epilepsy with insanity	63	.....	25	357	.....	168
Imbecility with maniacal attacks	47	.....	7	351	.....	41
Idiocy	1	.....	1	35	.....	7
Not insane*	1	.....	.....	26	.....	.....

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

TABLE No. 6

[illegible]-ing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year

[illegible] curable conditions		Patients in Institution at [illegible]			Admitted During Year			Under Treatment During Year		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
[illegible]ancholia in acute forms	First admission	180	310	500	1[illegible]	[illegible]	410	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Second admission	0		0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
	Third admission	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mania in acute forms	First admission	0	110	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Second admission	1	0	10	10	11	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Third admission				1	0	1	1	0	1
All other curable forms	First admission		60	60	0	0	14	0	60	60
	Second admission		0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Third admission		1	1	1		1	1	1	2

Table No. 5—(*Continued*)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		LENGTH OF INTERVAL OF COMPLETE IMMUNITY FROM SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY IN CASES PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED RECOVERED—NOW READMITTED.																	
		UNDER 3 MONTHS		FROM 3 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR		FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS		FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS		FROM 3 TO 4 YEARS		FROM 4 TO 5 YEARS		BETWEEN 5 AND 10 YEARS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMMUNITY			
																MEN		WOMEN	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Years	Months	Years	Months
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	3	1	4	....	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	2	2	....
	Third admission.	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	7	....	3	....
Mania in acute forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	....	....	2	3	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	2	1	1	3	6	4	....
	Third admission	....	....	1	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	4	1	....
All other curable forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Third admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Table No. 5—(*Concluded*)

Charged Received During Year		Average Length of Treatment of Recovered Cases (Last Attack)				Died During Year			Transferred to Other Groups			Remaining at Close of Fiscal Year		
		Men		Women										
Women	Total	Years	Months	Years	Months	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
54	108	....	8	....	8	22	27	49	38	54	92	140	240	380
....	5	....	7	....	....	....	1	1	10	2	12	12	7	19
2	2	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
30	46	....	11	....	6	13	21	34	5	26	31	7	95	102
5	9	....	6	....	7	2	1	3	....	4	4	2	15	17
1	1	....	....	....	4	....	1	1	2	1	3	1	....	1
3	3	....	....	5	....	1	....	1	6	1	7	....	5	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	2	....	2	2
1	1	....	....	1	6	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1

TABLE No. 6

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899						Since October 1, 1888					
	Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment			Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	34	41	75	2	.....	2	297	448	745	32	36	68
One to three months	23	30	53	19	27	46	159	202	361	229	266	495
Three to six months	3	4	7	20	26	46	41	73	114	222	338	560
Six to nine months	3	12	15	14	20	34	28	42	70	140	207	347
Nine months to one year	.....	2	2	6	3	9	7	10	17	84	110	194
One year to eighteen months	.....	4	4	9	11	20	14	26	40	69	88	157
Eighteen months to two years	2	.....	2	3	2	5	7	3	10	34	29	63
Two to three years	1	1	2	3	1	4	16	16	32	32	27	59
Three to four years	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	2	8	10	12	14	26
Four to five years	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	5	7	5	3	8
Five to ten years	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	7	9	10	8	18
Ten to twenty years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	13	1	4	5
Unascertained	13	2	15	.....	.....	.....	294	278	572	.....	.....	.....
Total	79	96	175	79	96	175	870	1,130	2,000	870	1,130	2,000

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TABLE No. 7

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CAUSE OF DEATH	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Specific infectious diseases:						
Typhoid fever	....	.....	....	2	1	3
Mumps	....	.....	....	.....	1	1
Smallpox	...	.....	....	1	.....	1
Influenza	....	.....	....	.....	31	31
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	....	.....	....	.....	1	1
Erysipelas	....	1	1	6	12	18
Septicemia and pyemia	....	.....	....	40	9	49
Dysentery	....	.....	....	3	1	4
Malarial affections	....	.....	....	1	.....	1
Syphilis	....	.....	....	.....	3	3
Tuberculosis	6	71	77	77	1,169	1,246
Constitutional diseases:						
Rheumatism (or rheumatic affections)	...	1	1	.....	2	2
Diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus	....	.....	....	.....	1	1
Scurvey, purpura and haemophilia	....	.....	....	.....	6	6
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Mouth, salivary glands, pharynx, tonsils and œsophagus	....	.....	....	3	.....	3
Diseases of the stomach	1	.....	1	3	14	17
Diseases of the intestines	14	7	21	235	204	439
Diseases of the liver	1	2	3	25	16	41
Diseases of the peritoneum	....	.....	....	16	17	33
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the nose and larynx	....	.....	....	1	1	2
Diseases of the bronchi	1	6	7	35	32	67
Diseases of the lungs	73	16	89	658	253	911
Diseases of the pleura	....	.....	....	8	11	19
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the pericardium	....	2	2	3	3	6
Diseases of the heart	34	34	68	264	330	594
Arterio-sclerosis	7	.....	7	11	.....	11
Aneurism	....	.....	....	2	5	7

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 7—(*Concluded*)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Anemia, pernicious anemia and laukemia	....	.....	....	.....	1	1
Hodgkin's disease, Addison's disease and myxœdema	....	.....	....	1	.....	1
Exophthalmic goitre	....	.....	....	.....	2	2
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	21	13	34	216	182	398
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the nerves	....	2	2	.....	12	12
Diseases of the spinal cord	3	.....	3	15	14	29
Diseases of the meninges	2	3	5	51	17	68
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions)	10	14	24	186	223	409
Functional nervous diseases (paralysis agitans, chorea, eclampsia, hysteria, neurasthenia)	....	.....	....	.....	50	50
Epilepsy	9	6	15	136	27	163
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental disease	5	13	18	146	157	303
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease	....	3	3	36	66	102
General paralysis of the insane	90	14	104	1,006	143	1,149
The intoxications; heat-stroke; obesity:						
Heat-stroke	1	.....	1	3	1	4
Debility of old age	1	40	41	25	197	222
Accident	2	.....	2	13	.....	13
Suicide	1	.....	1	20	2	22
Surgical and gynecological diseases and diseases of the skin	1	1	2	6	28	34
Malignant new growths or cancer	2	4	6	19	38	57
Total	285	253	538	3,273	3,283	6,556

TABLE No. 8

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Paternal branch	16	32	48	292	189	481
Maternal branch	14	38	52	258	283	541
Paternal and maternal branches	.....	4	4	35	14	49
Collateral branches	59	51	110	429	742	1,171
No hereditary tendency	511	564	1,075	4,877	5,238	10,115
Unascertained	46	35	81	2,584	2,144	4,728
Total	646	724	1,370	8,475	8,610	17,085

TABLE No. 9

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CIVIL CONDITION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Single	342	292	634	4,428	3,316	7,744
Married	261	290	551	3,243	3,486	6,729
Widowed	39	136	175	666	1,698	2,364
Divorced	3	5	8	14	28	42
Unascertained	1	1	2	124	82	206
Total	646	724	1,370	8,475	8,610	17,085

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 10

Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

DEGREE OF EDUCATION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Collegiate	13	2	15	173	24	197
Academic	14	13	27	136	66	202
Common school	402	297	699	2,581	1,106	3,687
Read and write	141	235	376	4,191	4,954	9,145
Read only	15	17	32	159	402	561
No education	39	139	178	600	1,262	1,862
Unascertained	22	21	43	635	796	1,431
Total	646	724	1,370	8,475	8,610	17,085

TABLE No. 11

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899						Since October 1, 1888					
	Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment			Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	35	46	81	30	25	55	457	453	910	552	499	1,051
One to three months	26	23	49	42	29	71	460	291	751	463	321	784
Three to six months	33	7	40	25	23	48	197	143	340	347	236	583
Six to nine months	28	14	42	16	13	29	189	132	321	182	178	360
Nine months to one year	4	4	8	14	10	24	84	69	153	165	150	315
One year to eighteen months	28	13	41	24	22	46	182	109	291	230	251	481
Eighteen months to two years	9	2	11	16	5	21	63	48	111	156	118	274
Two to three years	20	14	34	28	23	51	129	140	269	242	250	492
Three to four years	11	9	20	11	24	35	74	64	138	153	204	357
Four to six years	3	13	16	15	13	28	50	61	111	193	240	433
Six to ten years	15	6	21	26	27	53	51	59	110	255	281	536
Ten to twenty years	5	3	8	25	24	49	56	35	91	257	373	630
Twenty years and over	2	2	4	13	15	28	19	31	50	78	182	260
Unascertained	66	97	163	.....	.....	.....	1,262	1,648	2,910	.....	.....	.....
Total	285	253	538	285	253	538	3,273	3,283	6,556	3,273	3,283	6,556
Average duration of insane life (giving years and tenths)				$4\frac{2}{10}$	$4\frac{8}{10}$	$4\frac{5}{10}$	.....	.....	.....	$3\frac{4}{10}$	$4\frac{8}{10}$	$4\frac{1}{10}$

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TABLE No. 12

Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 15 years.....	1	5	6	25	27	52
From 15 to 20 years.....	29	48	77	455	496	951
From 20 to 25 years.....	82	94	176	1,050	1,161	2,211
From 25 to 30 years.....	69	112	181	1,196	1,335	2,531
From 30 to 35 years.....	113	82	195	1,255	1,193	2,448
From 35 to 40 years.....	89	95	184	1,179	1,013	2,192
From 40 to 50 years.....	128	144	272	1,587	1,498	3,085
From 50 to 60 years.....	64	71	135	938	868	1,806
From 60 to 70 years.....	45	49	94	522	583	1,105
From 70 to 80 years.....	22	16	38	183	325	508
From 80 to 90 years.....	4	7	11	55	86	141
From 90 years and over..	.....	1	1	13	10	23
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	17	15	32
Total	646	724	1,370	8,475	8,610	17,085

TABLE No. 13

Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 20 years.....	5	10	15	52	125	177
From 20 to 30 years.....	24	53	77	288	498	786
From 30 to 40 years.....	30	24	54	271	309	580
From 40 to 50 years.....	17	7	24	172	145	317
From 50 to 60 years.....	2	2	4	56	41	97
From 60 to 70 years.....	1	.....	1	29	12	41
From 70 to 80 years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
From 80 to 90 years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	79	96	175	870	1,130	2,000

TABLE No. 14

Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 15 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
From 15 to 20 years.....	8	9	17	43	76	119
From 20 to 25 years.....	13	16	29	145	205	350
From 25 to 30 years.....	13	18	31	234	260	494
From 30 to 35 years.....	30	30	60	382	325	707
From 35 to 40 years.....	48	26	74	496	341	837
From 40 to 50 years.....	59	47	106	762	639	1,401
From 50 to 60 years.....	53	37	90	577	540	1,117
From 60 to 70 years.....	33	36	69	379	461	840
From 70 to 80 years.....	22	26	48	186	327	513
From 80 to 90 years.....	6	7	13	51	91	142
From 90 years and over..	.....	1	1	5	10	15
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	13	4	17
Total	285	253	538	3,273	3,283	6,556

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 15

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1899

DURATION OF INSANITY	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	118	191	309
One to three months	113	104	217
Three to six months	57	59	116
Six to nine months	61	48	109
Nine months to one year	6	13	19
One year to eighteen months	56	41	97
Eighteen months to two years	11	10	21
Two to three years	55	43	98
Three to four years	31	29	60
Four to five years	7	12	19
Five to ten years	42	34	76
Ten to fifteen years	8	39	47
Fifteen to twenty years	3	1	4
Twenty to thirty years	4	4	8
Thirty years and upwards	2	1	3
Unascertained	72	95	167
Total	646	724	1,370

TABLE No. 16

Showing period of residence in asylum of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1899

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	68	49	117
One to three months	75	97	172
Three to six months	116	127	243
Six to nine months	113	107	220
Nine months to one year	74	111	185
One year to eighteen months	154	181	335
Eighteen months to two years	96	164	260
Two to three years	212	238	450
Three to four years	170	208	378
Four to five years	158	213	371
Five to ten years	595	657	1,252
Ten to fifteen years	486	285	771
Fifteen to twenty years	249	146	395
Twenty to thirty years	226	119	345
Thirty years and upwards	4	27	31
Total	2,796	2,729	5,525

TABLE No. 17

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Professional:						
Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc.	17	.....	17	276	33	309
Commercial:						
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.	98	.....	98	1,372	.....	1,372

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Table No. 17—(*Concluded*)

OCCUPATION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Agricultural and pastoral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	8	.....	8	170	.....	170
Mechanics at out-door vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc.	98	.....	98	1,989	.....	1,989
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc.	201	.....	201	1,636	.....	1,636
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc	39	307	346	595	4,990	5,585
Educational and higher domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	8	241	249	60	1,731	1,791
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.	11	20	31	16	154	170
Employed in sedentary occupations:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc.	.....	85	85	.....	799	799
Miners, seamen, etc.	4	.....	4	26	.....	26
Prostitutes	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10
Laborers	118	.....	118	1,654	.....	1,654
No occupation	42	71	113	448	743	1,191
Unascertained	2	.....	2	233	150	383
Total	646	724	1,370	8,475	8,610	17,085

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TABLE No. 18

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

NATIVITY	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Austria	14	22	36	169	187	356
Australia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Africa	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Algeria	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Bulgaria	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bohemia	4	6	10	46	77	123
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	9	6	15
Bavaria	1	2	3	6	8	14
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Burmah	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Canada	5	3	8	85	73	158
Cuba	1	2	3	5	11	16
China	3	.....	3	30	.....	30
Denmark	3	1	4	28	12	40
England	25	22	47	323	280	603
Egypt	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
France	5	13	18	146	104	250
Finland	1	1	2	15	12	27
Galacia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Germany	108	97	205	1,559	1,322	2,881
Greece	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Holland	1	.....	1	20	10	30
Hungary	5	24	29	110	147	257
Italy	27	29	56	333	173	506
Ireland	101	180	281	1,595	2,795	4,390
Japan	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Macedonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Malta	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Newfoundland	.....	1	1	2	4	6
Norway	1	1	2	37	15	52
New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Prussia	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Portugal	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Roumania	5	2	7	12	25	37
Russia and Poland	51	58	109	486	507	993
Saxony	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Scotland	5	6	11	97	78	175
Spain	.....	.....	.....	10	1	11
Sweden	9	14	23	117	119	236
Switzerland	10	5	15	69	66	135

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 18—(*Concluded*)

NATIVITY	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
South America	2	.....	2	6	.....	6
Turkey	4	.....	4	17	4	21
United States	251	233	484	3,030	2,511	5,541
United States of Colombia	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Wales	.....	1	1	3	18	21
West Indies	4	.....	4	31	8	39
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	35	20	55
Total	646	724	1,370	8,475	8,610	17,085

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 91.72 per cent. were both of foreign birth.

In 1.91 per cent. the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 1.08 per cent. the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 19

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1899

COUNTIES	Public
Albany	2
Allegany	.....
Broome	.....
Cattaraugus	.....
Cayuga	.....
Chautauqua	.....
Chemung	.....
Chenango	.....
Clinton	1
Columbia	.....
Cortland	.....
Delaware	.....
Dutchess	.....
Erie	.....
Essex	.....
Franklin	.....
Fulton	.....
Genesee	.....
Greene	.....
Hamilton	.....
Herkimer	.....
Jefferson	.....
Kings	12
Lewis	.....
Livingston	.....
Madison	.....
Monroe	.....
Montgomery	.....
Nassau	.....
New York	1,346
Niagara	1
Oneida	.....
Onondaga	.....
Ontario	.....
Orange	1
Orleans	.....
Oswego	.....
Otsego	.....
Putnam	.....
Queens	.....
Rensselaer	.....
Richmond	3
Rockland	1
St. Lawrence	.....

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 19—(*Concluded*)

COUNTIES	Public
Saratoga	.....
Schenectady	.....
Schoharie	.....
Schuyler	.....
Seneca	.....
Steuben	.....
Suffolk	1
Sullivan	.....
Tioga	.....
Tompkins	.....
Ulster	.....
Warren	.....
Washington	.....
Wayne	.....
Westchester	2
Wyoming	.....
Yates	.....
Soldiers' Home	.....
Total	1,370

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLÆ No. 20

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1899

COUNTIES	PUBLIC		
	Men	Women	Total
Albany	.....	.....	.....
Allegany	.....	.....	.....
Broome	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua	.....	.....	.....
Chemung	.....	.....	.....
Chenango	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	1	.....	1
Columbia	.....	.....	.....
Cortland	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess	.....	.....	.....
Erie	.....	.....	.....
Essex	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	.....	.....	.....
Genesee	.....	.....	.....
Greene	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	.....	.....	.....
Kings	3	.....	3
Lewis	.....	.....	.....
Livingston	.....	.....	.....
Madison	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	.....	.....	.....
Nassau	.....	.....	.....
New York	2,162	2,438	4,600
Niagara	.....	.....	.....
Oneida	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	.....	.....	.....
Orange	1	.....	1
Orleans	.....	.....	.....
Oswego	.....	.....	.....
Otsego	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	.....	.....	.....
Queens	.....	1	1
Rensselaer	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	1	1	2
Rockland	.....	1	1
St. Lawrence	1	.....	1

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 20—(*Concluded*)

COUNTIES	Public		
	Men	Women	Total
Saratoga	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	.....	1	1
Steuben	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	.....	.....	.....
Tioga	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	.....	.....	.....
Warren	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	1	.....	1
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....
Yates	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	626	287	913
Total	2,796	2,729	5,525

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital

AT GOWANDA, N. Y.

TO THE

State Commission in Lunacy

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899

CHAPTER 11

Sixth Annual Report of the Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital

---

October 1, 1899

To the State Commission in Lunacy

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to transmit to you the sixth annual report of the Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital.

EDWIN H. WOLCOTT

President

NEW BUILDINGS NEEDED

We recommend that during the next fiscal year another hospital wing be constructed, similar to the other wings now completed, and between the present west wing and the power-house.

REASONS

The administration building, power-house, kitchen, dining-room, bakery, laundry, etc., now completed, are adequate for the care and accommodation of many more patients than can be cared for in the two wings now constructed, and additional expenditures for new buildings in the future will be much less per capita than in the past, based upon the expenditures already made as compared with the number of patients that the hospital is capable of caring for at this time.

WORKING FORCE OF THE HOSPITAL

OFFICERS

Since our last report there has been added to the medical staff Dr. Clarence A. Potter.

All the officers have been attentive to their duties and jealous of the welfare of the patients, the interests of the hospital and of the State. Owing to lack of appropriations by the recent Legislature for the care of the insane, the medical force has been reduced, which of course is not in the interest of the best possible care of patients.

ATTENDANTS AND NURSES

What has been said of the officers of the hospital can be said generally of attendants and nurses. We observe, however, that the duration of employment of attendants and nurses and particularly of male attendants is not so continuous as to insure the best possible service. The wages paid are so small and the opportunities for material advancement in wages and position so slight as to afford but little incentive for continuous employment, and not infrequently are positions taken by them only as a make-shift, until something better presents itself.

OTHER EMPLOYEES

The situation last referred to is not so marked as to other employees and consequently more prolonged service is secured and consequently a better service.

SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO GENERAL MANAGEMENT

GAS AND WATER WELL

Pursuant to the recommendations in former reports, your honorable Commission authorized the drilling of a test well for gas as a fuel. Such a well was drilled and has resulted in a well of considerable proportions, and the same has been connected with the boilers in the power-house, with the kitchen, bakery and laundry. The use of gas under the boilers has however been discontinued owing to reduction in pressure at the well, but the well is sufficiently ample to supply gas for the laundry, kitchen and bakery, which will result in a large saving to the State in fuel for these purposes alone, and fully justifies the expenditures already made.

When gas was first struck by the drill, the question presented was, whether to arrest the drilling or proceed down to the hard rock, where the most substantial flow is found. The hospital authorities, acting upon their best judgment and the advice of others, stopped the drilling and tubed the well. It is now believed this was an error, that the drilling should have proceeded to the hard rock. It is also apparent that some obstacle at the bottom of the well has interrupted the flow of gas. The well can be opened up and drilled to the hard rock at an expense of $500, which is only a trifle more than it would have cost in the first place. The board earnestly recommends that this be done and it also recommends the drilling of another well, the necessity of which has been set forth in detail by the superintendent in previous communications to the Commission. The board is not unmindful of the inclination of the Commission to be apprehensive of unsuccessful results from the further expenditure of money in this particular. The fact remains, however, that num-

erous extensive wells have been struck in the near vicinity, and no good reason can be urged why the same results can not be obtained on the hospital grounds.

CONCLUSION

During the year there have been completed and equipped a laundry, kitchen, dining-room, storerooms and connecting corridor. The hospital has been furnished for the proper care and maintenance of patients, which furniture has been purchased, when possible, from the State Prisons, according to law. The cottage has been moved from near the farmhouse to a place adjacent to the hospital, and it is contemplated to finish and furnish the same for the care of convalescent patients, which can be done at moderate outlay. The large cow barn has been moved from Bagdad to near the other barns, and has been repaired and fitted for the care of stock.

PATIENTS

The number of patients has increased since our last report from 101 to 319.

VISITATIONS

During the year the majority of your honorable Commission has visited the hospital, and the board has also made the necessary visits of inspection to insure the proper conduct of the affairs of the institution. Other citizens of distinction have also visited the hospital.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWIN H. WOLCOTT
FRANK D. ORMES
EUGENE H. PORTER
NORRIS MOREY
OGDEN P. LETCHWORTH
GEO. W. SEYMOUR
FRED J. BLACKMON

REPORT OF TREASURER

To the Board of Managers of the Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital

The treasurer of the hospital respectfully submits the following summary of his receipts and disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1899:

FOR DRAINAGE AND DRAINAGE MATERIAL

(Chapter 736, Laws 1895.)

Amount on hand at last annual report.....	$150 11
Amount now on hand.....	$150 11

SPECIAL FUND

Receipts

From Comptroller's drafts.....	$188,407 74

Disbursements

Paid on vouchers of superintendent and steward...	$188,407 74

MAINTENANCE

Receipts

Amount on hand from last report.....	$955 83	
Received from Comptroller's drafts.....	65,703 68	
Received from reimbursing patients.....	1,924 38	
Received from steward's returns.....	999 11	
		$69,583 00

Disbursements

Officers' salaries	$10,945 54
Wages	21,384 95
Provisions and stores.....	15,548 52
Ordinary repairs	2,235 43
Farm and grounds.....	2,063 11
Clothing	3,461 79
Supply total	$55,639 34

Gowanda State Hospital—Annual Report

Disbursements

Brought forward	$55,639 34	$69,583 00
Furniture and bedding	1,889 49	
Books and stationery	1,151 96	
Fuel and light	4,922 11	
Medical supplies	532 85	
Miscellaneous expenses	3,251 13	
Transportation of patients	487 56	
Treasurer State of New York	1,522 51	
		69,396 95
Balance on hand		$186 05

Respectfully

FRED J. BLACKMON

Treasurer

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

To the Board of Managers Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital

Gentlemen.—In compliance with the provisions of the statutes, I herewith submit my report of the operations of the Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital, together with suggestions and comments, for the year ending September 30, 1899.

The following table shows the movements of the population for the period referred to:

TABLE No. 1

Showing movement of population for the year ending September 30, 1899

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1898	101	.....	101
Admitted during year ending Sept. 30, 1899:			
On original commitments:			
From residences	34	39	73
By transfers from county houses	1	.....	1
By transfers from other institutions for insane.	44	136	180
Total number under treatment during year.	180	175	355
Daily average population	129.29	87.02	216.32
Capacity of institution	165	164	329
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	7	7	14
As improved	4	3	7
As unimproved	2	2	4
Died	9	8	17
Whole number discharged during the year.	22	20	42
Remaining October 1, 1899	157	156	313

This table shows that there were remaining in th
ber 1, 1898, 101 men. One transfer was received
house, and 180 from other institutions, namely, t
Hospital and the Middletown State Homeopath

We received only 4 direct commitments until after February 25, 1899; since which time, to the end of the fiscal year, we received 69 commitments; making the whole number under treatment during the year, 355. Of these, 42 were discharged during the year, leaving in the house October 1, 1899, 313 patients.

TREATMENT

The medical treatment of the patients committed here has been according to the homeopathic principle of prescribing, for which the institution was chartered. The medical staff has endeavored, in every way, to keep in touch with all advanced methods of treatment of the insane; and, with the small means at hand during the first year of organization, taking into consideration the amount of work necessarily imposed on a small staff in the organization of an institution, the results have been satisfactory, with a fair recovery rate and a small death percentage.

Our present ward accommodations are crowded to their utmost capacity, and the call continues to come to us to take patients, not only from the two counties that constitute our hospital district, but from all of Western New York. The law allows the Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital, as it does the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital, to receive patients from any part of the State; the friends wishing them to have homeopathic treatment.

We should not receive many more patients without more accommodations, and unless an additional hospital wing is constructed, we must, of necessity, degenerate into simply asylum care. Our wards are so constructed that we are unable to properly classify the insane, in order that the acute may be properly cared for. This condition has been recognized by Dr. Wise, the president of the State Commission in Lunacy, who, in his report on his inspection here in the fall of 1898, stated "the present opportunities in construction are not sufficient for a strict classification." Mr. Osborn, the lawyer member of the Commission, at his last visit, also reported that there was not a proper classification, due to overcrowding and the construction of the building.

It is the belief of all that the acute insane should be given every opportunity to recover, and the vital need of this institution to further that end, is a new building for the acute sick, in order that we may give proper and modern treatment to the acute insane.

OCCUPATION

The Commission in Lunacy, at the time the institution became operative, consented to allow all the patients then in other institutions from the counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua to be transferred here. Thus, we were enabled to receive all classes of patients, and not a picked selection of the worst. A large percentage of these patients have been useful in the performance of labor, of which there has been a great deal, about the place. We have employed patients who were willing to work and to whom we concluded labor would be a benefit. The stronger class have been employed on the farm, in the garden, in the boiler house and about the grounds; others in the laundry, tailor shop, in the making of mattresses, sewing, on the wards, and in the immediate vicinity of the buildings in grading: in all, about 41 per cent. of the patients of the institution have been employed in one way or another.

TRAINING SCHOOL

In accordance with the statutes, a training school was organized at this institution in the fall of 1898, the entrance examination being held September 10th of that year. Seven candidates were successful in passing this preliminary examination. A course of lectures was given during the year, and a final examination was held, when three, who took the examination, passed and became members of the senior class. This year, there were twenty-six who took the preliminary examination, of whom twenty-three passed. We have, therefore, a junior class of twenty-three members and a senior class of three members. The work consists of lectures, recitations, quizzes, and study of the text-book; also, clinical study on the ward. The lectures, recitations, etc., are conducted by the superintendent and staff.

IMPROVEMENTS

During the year the kitchen group, which embraces the kitchen, congregate dining-room, dormitories for attendants and employees, together with storeroom, refrigerators and bakery, have been completed and put in operation; also the laundry building. Previous to the completion of this building, the laundry was given to the lowest bidder in Buffalo, and was a large expense to a new institution. All these buildings have been so planned and erected that they give perfect satisfaction.

We have now kitchen, laundry and power facilities, with the probable exception of one boiler, for the accommodation of, at least, a thousand patients.

During the year all steam connections were completed between the building and boiler house; and the electrical plant was also completed and put in operation.

Many of the walls on the wards, and most of the administration building have been painted and tinted, which has added much to the general appearance. The wards have been furnished from the prisons, but not as completely as they should be, there being more furniture necessary to give them a better appearance of comfort, and make them more homelike.

During the year we have constructed roads, to the best of our ability, with the material at hand, as we have no money whatever for this purpose. There being no stone or road material in this vicinity, with the exception of gravel, and that, being mixed, to a large extent, with sand and dirt, is not calculated to make good roads, especially enduring roads, where a great deal of heavy teaming is necessary.

We have succeeded in about completing the grading in front, and in the immediate vicinity, of the building, and have planted same with grass. This work has been done by our farm help, at odd times; by employees and patients.

We have also, during the year, erected an addition to our ice-house, the Commission allowing the money for the material, and work being done by our carpenter. This gives us a capacity of from eight hundred to a thousand tons of ice.

The Commission also allowed the material for a new chicken coop, and a modern structure has been erected in the vicinity of the farm house by employees.

The large Bagdad barn has been moved to the vicinity of the cottages, and utilized as a cow barn; a foundation having been put under it, and a cement floor having been placed in it by employees, assisted by patients.

During the year, by utilizing the lumber in the old barn at Bagdad, we have erected quite an extensive pig pen, which, if not of the most modern construction, is strong and durable, and will be sufficient for a time.

As there are so many things that a new institution is in need of we have not deemed it wise to ask for money to erect expensive buildings of this description, and believe that we will be able to do with the present structures for at least another year.

The cottage south of the barn has been moved to the vicinity of the hospital buildings, where a foundation will be placed under it; and it should be connected at once with the steam, water and sewer systems.

During the year, the State Commission in Lunacy allowed money to sink a gas well. After reaching a depth of 1,150 feet, we acquired a large quantity of gas, which we thought sufficient, and were advised by experts from the gas regions not to go further for fear we might strike salt water. The cost of the well and its connection with the hospital buildings and boiler house has amounted to about $3,000. This gas was used under the boilers six weeks, when a considerable reduction in pressure was noticed, and we returned to the use of coal, fearing that we might render the well useless by exhausting it beyond a certain point. We have, however, continued its use in the hospital buildings and the laundry. In the hospital buildings, the administration range, the kitchen range and the bake oven consumed something over a ton of hard coal per day. We also had used coal in the stove for heating irons at the laundry. This is supplied now with gas, as are also the body, collar and shirt ironers. The use

of gas in these has saved us the necessity of putting in a gasoline plant for this purpose.

We have estimated, placing the price of coal at $4.25 per ton, which it would cost us this year, that we have saved the State on this one gas well, for the year, about $1,800, which is surely a good investment.

SUGGESTIONS, COMMENTS, ETC.

The Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital, as it stands to-day, is a complete plant; that is, it is well equipped with boiler house, laundry, electrical plant, etc. This equipment, however, is sufficient for the care of at least a thousand patients, with the exception of a small increase in kitchen furniture and another 150-horsepower boiler. As we are to-day, our carrying expenses are far beyond what they should be.

We have a productive farm of 500 acres, which, with more patients, we would be the better able to work. This farm is sufficient to produce vegetables and produce of all kinds for an institution of a thousand patients; it is as productive as any farm in the State.

With an increase of one physician, and a few employees on the wards, we would be enabled to care for at least twice the number of patients that we have at present, which would reduce, to a large degree, our per capita rate of expenses. All other departments and highest paid employees, such as the steward's, engineer's, carpenter's, farm, etc., would need no increase.

With the number of patients we have at present, and the few wards, it is impossible for us to so perfectly classify them in order to get the best results in the treatment of the acute insane.

I would therefore recommend the erection of a new building for 150 female patients; which, I feel assured, could be easily erected at a cost less than $400 per capita.

The annex building, in which there are four large rooms, might be raised another story at a small cost—say from $6,000 to $8,000, and the second floor used as an amusement hall. This is a feature in the care and treatment of the insane that should be provided,

and we have no place adapted for such a purpose. In the future, should we build an amusement hall, this annex could be turned into the wards as dormitories.

I would also suggest that the Board urge upon the State Commission in Lunacy the financial benefit of allowing sufficient money, in the near future, for another gas well. It has been reported to me, by men well versed in the gas question, that there has not been a well sunk in this town during the last two years which has not yielded sufficient gas to pay. The present well is surely a paying investment, and if it continues to hold out with the same volume until the coming summer, it seems to me that the State authorities would be justified in allowing money for this purpose.

From time to time during the past year, I have represented to the Commission the necessity of an increased water supply at this institution; with the result that a contract has been given for the placing in the boiler house of an air lift apparatus, to be used in lifting the water from the deep well, situated west of the boiler house, to a large tank in their immediate vicinity, from which tank it will be pumped into the general system.

This well was sunk about 150 feet west of the power house, with the idea of obtaining a flowing well, but such result was not attained. The well is 400 feet deep, and has about 287 feet of water, which is 113 feet from the surface. With the crude materal at hand for measuring, we were able to acquire in quantity about 35,000 gallons of water a day. It is very likely that, with the new means at hand, it will show better; at least 40,000 or 45,000 gallons a day.

I would recommend that another water well be sunk within 300 feet of the present one, in order that sufficient water, and to spare, may be found in this vicinity, and thus we may be able to do away with the present pump station altogether, and the expense that goes with it.

I would advise that the electric light system be extended to the farm house and barns. We are now using lanterns about the barns; and in the farm house, which has been rented to the en-

gineer, the farmer and the coachman, at a rental of $4 per month each, kerosene lamps are in use, which are, of course at all times dangerous. The cost of this, with the material that we already have in the institution, would be about $300.

The cottage, which was moved in the vicinity of the hospital, should have, at once, a foundation placed under it, and should be connected with the steam plant, the water and sewer systems; it should also be furnished throughout with electric lights. This expenditure need not exceed $800, when the cottage will be equipped for at least ten patients—a rate of $80 per patient.

We are also in need of a dry cool place for our vegetables. The Commission has advised that the old cow barn, abandoned, be raised, that a foundation be placed underneath it, and that it be used as a root cellar. The expenditure for repairing this would probably amount to $300.

It is necessary, also, that every year, attention be given to the roads about the institution; and I would therefore advise that the Commission in Lunacy be asked to allow us, for the next four or five years, a stipulated sum of money for this purpose; namely —repairing and making good the roads in the vicinity of the hospital.

I would again ask that the matter of a coach barn, at an expense of about $2,000, be considered.

I would also call your attention to the need of a propagating house, which the farm is very much in need of, and which all institutions in the State are provided with. The expense of this item would amount to $1,000.

I wish to call your attention to the matter of railroad switch. The rails and ties of this switch are owned by the contractors for these buildings—Messrs. Grattan & Jennings. It became necessary this summer for us to remove a portion of this track about the building, in order to complete our grading. This track, however, still runs on the hospital grounds about three-quarters of a mile. Our coal is placed upon this switch by the railroad company and it is necessary for us to still haul it in wagons a distance of one-quarter of a mile, which, in winter, on account of bad roads,

is arduous work It takes, the year round, a man and team, with the help of patients, to haul this coal; in the winter time when it is very cold and we are using the maximum supply, it takes two teams. Some arrangement should be made for the purchase of this railroad, and it should be extended to the boiler house. The purchase of this railroad and its extension will cost in the vicinity of $8,000 to $10,000.

I would state, however, that the Gowanda Gas Company has agreed to pipe gas to the boiler house, and furnish same at the rate of 12½ cents per thousand. After experimental tests with the meter, however, we found that this would increase the price of fuel about $2,000 over what we are paying for coal at present. We have made an offer to the gas company of $5,000 a year, which is about the cost of our coal in both the pump station and the boiler house for the past year. Since making this offer, however, I have found that our coal will cost about 20 cents more per ton than the past year, which would increase the cost to about $6,000 for fuel. Should the gas company accept an offer of $6,000 a year to pipe to the hospital and furnish gas, it will save the expense of purchasing and extending this railroad, and it would be much preferable in every way.

REMARKS

I wish to extend acknowledgments to the members of my staff—Dr. Adams, first assistant physician, and Dr. Potter, junior physician—for the able and faithful work which they have performed in the line of caring for, and making comfortable, the patients, and their general interests in the welfare of the institution. To the steward, Earl R. Quackenbush, I am indebted for valuable aid in the financial management of the institution.

At the commencement of the fiscal year, owing to a lack of appropriation of funds for salaries and wages, it became necessary to ask for the resignation of Dr. Clarence Klaer, medical interne. Dr. Klaer had given faithful and trustworthy service, while here, as interne.

We are under obligations to the editors and proprietors of following papers, for copies of their publications during the y Gowanda Leader, Buffalo Daily and Sunday Times, Buffalo E Express, Buffalo Evening News, Cattaraugus County Republi Little Valley Spy, Erie County Press, Jamestown Times and Chronicle.

We are also under obligations to Mr. John R. Clarke, Gowanda, and Mr. Salem Parker, of Versailles, who have so cessfully entertained our patients, from time to time.

We also desire to express our gratitude to the Reverend Mes J. F. Tracy, J. Emory Fisher and J. B. Countryman for serv rendered as chaplains during the year.

The Commission in Lunacy have made their regular visits d ing the year, and I have always found their suggestions and vice of great value.

I wish to thank the board for its valuable assistance in organization of the institution; and the successful year is much to its constant aid and encouragement.

Respectfully submitted

DANIEL H. ARTHUR

Superintendent

REPORT OF STEWARD

To Daniel H. Arthur, M. D., Medical Superintendent

The following report of departments under the steward's supervision, for the year ending September 30, 1899, is hereby respectfully submitted.

E. R. QUACKENBUSH
Steward

FARM AND GARDEN

This department has been handicapped by a change in head farmer; three changes in gardeners; a lack of patient labor, due to smallness of institution; not enough farm help, and too few horses for the three hundred acres under cultivation.

PRODUCTS USED AND SOLD

Potatoes, 2,300 bushels	$1,035 00
Onions, 763 bushels	228 90
Beets, 116½ bushels	34 80
Turnips, 163 bushels	48 90
Cabbage, 3,940 heads	157 60
Green peas, 102 bushels	51 00
Beet greens, 43 bushels	6 45
Cucumbers, 1,290 dozen	103 20
Spinach, 206 bushels	41 20
Radishes, 9,815 bunches	196 30
Lettuce, 14,930 heads	298 60
Tomatoes, 750 bushels	375 00
Green corn, 450 dozen	45 00
Corn meal, 960 pounds	11 52
Beans, dried, 46 bushels	44 10
Beans, Lima, 7 bushels	6 30
Beans, string, 165 bushels	115 50
Cornstalks, 30 loads	60 00
Celery, 450 heads	18 00
Squash, Hubbard, 3,000 pounds	60 00
Squash, summer, 9,500 pounds	190 00

Parsnips, 60 bushels	$30
Cauliflower, 1,200 heads	60
Carrots, 100 bushels	40
Pickles, cucumber, 8,400	42
Cherries, 66 quarts	2
Raspberries, 403 quarts	20
Blackberries, 200 quarts	10
Currants, 50 quarts	1
Gooseberries, 26 quarts	1
Apples, 32 barrels	71
Cider apples, 300 bushels	60
Hay, timothy, 261 tons 1,315 pounds	2,043
Hay, clover, 21 tons 1,915 pounds	97
Buckwheat, 50 bushels	30
Straw, 42 tons 300 pounds	212
Corn, 3,000 bushels	1,140
Oats, 2,800 bushels	812
Corn and oats, 126½ bushels	57
Milk, 53,781 quarts	1,613
Eggs, 135¼ dozen	16
Pork, fresh, 3,257 pounds	216
Veal, 135 pounds	13
Beef, 535 pounds	40
Ice, 590 tons	649
House rent	70
Horse keep	97
Pasture rent	8
Calf skin	
Total	$10,585

EXPENDITURES

Amount for wages, per treasurer's report	$2,439
Amount for supplies, per treasurer's report	2,100
Amount to balance	6,045
	$10,585

LIVE STOCK; INVENTORY SEPTEMBER 30, 1899

Horses (carriages, 3; general use, 3; farm, 6), 12....	$800 00
Cows, milch, 22	770 00
Calf, bull, 1.....	18 00
Hogs, fat, 12	120 00
Sows, 5	40 00
Shoats, 18	124 00
Pigs, 27	54 00
Boars, 1	10 00
Hens, 50	25 00
Chickens, 125.....	25 00
Ducks, 84	25 00
Total	$2,011 00

LAUNDRY

The operation of this department was begun about March 1st as a hand laundry until machinery could be used, which required about a month.

GOODS LAUNDERED

Shirts, bosom, 1,174, at 4 cents.....	$46 96
Collars, 2,570, at 1 cent.....	25 70
Cuffs, 1,798, at 1 cent.....	17 98
Underwear (skirts, dresses, undershirts, etc.), 54,389, at 3 cents	1,631 67
Flat work (sheets, towels, table cloths, pillow slips, etc.), 94,925, at 25 cents per C.....	237 31
Total	$1,959 62

EXPENDITURES

Amount for wages, per treasurer's report.....	$639 00
Amount for supplies, per treasurer's report.....	340 25
Amount to balance	980 37
	$1,959 62

TAILOR

The tailor has had only two patients assisting him, and knew nothing about the work previously.

ARTICLES MADE

Suits, wool, 50	$3
Pants, wool, 1 pair	
Suits, denim, 2	
Coats, duck, 37	3
Coats, crash, 191	12
Pants, crash, 77	3
Shirts, outing, 94	4
Aprons, kitchen, 12	
Mattress ticks, 21	1
Suits, denim, employees, 17	1
	$60
Repairing patients' clothes	12
Stock, not made up	52
Total	$1,24

EXPENDITURES

Amount for wages, as per treasurer's report	$407
Amount for supplies, as per treasurer's report	842
	$1,247

CARPENTER

The carpenter has been assisted, part of the time, by an atte ant and a patient.

ARTICLES MADE

Broom racks, 2	$1
Cabinets (oak, medicine, 2 feet by 4 feet by 1 foot), 3.	17
Cake cupboards (pine, 2 feet by 5 feet by 1 foot 6 inches), 3	16
Tables (pine, 4 feet by 10 feet), 8	39
Tool box (pine), 1	2

Snow plow, 1	$4 56
Wagon boxes (3 feet by 12 feet by 2 feet), 2	10 32
Step ladders (6 feet), 8	6 51
Dough trough (2 feet by 4 feet by 10 feet), 1	9 76
Flower box, front veranda (63 feet by 9 x 12 inches), 1	21 41
Stools (pine, bathroom), 6	1 54
Laundry trucks (pine), 6	19 28
Bed screens (two-jointed, 6 feet by 3 feet), 3	2 39
Milk can racks, 2	4 00
Manhole covers (basement), 4	5 00
Special table for serving room, 1	8 44
Wheel (for uncurling hair), 1	1 45
Tank (hemlock, 6 feet by 4 feet by 4 feet), pig sty, 1	3 08
Baker's peel, 1	1 21
Wardrobe (pine, 3 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 2 inches), 1	2 12
Plant tubs (pine, 4 feet by 1 foot by 2 feet), 3	4 70
Closet (pantry, 4 feet by 4 feet by 18 inches), 1	3 45
Key board (3 feet by 3 feet), 1	4 40
Water troughs (6 inches by 16 feet), 8	3 25
Strips, coat hook, 20	3 00
Cupboard, farm house, 1	9 00
Sign boards, 4	1 30
Wardrobe frames (7 feet by 4 feet by 12 inches), 13	26 77
Window screens, 150	83 60
Window shades, 236	59 10
Tailors' pressing boards, 1	60
Towel rack, 1	40
Door stoppers, 25	60
Mattress horses, 2	80
Mattress board, 1	24
Steam boxes, canning, 2	3 75
Shelving and boxes, clothes rooms, Ward B	32 12
Shelving and boxes, clothes rooms, Wards 1 and 3	32 25
Shelving, store room and can room	29 00

Shelving, fruit room	$9 80
Shelving and boxes, clothes rooms, Wards 2 and 4	41 17
Assorting boxes, laundry (18 feet by 4 feet by 8 feet)	35 40
Pig sty (hemlock, 20 feet by 40 feet by 12 feet)	51 00
Addition to ice house (30 feet by 16 feet by 16 feet)	111 40
Addition to hen house (pine, 20 feet by 40 feet)	106 00
Gas regulator houses, 2	38 37
Roof, pump house	60 00
Piazza floor, second story	43 50
Partition, trunk room	13 30
Partition, farmhouse	7 15
Ceiling for store room, pine	45 50
Stalls in horse barn	5 80
Chicken yard fence	50 00
Partition, dynamo room	6 00
Shoe boxes, pine, for men	7 50
Corner seat, Indian room	2 20
Floor, buggy wash	7 19
Sluiceway, dam	16 36
Partition, lantern room	1 95
Roof over back piazza	26 50
Milk house (hemlock, 8 feet by 8 feet by 7 feet)	6 00
Partition, refrigerator, spruce	6 55
Pulley box, body ironer	3 70
Hoist, store room	2 60
Platform, urns (5 feet by 3 feet)	3 16
Platform, laundry mangle (9 feet by 3 feet)	1 51
Steps (4-tread, pine), 2 pair	3 94
Door and jamb, can room	5 23
Door to shoe room	5 00
Door bolts	1 40
Steps (2-tread, pine) 1 pair	3 00
Door to mortuary	3 01
Steps, 1-tread	1 00
Door, vegetable room (extra heavy)	6 80

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Door, carpenter shop (extra heavy)	$6 00
Door, paint shop (extra heavy)	5 25
Door, attic	2 20
Curtain rods	4 50
	$1,233 53
Setting up new tables	8 80
Inclosing gas well	2 50
Cutting in half, bracing and joining together cow barn, moved three-quarters of a mile	90 00
Repairs in general	425 07
Total	$1,759 90

Expenditures

Amount for wages, per treasurer's report	$685 21
Amount for supplies, per treasurer's report	1,074 69
	$1,759 90

REPORT OF MATRON

The matron reports the following articles made and repaired

Sheets	2,837
Pillow slips	1,951
Pillow ticks	192
Towels	3,202
Table cloths	414
Tray napkins	268
Napkins	96
Bibs	36
Coffee bags	36
Silence cloth	2
Aprons	362
Night shirts	236
Night dresses	156
Skirts	180
Shirts	109
Chemises	140
Drawers, pair	223
Dresses	170
Aprons, for barber	2

Laundry squares	66
Holders	26
Sash curtains	20
Muslin curtains	16
Under waists	4
Rubber pillow slips	2
Neckties, for women	8
Padded ring	1
Rubber curtain, for bath tub	1
Flags hemmed	31
Bread cloths	4
Curtains, for folding beds	6
Reaper apron	1
Wardrobe curtains	17
Mitts	7
Cake bags	2
Total	11,268
Aricles repaired	1,023

Respectfully submitted

OLIVE A. CARPENTER

Matron

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STATISTICAL TABLES

October 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899

TABLE No. 2

Date of opening	August 9, 1898
Total acreage of grounds and buildings	500 acres
Value of real estate, including buildings	$456,853 04
Value of personal property	37,229 68
Acreage under cultivation	309 acres
Receipts during year, maintenance fund:	
Balance on hand October 1, 1898	$955 83
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	65,703 68
From private patients	239 33
From reimbursing patients	405 98
From all other sources	755 67
Total receipts for maintenance	$68,060 49
Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements	$188,283 80
Disbursements during year for maintenance:	
Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	$10,945 54
Estimate No. 2. For wages	21,384 95
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores	15,548 52
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs	2,235 43
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds	2,063 11
Estimate No. 6. For clothing	3,461 79
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding	1,889 49
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery	1,151 96
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light	4,922 11
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies	533 75
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses	3,250 23
Estimate No. 12. For transportation	487 56
Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	$67,874 44

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Table No. 2—(*Concluded*)

Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy	$188,283 80
General maintenance fund	$186 05
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	$6,038 00
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	$29 00
Women	23 00
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	20 00
Women	14 00
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population	1 to 11.44
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population	1 to 88.40
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year	$10,585 30
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year	467 62

ole cases for the current year

ng of	Admitted During Year			Under Treatment During Year		
Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
3	4	7	11	7	7	14
.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	4	8	12	5	8	13
.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	3
.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

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TABLE No. 4

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1899, and since October 1, 1888

FORM	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
Mania, acute delirious	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mania, acute	17	9	.....	1	.....	.....
Mania, recurrent	4	1	.....	4	.....	.....
Mania, chronic	42	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Melancholia, acute	12	4	.....	3	.....	.....
Melancholia, simple	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melancholia, chronic	12	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Paranoia	18	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
General paralysis	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Dementia, terminal	120	.....	11	74	.....	.....
Epilepsy with insanity	12	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Imbecility with maniacal attacks	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....

Table No. 5—(*Concluded*)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		Discharged Recovered During Year			Average Length of Treatment of Recovered Cases (Last Attack)				Died During Year			Transferred to Other Groups			Remaining at Close of Fiscal Year		
					Men		Women										
		Men	Women	Total	Years	Months	Years	Months	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission	2	1	3	....	8	....	6	....	....	....	1	....	1	4	6	10
	Second admission	....	1	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Third admission	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mania in acute forms.	First admission	3	3	6	....	4	....	6	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	4	6
	Second admission	....	2	2	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
	Third admission	1	...	1	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
All other curable forms.	First admission	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1
	Second admission	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....
	Third admission	1	....	1	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Table No. 5—(*Continued*)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		LENGTH OF INTERVAL OF COMPLETE IMMUNITY FROM SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY IN CASES PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED RECOVERED—NOW READMITTED																	
		UNDER 3 MONTHS		FROM 3 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR		FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS		FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS		FROM 3 TO 4 YEARS		FROM 4 TO 5 YEARS		BETWEEN 5 AND 10 YEARS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMMUNITY			
																MEN		WOMEN	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Years	Months	Years	Months
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Third admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mania in acute forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Third admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
All other curable forms.	First admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Second admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Third admission.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Gowanda State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 7

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899			*SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Specific infectious diseases:						
Tuberculosis	1	1	2	....	....	....
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the heart	2	2	4	....	....	....
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the meninges	2	....	2	....	....	....
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions)	2	1	3	....	....	....
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease	2	2	4	....	....	....
Malignant new growths or cancer	....	2	2	....	....	....
Total	9	8	17	....	....	....

* N ne

TABLE No. 8

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Paternal branch	8	19	27	7	.....	7
Maternal branch	9	21	30	4	.....	4
Paternal and maternal branches	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Collateral branches	10	26	36	5	.....	5
No hereditary tendency	23	82	105	35	.....	35
Unascertained	25	29	54	48	.....	48
Total	77	177	254	101	.....	101

TABLE No. 6

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year Ending September 30, 1899						*Since October 1, 1888					
	Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment			Duration previous to admission			Period under treatment		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	1	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
One to three months	1	1	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three to six months	2	.....	2	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Six to nine months	.....	1	1	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nine months to one year	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eighteen months to two years	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Two to three years	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three to four years	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7	7	14	7	7	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* None discharged prior to September 30, 1898.

TABLE No. 11

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	1	....	1	2	....	2
Three to six months	....	....	....	1	1	2
Six to nine months	2	....	2	1	1	2
One year to eighteen months	1	1	2	....	1	1
Two to three years	1	2	3	3	2	5
Three to four years	1	1	2	....	2	2
Four to six years	2	1	3	1	1	2
Six to ten years	....	1	1	....	...	....
Ten to twenty years	....	2	2	1	....	1
Twenty years and over	1	....	1	....	...	....
Total	9	8	17	9	8	17
Average duration of insane life (giving years and tenths)				7.1	8.8	7.9

Gowanda State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 12

Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 15 years	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
From 15 to 20 years	3	2	5	4	.....	4
From 20 to 25 years	3	6	9	7	.....	7
From 25 to 30 years	5	8	13	8	.....	8
From 30 to 35 years	7	18	25	7	.....	7
From 35 to 40 years	6	23	29	12	.....	12
From 40 to 50 years	20	46	66	28	.....	28
From 50 to 60 years	15	35	50	20	.....	20
From 60 to 70 years	10	26	36	8	.....	8
From 70 to 80 years	5	11	16	6	.....	6
From 80 to 90 years	3	1	4	1	.....	1
Total	77	177	254	101	.....	101

TABLE No. 13

Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	Year Ending September 30, 1899		
	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 20 years	1	.....	1
From 20 to 30 years	2	1	3
From 30 to 40 years	.....	3	3
From 40 to 50 years	2	1	3
From 50 to 60 years	2	1	3
From 70 to 80 years	.....	1	1
Total	7	7	14

TABLE No. 14

Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899			*SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 15 years	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
From 40 to 50 years	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
From 50 to 60 years	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
From 60 to 70 years	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
From 70 to 80 years	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
From 80 to 90 years	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	9	8	17	.....	.....	.....

*None.

TABLE No. 15

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1899

DURATION OF INSANITY	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	11	9	20
One to three months	4	5	9
Three to six months	3	4	7
Six to nine months	3	7	10
Nine months to one year	.....	1	1
One year to eighteen months	5	8	13
Eighteen months to two years	1	3	4
Two to three years	5	9	14
Three to four years	3	8	11
Four to five years	6	6	12
Five to ten years	11	38	49
Ten to fifteen years	2	24	26
Fifteen to twenty years	4	7	11
Twenty to thirty years	2	10	12
Thirty years and upwards	2	7	9
Unascertained	15	31	46
Total	77	177	254

Gowanda State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 16

Showing period of residence in asylum of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1899

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	3	11	14
One to three months	10	12	22
Three to six months	6	8	24
Six to nine months	45	128	173
Nine months to one year	1	.....	1
One year to eighteen months	95	.....	95
Total	160	159	319

TABLE No. 17

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

OCCUPATION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Professional:						
Clergy, miltary and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc.	.....	1	1	4	.....	4
Commercial:						
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.	5	.....	5	13	.....	13
Agricultural and pastoral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	21	.....	21	33	.....	33
Mechanics at outdoor vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc.	14	.....	14	11	.....	11

Gowanda State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 17—(*Concluded*)

OCCUPATION	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc.	9	.....	9	3	.....	3
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	.....	44	44	.....	.....	.....
Education and higher domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	2	115	117	.....	.....	.....
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Employed in sedentary occupation:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc.	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Laborers	15	.....	15	26	.....	26
No occupation	10	12	22	9	.....	9
Unascertained	.....	1	1	2	.....	2
Total	77	177	254	101	.....	101

TABLE No. 18

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

NATIVITY	Year Ending September 30, 1899			Since October 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
United States	43	108	151	75	.....	75
Switzerland	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Canada	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....
Holland	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Sweden	9	11	20	8	.....	8
Scotland	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
England	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....
Germany	2	7	9	3	.....	3
Ireland	7	16	23	7	.....	7
Nova Scotia	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Austria	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unknown	10	24	34	6	.....	6
Total	77	177	254	101	.....	101

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of .20+per cent were both of foreign birth.

In .08— per cent the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In .02— per cent the parentage on the maternal side was foreign while that on the paternal side was native.

Gowanda State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 19

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1899

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Albany	.....	.....	.....
Allegany	3	.....	3
Broome	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus	79	1	80
Cayuga	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua	143	1	144
Chemung	.....	.....	.....
Chenango	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	.....	.....	.....
Cortland	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess	.....	.....	.....
Erie	4	1	5
Essex	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	.....	.....	.....
Genesee	2	.....	2
Greene	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	.....	.....	.....
Kings	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	.....	.....	.....
Livingston	.....	.....	.....
Madison	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	3	.....	3
Montgomery	.....	.....	.....
Nassau	.....	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	.....
Niagara	.....	.....	.....
Oneida	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	.....	.....	.....
Orange	.....	.....	.....
Orleans	.....	.....	.....
Oswego	.....	.....	.....
Otsego	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	.....	.....	.....
Queens	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	.....	.....	.....
Rockland	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga	.....	.....	.....

Gowanda State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 19—(*Concluded*)

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Schenectady	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	12	.....	12
Suffolk	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	.....	.....	.....
Tioga	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	.....	.....	.....
Warren	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	3	.....	3
Yates	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' Home	2	.....	2
Total	251	3	254

Gowanda State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1899

COUNTIES	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Albany						
Allegany	2	1	3			
Broome						
Cattaraugus	55	59	114	1		1
Cayuga						
Chautauqua	74	87	161			
Chemung						
Chenango						
Clinton						
Columbia						
Cortland						
Delaware						
Dutchess						
Erie	2	2	4	1		1
Essex						
Franklin						
Fulton						
Genesee	1	1	2			
Greene						
Hamilton						
Herkimer						
Jefferson						
Kings						
Lewis						
Livingston	1		1			
Madison						
Monroe	2	2	4	1		1
Montgomery						
Nassau						
New York						
Niagara						
Oneida						
Onondaga	10		10			
Ontario						
Orange						
Orleans						
Oswego						
Otsego						
Putnam						
Queens						
Rensselaer						
Richmond						
Rockland						

Gowanda State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 20—(*Concluded*)

COUNTIES	Public			Private		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
St. Lawrence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	9	5	14	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Yates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	157	159	316	3	.....	3

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

State Charities Aid Association

TO THE

State Commission in Lunacy

CHAPTER 12

Seventh Annual Report of the State Charities Aid Association

OFFICERS.—1899-1900

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MRS. WILLIAM B. RICE.....Vice-President.
HON. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.....Treasurer.
MRS. HENRY OOTHOUT.....Librarian.
MR. HOMER FOLKS.....Secretary.
MISS MARY VIDA CLARK.....Assistant Secretary.

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HON. ALFRED T. WHITE.

COMMITTEE ON THE INSANE

MISS LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER, *Chairman.*
PROF. CHARLES F. CHANDLER.
DR. CHARLES HITCHCOCK.

REPORT

November 1, 1899

To the State Commission in Lunacy

The State Charities Aid Association hereby submits its seventh annual report to the State Commission in Lunacy.

During the fall months of 1899 the Assistant Secretary of the Association visited all the State hospitals, with the exception of the Matteawan State Hospital for Insane Criminals.

The medical superintendents and other officers of the eleven State hospitals visited showed their usual courteous attention to the representative of the Association, and afforded her every opportunity to make a satisfactory inspection. We desire to express our appreciation of this kindness.

The number of insane persons in institutions in the State on October 1, 1899, was 23,023, distributed as follows:

Utica State Hospital	1,119
Willard State Hospital	2,253
Hudson River State Hospital	2,053
Middletown State Hospital	1,188
Buffalo State Hospital	1,812
Binghamton State Hospital	1,342
St. Lawrence State Hospital	1,480
Rochester State Hospital	554
Long Island State Hospital	3,735
Manhattan State Hospital	5,525
Gowanda State Hospital	313
Matteawan State Hospital	719
Total in State hospitals	22,093
Total in private institutions	[illegible]

This is an increase during the year ending September 30, 1899, of 637, as compared with an increase of 703 during the preceding year. The increase during the year in the number of patients in State hospitals is 562, as compared with 688 during the previous year.

Before taking up the State hospitals in their order we will make some observations that seem to relate to all.

Training Schools for Nurses

No department of the State hospital service is more important than the nursing service, and we are heartily in favor of those measures which tend to raise the standards of the schools and to attract men and women of a higher grade of character and intelligence to the State hospital service. Uniform examinations and requirements for the pupils of the different schools are advantageous, and introduce a beneficial form of competition between hospitals.

The case of the great hospitals connected with New York city is, however, very different from that of the hospitals in other parts of the State, owing perhaps to the comparatively short time that has elapsed since they were included in the State hospital system, or for economic or other causes not yet fully known. Whatever may be the reason, comparatively few of the attendants of these hospitals at present enter the training schools. For those who do not intend to take the training school course, we would suggest that a more elementary course be devised, which would be of benefit alike to the employees and to the patients in their charge. Such a course would sustain the same relation to the training school that the "Course for Trained Attendants for the Sick" does to the curriculum of general hospital training schools. This would not and should not take the place of the higher education, for we would deprecate any lowering of the standards of the schools. But there is a need to be met to-day, a temporary need we hope, which might be met by a simple course of instruction for many of the attendants of these large State hospitals in and near New York city. We would ask the favor-

able consideration of this matter by the managers and superintendents of these hospitals.

Homes for Nurses

Much progress has been made in recent years towards providing for nurses and other employees, accommodations apart from the wards for patients. A few State hospitals are already well equipped in this line, a few are practically without any such separate quarters for nurses, while the majority of the hospitals have homes for a part of the nurses and attendants, but leave the greater part still in the wards. Nurses' homes are desirable from every point of view. By providing places for rest and recreation where nurses and attendants can be out of sight and sound of their patients, and so be more completely refreshed than is possible when they are surrounded by reminders of their work, such homes make for the physical and moral health of the employees, and through them for the welfare of the patients under their care. Comfortable accommodations attract to a hospital a superior grade of employees, a condition of things which reacts favorably upon the patients.

We would urge the continuance and the extension of this work of building homes for nurses until every employee in the State hospital service is comfortably provided for.

Hospital Industries

It is gratifying to note the increase in the number and variety of industries at the State hospitals and the gradual approach towards the large measure of self-support which has been regarded as one of the advantageous possibilities of the State hospital system. Another encouraging feature is the increasing interdependence of the different institutions. All efforts towards securing co-operation among the State hospitals and independence of the outside market seem to us commendable. Let each hospital be, so far as is practicable, self-dependent, and what it cannot provide for itself let it get so far as possible from other State hospitals, turning for what cannot advantageously be

duced, first to the prisons, and finally to the open market. The pursuit of such a policy diminishes the opportunities for interference from outsiders who desire State hospital patronage, results in financial saving to the State, and benefits the insane both through the superior quality of the articles supplied and the opportunities for healthful occupation in their production.

Outings for Patients

The monotony of institutional life is not sufficiently appreciated. Medical superintendents have remarked upon the improvement in a patient's condition that often results from a transfer from one hospital to another, or from one building to another in the same institution. This is especially noticeable when patients are transferred to farm colonies of the hospital, where they have the advantage of a free, outdoor life as nearly as practicable like the life of normal country people. Would it not be possible to extend certain of these privileges to a greater number of the insane?

A report of a State hospital in one of the western states describes a plan by which parties of patients are sent to camp out in a small cottage on a piece of land some miles from the central hospital property. Ten patients at a time will take a week's vacation at the cottage, and during the summer months as many as 20 or 25 parties, including from 200 to 250 patients, can be given in this way a beneficial change of scene and life.

Some of the State hospitals in this State have taken steps in this direction. The Binghamton State Hospital, for instance, sends patients for short visits from "the hill," as the main buildings are called, to "the farm," where the colony cottages are situated. Other hospitals would appreciate opportunities for such treatment, but are not equipped for it, though in many cases it would be easy to secure the necessary land and buildings. For instance, the Rochester State Hospital might have its 140 acres of land supplemented by a lot on the shores of Lake Ontario, 12 miles away, where, if a suitable cottage were built, patients could enjoy vacations by turns all the year round. Many patients

could be aroused and improved by such outings, and in some cases actual recoveries might result from experiments of this sort.

Special Diet

Special diet seems to consist rather in the addition of certain articles to the regular diet than in different diet throughout. It would seem as if it might be possible, especially at hospitals where there is a separate kitchen for acute patients, to have a diet for such patients adapted particularly to their needs without reference to the regular hospital diet, which might, perhaps, be further simplified, if maintained only for chronic patients.

Clothing

The clothing of the patients seems to be comfortable and fairly tasteful in appearance. We would advocate a more extensive use of night clothing. At most of the hospitals very few of the patients are provided with a change at night, most of them wearing the same underclothing at night which they wear during the day. There is thus no opportunity properly to air the clothing, and the arrangement seems an unhygienic one.

Emergency Fund

The $50 a month which each hospital is allowed to spend in case of emergency is of little importance. It is difficult to define what constitutes an emergency, and as it is usually possible to telephone or telegraph to Albany for advice on such occasions, the small amount allowed is seldom used. It happens frequently, however, that occasions arise which could hardly be regarded as emergencies when it would be very desirable for the hospitals to be able to spend small amounts of money at their discretion, with the obligation to report upon these expenditures afterwards. The estimate system, notwithstanding its many advantages, frequently ties the hands of the medical superintendents when the interests of the State would best be subserved by leaving them free. An intelligent and conscientious body of public servants such as the medical superintendents of the State hospitals, a b

which can hardly be equalled for honesty, efficiency and devotion in any department of the civil service, can certainly be trusted with a few thousand dollars a year to be used at discretion and strictly accounted for. If such a fund were to take the place of the present emergency fund, the medical superintendents would be afforded an opportunity for greater freedom of action in details, and much unnecessary annoyance and friction would be avoided.

Utica State Hospital

The Utica State Hospital was visited by the Assistant Secretary, September 8, 1899. Dr. Blumer, the Medical Superintendent, after nineteen years of service at the hospital, had left a few days before to take charge of the Butler Hospital in Providence, R. I. The Association takes this opportunity to express its deep regret that the State hospital service should be obliged to lose a public servant so valuable to the State and so devoted to its best interests.

Dr. Harold L. Palmer, formerly First Assistant Physician at this hospital, has recently been appointed its Medical Superintendent. Dr. Palmer's excellent record justifies the expectation that the Utica State Hospital will maintain under his direction the high place which it has attained under the admirable management of Dr. Blumer.

The hospital is not overcrowded, though the certified capacity requires a careful economy of space. No new buildings or additions to buildings have been secured since our last visit two years ago. The needs, therefore, remain the same, and we would repeat our recommendation that reception cottages be provided for the acute cases, and inexpensive frame buildings as homes for the nurses and attendants serving in the main building who now are obliged to live in the wards.

The farm colony in connection with the hospital has proved a great success, from the point of view both of financial results and of the welfare of the patients. The colony consists of three cottages, Graycroft and Cragside for men, and Dixhurst for women,

with 200 acres of land, all leased for a period of three years, with an option to purchase reserved. Forty acres of waste land lying between the hospital farm and the colony farm have been bought by the hospital, so that the cottages are now on contiguous land. Forty men and twenty women, mostly of the quiet chronic industrial class, are colonized in these cottages, which are maintained on the open-door plan, patients being at liberty to go in and out at will. In addition to the cottages there are three open door wards in the main building containing about 100 men. Thus nearly 25 per cent. of the male population have the advantages of the freer life.

The training school maintains its high standard. Most of the ward attendants take the training school course. About 75 per cent. of them are either graduates or pupils of the school. The experiment has been tried of sending two graduates of the State hospital school for service in a general hospital in Utica, and taking in exchange two graduates of the general hospital school. This would seem to be an excellent method of training the nurses in the care of acute sick, but the experiment has not been altogether successful.

The Utica State Hospital has no separate hospital wards for the treatment of acute diseases, and the sick are cared for on the wards where they belong, unless the case is a serious one, when the patient is removed to the reception ward where the proportion of nurses is greater, and special care can more easily be given. Owing to the lack of suitable buildings for the care of acute patients, it is impossible to separate such cases from the chronic. Patients when admitted are received and examined in the managers' parlor, and are then taken to the reception ward for men or for women. Here they are put to bed, and are generally kept in bed for a few days or longer. If not very disturbed they remain here for some weeks or months, but they must make way for newer cases, and are assigned to appropriate wards where they are associated with chronic patients classified on the basis conduct.

Supposedly curable patients, except when they are on individual special diet, are fed on the regular hospital food. This lack of separation between supposedly acute and chronic patients makes it necessary to keep the general standard of the hospital higher than is actually essential for four-fifths of the patients, and makes it difficult to give the hopeful fifth the special care that might hasten their cure. The hospital urgently needs a small building for the acute insane which would also serve as a hospital for acute diseases of all sorts occurring among the patients. Such a hospital should have its special diet kitchen entirely independent of the main kitchens. A larger proportion of nurses to patients could be allowed at the expense of the other departments, and in many ways the care and treatment of such cases could be made to take precedence. It would then be possible to make economies in the main building without affecting those who require more generous treatment.

Willard State Hospital

The Willard State Hospital was visited by the Assistant Secretary, September 11, 1899. This hospital is not overcrowded, but the capacity is nearly 2,300, and will exceed that number with the completion of a farm cottage, which is being fitted over for about 40 working patients.

The improvements and additions secured since our last visit include an operating room, the equipment of one ward bath room with rain baths and a medical bath, some repairs to the plumbing, considerable grading, a green-house, and the establishment of a small canning factory for fruits and vegetables.

The census at the time of our visit was somewhat below the capacity, owing to the epidemic of diphtheria which the hospital suffered during the summer. While the hospital was under quarantine new patients were not admitted, but were sent instead to other State hospitals. About 45 cases of the disease occurred, not one of which proved fatal. The disease is supposed to have been introduced by an attendant. Its spread was probably facili-

tated by the lowered vitality of the patients, resulting from the improper drainage, which has long been one of the greatest defects of this institution.

Little has been done to the plumbing since the hospital was built, and it should be entirely renovated. The water supply also needs improvement. At present the water used in the hospital is taken from the lake not far from the point where the sewage enters. Good water could probably be secured by digging wells on the hills behind the hospital. Another primary need for hygienic conditions is an improvement in the ventilation. In most of the buildings the windows do not open from the top. Either the windows should be remodelled or a suitable system of artificial ventilation should be introduced.

We would repeat our recommendation of two years ago that the buildings be thoroughly overhauled with a view to these improvements, and also that they be made more cheerful by the addition of sun-rooms and piazzas. These needs are particularly evident in the main building where recent and acute cases are received and cared for until they are discharged or are considered chronic.

Unless it is considered desirable to increase the size of this large hospital, the addition of a suitable building for acute cases cannot be advocated, and if such a building is not contemplated, the main building should be so reconstructed as to provide more satisfactorily for such patients. Probably one-third of the 700 patients in the main building are hopeful cases, and every opportunity should be afforded them for recovery or improvement.

The large number of buildings with separate kitchens offer unusual facilities for making differences in the treatment of different classes of patients. While the large number of infirmary and other chronic cases requiring much care makes it necessary to employ almost as large a proportion of attendants for these patients as for the acute, greater differences in diet could probably be made without causing too great hardship.

Unlike the other State hospitals in the western part of the State, Willard does not attract so high a grade of attendants as is desired. The hospital suffers especially from competition of other industries in times of prosperity like the present. An effort should be made to make the service attractive to a higher class. Accommodations for the nurses apart from the wards in inexpensive wooden cottages near the buildings where they serve, pleasant club rooms, and other advantages, would doubtless make for the desired end.

The parole and open-door systems by which patients are allowed to go about unattended are not used at this hospital to the extent that the character of its population and its situation would seem to make possible. There are no open-door wards, and less than 5 per cent. of the men and none of the women enjoy parole privileges. The completion and occupation of the farm cottage for 40 men will doubtless increase the number of parole patients.

The cottage formerly occupied by employees has been taken during the summer and will be used in future to isolate patients with contagious diseases. Another such cottage might well be used to isolate consumptives, who are now provided for in single rooms in the infirmary buildings.

An excellent addition to the industrial department is the new canning factory. About 200 cans of tomatoes a day are canned by some 15 patients, who work here under the direction of one of the cooks. This is a suitable form of active work for the more able-bodied women.

Hudson River State Hospital

The Hudson River State Hospital was visited by the Assistant Secretary, September 5, 1899. While the census of this hospital is not far in excess of 2,040, its certified capacity, the hospital appears to be overcrowded. Corridors are used as dormitories, and more beds are placed in dormitories than the space and size would seem to justify. The long corridor through which pa-

tients must pass in order to reach the amusement hall, is occupied by beds. A door should be cut in the wall opposite the entrance to the hall, so that patients can enter directly from the court-yard. This is desirable whether the corridor is to be used as a ward or not. Another place where it seems unfortunate to have to place beds is the corridor outside single rooms in a part of the building which was planned for the isolation of disturbed patients during periods of excitement, when their presence on the wards is a hardship to others. Such patients can no longer be placed where their noise cannot be heard.

Since our last visit the capacity has been considerably increased by the completion and occupation of the new wing, for 300 men, then being built. This makes it possible to keep all the hopeful cases near the administration department. It is not practicable to make a complete separation of acute from chronic cases on account of the very large size of the wards in this wing. The acute men, therefore, live on wards and take their meals in dining-rooms which accommodate about 140 patients of both classes. On the women's side the wards are smaller, some having as few as 28 patients, and acute patients can be kept apart to a somewhat greater extent, though they mix with others in the congregate dining-rooms.

The dining-rooms in this hospital are unusually attractive. The new dining-room sections are well built, the rooms being very light and airy. They are furnished to a considerable extent with round tables, and are embellished with both natural and artificial plants and flowers. The tableware and table linen are of suitable quality and pattern. Paper napkins are used. The hot food is served after the patients are seated, and they are waited on by attendants.

The group of eight cottages situated about two miles and a half from the main buildings is used partly for chronic working patients, partly for the chronic epileptic, infirm and untidy. These cottages furnish an excellent opportunity for the establishment of a farm colony, where quiet chronic working patients

might be given the advantages of a freer life in homelike cottages managed on the open-door system. While the cottages are well adapted to such a use, they do not furnish an economical nor a particularly advantageous method of caring for an unappreciative class of epileptic, feeble and filthy patients, who require a comparatively large corps of attendants and a special light diet, and can be more cheaply, but sufficiently well cared for in large dormitories in the main building or the central group.

The physicians who have charge of the cottage patients and are resident there have very small and uncomfortable quarters. We would recommend reconstructing and reorganizing one of the cottages for use as an officers' and employees' building, where the doctors and attendants could live apart from the patients. The cottage life is a lonely one for employees, and there should be a greater effort to make their surroundings more attractive.

In the central group the plumbing and drainage are in poor condition and should be repaired or renewed. If this group could be fitted up as an infirmary for chronic, feeble, filthy, demented patients, exchanging its able-bodied patients for the infirmary cases at the cottages, it could probably be administered with great economy. It has its own kitchen, where a special light diet could be furnished independently of the general hospital dietary.

A larger number, though not a larger proportion, of the men than of the women employees are accommodated in buildings or parts of buildings apart from the hospital wards. Practically all the men and about half the women nurses employed in the main building are accommodated on the top floor of the building in rooms especially constructed for their use. About fifty men employees, other than nurses and attendants, occupy a separate building constructed for this purpose. If additional buildings or other parts of existing buildings could be used for nurses and attendants the service would doubtless be more attractive to a higher grade.

Women attendants and patients are employed in men's dining-rooms, and there are some women nurses on wards for quiet, sick and infirm men. The employment of women in this way has proved a success.

The Medical Superintendent has suggested fitting up for convalescents a cottage occupied by an employee's family. Such provision for convalescents is always most desirable, and we hope that the $1,800 required for the work may be granted.

Among the improvements of the past year is a suitable industrial building, built of wood and accommodating the various mechanical shops. A high percentage of patients are regularly employed, and there is more than enough work for all. An effort is made to give the patients some variety in their occupation, as most of them tire of being employed long at the same task. They seldom know how to work, but are taught by the mechanics employed in the different industries.

It is evident that the policy of the hospital is to make the institution homelike, and to give the patients, so far as possible, a free and normal life. The parole and open-door systems are widely used. The open-door wards include one or two in the main building, the entire central group, and the cottages. There are about 200 patients on parole. Each parole patient is furnished with a parole card specifying the limits within which he has permission to walk unattended and the conditions under which the card is given. This card is signed by the patient, who forfeits it if he disregards its conditions.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital

The Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital was visited by the Assistant Secretary, October 21, 1899. The work of this hospital is based on a somewhat different theory of treatment from that which prevails in the other State hospitals. The extensive use of the "rest cure" at Middletown is the basis of this difference. Almost one-third of the total population is kept in bed. Employment, which is generally regarded as an outlet for nervous energy which otherwise expends itself in noisy and disturbed

action, is not so regarded here, but absolute rest is considered to have a soothing effect on excited patients. In the other State hospitals noisy patients are generally put in single rooms where they will not disturb others. At Middletown, on the other hand, single rooms are reserved for the quiet, and the disturbed are kept in dormitories. As a natural consequence, one is struck by the noisiness of some of the infirmaries. It would seem as if the quieter patients would be annoyed and the irritable aroused by the presence of such cases in their midst.

The patients seem to be classified altogether on the basis of conduct, and little distinction between the treatment of chronic and acute cases is evident. There are no regular reception wards, though there are certain infirmaries to which patients are generally taken on admission.

Apparently very few of the patients are regarded as recoverable. Those cases which are considered hopeful appear to be individualized to a considerable extent. Special diet is given to patients needing it. The special diet list is revised weekly, so there is no danger that a patient will remain on the same diet too long. There is a special diet kitchen attached to one of the infirmaries, and all of them have serving rooms connected with them.

The fourth floor of pavilion No. 2 is occupied by men patients who are able-bodied and are regularly employed. The fourth floor of pavilion No. 1 is partly fitted up to furnish dormitory room for 28 able-bodied women. Fourth story rooms are never satisfactory for patients, especially those who must go up and down stairs for work and exercise. We would recommend that cottages be built for quiet working patients where they can have a freer life and be nearer their work.

At present there are no open-door wards in the large buildings, but the parole system is used to a considerable extent. The only small buildings for patients are the two cottages for 22 quiet chronic women patients. These cottages are on the open-door system but have guarded windows, which seems an unnecessary show of restraint, especially on the ground floor.

The chief improvement since our last visit is the extensive addition to the laundry. The large number of patients in bed makes the laundry work very heavy, as the sheets of bed patients are changed at least twice a week.

Buffalo State Hospital

The Buffalo State Hospital was visited by the Assistant Secretary, October 17, 1899. The capacity is certified as 1,873, but although the census was only about 1,800 the hospital seemed crowded. The certified capacity was arbitrarily raised last year to accommodate 250 patients transferred from Hart's Island when that division of the Manhattan State Hospital was abandoned by the State. It seems unfortunate that so many patients should be kept here, for the hospital has not the land to support a large population. There are only 183 acres of land in the hospital property, and it is gradually being surrounded by the city of Buffalo. No suitable land for farm colonies can be bought nearer than 16 miles away. Considering the hospital by itself, it might seem wise for the State to buy land even at this distance, but when it is remembered that the State already owns 500 acres only 30 miles away—the Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital property—another extensive purchase of land in this part of the State seems, from the point of view of the State, a policy of doubtful wisdom. We have here peculiar conditions—on the one hand a hospital with a large population (1,800) and little land (183 acres); on the other hand, only 30 miles away, a hospital with a small population (300 patients) and a large tract of land (500 acres). The Gowanda State Hospital has been assigned a part of what was formerly the Buffalo State Hospital district. While Buffalo can employ more women than men and Gowanda more men than women, they would each, except for transfers, have a population divided about equally between the sexes. This is an inevitable result of the geographical division of the surrounding country into two distinct geographical districts. Considering the peculiar, and we may say, complemental needs of these two hospitals, and the advantages to the patients

and to the State which would result from a certain measure of interdependence between them, we would suggest that the patients assigned to these two hospitals be divided partly on a basis of sex, rather than wholly on a basis of geography. We would recommend that only a certain proportion, perhaps one-third, of the total population at Buffalo be men, while the same proportion of the total population at Gowanda be women. Women could then be sent to Buffalo and men to Gowanda, except when vacancies occurred in the numbers of the other sex, when patients of that sex could be admitted either directly from homes or by transfer from the other institution. If such an arrangement could be tried without special legislation, we would recommend the experiment to the consideration of your honorable commission.

Since our visit two years ago the Elmwood building, then nearly completed, has been occupied, and gives the hospital room for 300 additional patients. This new building is for all those classes of patients who require special care. It is a combination of the reception, hospital and infirmary departments. The central part is used for officers' quarters, laboratory, operating room, etc., and immediately adjoining this department are the reception and hospital wards for recent and acute cases. The wings are occupied by the feeble and infirm, who form two-thirds of the population of the building. There are four wards for acute cases, two for each sex. Acute cases are generally kept for several months in this building, some cases remaining until they are discharged or cured. Those who are feeble are received on the second floor, the more able bodied on the first floor wards. Patients are kept under special observation and treatment in this hospital building until they are in a condition to be transferred to the convalescent or other wards in the main building.

Some mistakes have been made in the construction of this building. On the first floor of the women's side there is no dining-room, and a part of the dormitory has to be screened off for this purpose. On the men's side one room is used for both sitting and dining room, which is not so objectionable, but is still not

a desirable arrangement. Changes should be made in the construction of this part of the building which will remedy these mistakes.

The sun-rooms in connection with the reception wards are a pleasant feature. They would be even more attractive if they were furnished with plants and flowers all the year round. No pains should be spared to give acute cases such accommodation and treatment as will make for their recovery. The wards for the infirm seem well adapted to this class of patients. There are roomy piazzas on the lower floor where the feeble can take the air; most of the patients on the upper floor are in bed.

The Elmwood building has its own kitchen, and one room in the kitchen wing is set apart for the preparation of special diet. It is thus possible to have an entirely different diet for the patients in this building without interfering with the main kitchen and general hospital dietary. We doubt, however, whether this opportunity is taken advantage of to the extent that it might be.

The hospital has a large training school for nurses, nearly a hundred pupils altogether, about one-third being seniors and two-thirds juniors. Practically all the attendants are expected to join the school, and, owing to the high grade of applicants, it is possible to fill these positions with men and women of very considerable intelligence. Every pupil in the school is required to serve three months at the Elmwood building, and last year some of the nurses were given three months' training in a general hospital and a hospital for women and children in the city of Buffalo. The pupils are to be given special training in cooking this winter by a teacher at the Buffalo Cooking School. Women are employed on the men's hospital wards as well as in the men's dining-rooms. The nurses are given weekly instruction in gymnastics by a teacher from the city. The patients are also taught gymnastics, and go through the exercises daily under the direction of the nurses.

The freedom which can safely be given to patients is very much limited by the situation of the hospital in close contact with the

city. There are no open-door wards, and the parole system cannot be used to the extent which is practicable in country hospitals. As the opportunities for open-door life are fewer than at other State hospitals, every effort should be made to make the indoor life as pleasant as possible. While the buildings are all pleasantly furnished, we would recommend that they be rendered even more cheerful by providing plants and flowers all the year round instead of only in the winter, as is now the custom.

The hall where religious services and entertainments are held is certainly unsuitable for such purposes. It is on the fourth floor, reached by winding stairs, and accommodates only 400, so it is practically inaccessible to a large proportion of the patients, including many of those who most need and would most appreciate the opportunities which it offers for diversion and worship. We hope that a suitable assembly hall convenient to both buildings will be built, and that the space left vacant in the main building will be fitted up for employees' quarters. While this means of providing for some of the nurses who now live on the wards would not be so satisfactory as to build cottages for them, the accommodations would probably be more comfortable than those now furnished, especially if in the main building the example of the new one were followed and an elevator were put in.

Among the improvements secured since our last visit we may mention the addition to the laundry, with quarters for employees overhead, the establishment of the tinning factory, and the attic sewing room for women patients.

Binghamton State Hospital

The Binghamton State Hospital was visited by the Assistant Secretary, October 20, 1899. There are about 1,350 patients at this hospital. The capacity is certified as 1,333, but is being increased somewhat by the reconstruction of two of the north buildings for men. These buildings were in poor condition and unsuitable for the class of patients accommodated. The partitions dividing the interior into small rooms are being torn out, and large dormitories divided into sections by wooden partitions are being con-

structed on the second floor, with large congregate dining-rooms on the first floor. Pleasant broad piazzas have been added, the buildings will be painted cream color, and when completed they will probably be well adapted to the needs of the demented patients who form the bulk of their population.

The outside appearance of this hospital is peculiarly attractive in that it differs markedly from the ordinary institution type. Except for the main building, which is of the standard style of institution architecture prevalent about twenty-five years ago, the buildings are so homelike in appearance that they might almost pass for large private dwellings, such as might be found on a handsome residence street in the city. This is especially true of the east group for women, where about 175 maniacal patients are accommodated in cream colored brick houses of colonial architecture. Many of the windows in these buildings are unguarded and have one large pane in each sash, which produces an especially homelike effect. It is planned to brighten the south and west buildings for women by painting them cream color like the other detached buildings. They would be improved by the addition of piazzas.

Either the west building, where demented and filthy women patients are quartered, should be reconstructed, or there should be a new infirmary for this class. If the west building is to be used for the infirm, the single rooms and small dormitories, which are unsuitable for demented patients, should be torn out, as has already been done in the building for a similar class of men. We would recommend, however, that this hospital be given a combined hospital and infirmary building similar to the Elmwood building at Buffalo.

The need of better accommodations for recent and acute cases is as great as the need of better and more economical provision for the infirmary class. While this hospital is to be commended for putting aside a little two story building for the reception of new patients and keeping many of its acute patients in this building separate from the ordinary population, it still remains true that this building is not well equipped nor particularly well s

uated for the care of acute patients, and should be either remodeled or replaced by a better building. If it is remodeled the present plan should be carried out, of arranging for a dining-room on the first floor of the women's side and fitting up a special diet kitchen on the second floor, using the present upstairs dining-room as a dormitory. We would suggest that this special diet kitchen serve for the men's side also, and that one or more women nurses be employed on the men's reception ward. The sun-room which has been so many times asked for should be provided if this building is to be used for its present purpose; piazzas should be added, and another and more attractive entrance should be provided, the present entrance being through the basement by way of the kitchen and store rooms.

Since our last visit a laundry has been built to take the place of the one destroyed by fire two years ago. Another improvement is an attendants' home. A home for women nurses is needed.

The widespread use of the parole and open-door systems continues to be one of the most admirable methods of treatment. It is said that about half the patients enjoy parole privileges in some form. This is carried out most completely in the three farm cottages where 60 men and 40 women of the quiet industrial class enjoy a free and homelike life apart from the main buildings. The farm, with a thousand acres, furnishes more than enough work for all the patients who can be employed out of doors. The usual indoor industries are maintained.

The general appearance of the wards is attractive and seems to have improved in cheerfulness and comfort.

St. Lawrence State Hospital

The St. Lawrence State Hospital was visited by the Assistant Secretary, October 12, 1899. The capacity is certified to be 1,442. It will be increased to about 1,640 with the completion of the wings of the Infirmary building which are now being built.

With the completion of the Infirmary, all the large buildings originally planned for will have been provided, except a building for men, like group 3 for chronic patients of the alms-

nourished. Differences in diet could be made more easily and economically if there were a separate kitchen for patients requiring more generous diet. It has been suggested that the main kitchen should supply only the wards in the wings of the main building, while a small special diet kitchen should be established for the reception and hospital wards. We should like to see this experiment tried. The present cook is said to be economical, and also very successful in preparing food that is palatable and attractive in appearance. The cooks will be instructed this winter by the teacher from the Boston Cooking School. It is evident that the hospital is making progress towards the solution of the problem of diet, which is of the greatest importance in both the physical and the moral treatment of the insane.

Since our last visit the hospital has acquired a boat in which 25 patients at a time are taken out on the river. The boat makes several trips a day in summer, and each patient who is able to go is given three or four boat rides during the season. A pleasant feature of the moral treatment is the custom of giving informal ward sociables and dances in addition to the more formal entertainments in the amusement building. Some of the patients are given gymnastic exercises.

It has been suggested that the nurses should have a class in gymnastics, as they do not get sufficient exercise for their health. It would be well to give the nurses and attendants a club-house where they could have greater opportunities for rest and recreation than are now provided. The nurses in this hospital all live apart from the wards in a separate building or wings of hospital buildings. The high standard of the training school is maintained, and the nurses appear to be of a very intelligent grade. Rigid examinations weed out the unfit, and about half those who enter are dropped the first year. The new attendants are put on the reception or hospital wards and shown the most interesting work. All nurses are required to serve for three months on a hospital ward, and nurses are changed about from ward to ward to give them a variety of experience. There is considerable sur-

gical work, and the nurses get much clinical training. This winter the nurses will be given a thorough course of instruction in cooking by a teacher from the Boston Cooking School. The graduates have organized an association which meets annually at the hospital. Many graduates who have left the hospital service return for this meeting, and interest in the school is maintained.

Rochester State Hospital

The Rochester State Hospital was visited by the Assistant Secretary, September 9, 1899. With a certified capacity of 480, the hospital is accommodating 560 patients. The overcrowding is not very noticeable, owing largely to the ingenuity with which the beds have been arranged in dormitories; in some cases special sizes have been chosen to fit into spaces which would not contain the ordinary size.

The hospital is certainly too small, not only for its own population, but with reference to the work of the State. Excepting the Manhattan and the Long Island State Hospitals, which are overgrown, and the Matteawan State Hospital, which is for a particular class of the insane, the average size of the other nine State hospitals is about 1,300. The State cannot economically maintain a State hospital for fewer than 1,000 patients, and as a capacity of from 1,000 to 1,500 seems to be generally regarded as the most desirable size from the point of view of the welfare of the patients, both economy and efficiency would seem to be on the side of bringing this hospital up to the average in size. The situation of the hospital, as well as its other advantages, makes its growth desirable. It is on the outskirts of the city of Rochester, within easy reach of the city, but the growth of the city in that direction is hindered by a range of hills, a river, a park and a cemetery, which together constitute a formidable barrier. The spread of the city is in the opposite direction, towards the lake. While the hospital acreage is not large, it can be increased almost indefinitely by the addition of adjoining farms, many of which are for sale at a reasonable figure. We

strongly recommend that the Rochester State Hospital be doubled in size in the near future. This could be done by erecting a building for men and using the present building exclusively for women.

As soon as it becomes possible to reduce the population in the present building, the mansard roof on the women's side should be removed and the fourth floor done away with. This roof was built while the hospital was under the county. It is of wood and of cheap and flimsy construction. It is made especially dangerous by the air space between the inner and outer walls, where fire would have a free course. The top floor is occupied by about 30 women nurses and 50 women patients of the infirmary class. Not only these women are in danger, but the whole building is exposed to the risk of fire on account of this mansard roof; and as so high a building, even when well constructed, is undesirable, all considerations seem to point to its removal. Before this change is made, however, other and better provision must be made for the nurses. We would recommend the building of two nurses' homes on the plans which have been successful elsewhere.

The nurses at this hospital continue to be of a particularly high class. Practically all the ward attendants enter the training school and succeed in completing the two years of careful training required for graduation. It is said that the graduates are able to compete with graduates of general hospital training schools in nursing, but as it pays them about as well to continue in the service of the hospital most of them remain after graduation.

It is of course impossible in a hospital of this size to make a satisfactory classification of the patients. To do this would require double the number of wards to be found here. It is not practicable to separate the acute from the chronic patients. Such patients, in fact all patients, must be individualized rather than classified. While the study of each case and the adaptation of treatment to individual needs is, of course, the method of all

State hospitals to a very considerable extent, the small size of this hospital lends itself to a particularly thorough knowledge of each patient on the part, not only of the physician directly in charge of that patient, but also of the first assistant physician and the medical superintendent.

Among the methods of special treatment of acute cases, none seems to be more carefully followed than the diet. Besides the addition to the food given at the regular meals, there are additional meals provided for special-diet patients, a lunch at 11 a. m. and another at 4 p. m. consisting of soup, milk, bread and milk, etc. There is not enough milk and fruit for all the patients who need such diet. The regular diet seems generous and is well cooked and served. The dining-room service is excellent, and the appearance of the dining-rooms very attractive.

A new occupation for patients is waiting on table. At this hospital the table waiters wear a uniform, and the service is made attractive to them by giving them some little reward in the shape of an addition to their diet. The custom of uniforming patients employed is followed in other departments, each principal trade having its own dress. The appearance of the patients is improved and the moral effect in giving them respect for themselves and their work and in developing a certain *esprit de corps* in each industry is doubtless important.

The general appearance of this hospital is exceedingly attractive. Not only the best wards, but all the wards are extremely pleasant and homelike. The grounds are well arranged. The lawn, where the women chiefly take the air is made very attractive with flower beds and little tents and seats. A concrete walk has been laid for a third of a mile in the direction of the grove where patients find protection from sun and wind. Among the outdoor amusements are baseball for the men and basketball for the women. Indoors there are billiard tables on both sides. A music box plays while the patients walk to their meals.

Long Island State Hospital

The Brooklyn Department of the Long Island State Hospital was visited by the Assistant Secretary, November 16, 1899, and the Kings Park Department, November 21, 1899. The certified capacity of this hospital is 3,597, with 2,509 at the Kings Park Department and 1,088 at the Brooklyn Department. There is some crowding at the Brooklyn Department, the census being generally between 1,140 and 1,160.

BROOKLYN DEPARTMENT

The Brooklyn Department is existing from year to year, waiting for the completion of the buildings at Central Islip which will take its 1,100 patients and enable the State to turn over to the county the property which it leases at Flatbush. In the meanwhile this department must get along as best it can with the old buildings of obsolete construction and inadequate equipment, and must put up with such makeshifts as will serve temporarily in place of the needed repairs. During the past two years a few improvements have been made, including fire escapes and electric light at the Annex, inexpensive spray baths put in by the hospital's own mechanics and patients, some indispensable repairs to the plumbing, better provision for some of the nurses, and the fitting up of one or two pleasant sitting rooms for patients. Under the circumstances, little can be recommended in the way of improvements or additions to buildings, but a few urgent needs might well be supplied. The furnaces are said to be in bad condition. There is no internal telephone nor fire alarm system, except from the main building to the Annex and the stable; the lack of telephone service on the wards causes much delay and many unnecessary steps which might advantageously be saved by an inexpensive telephone service. The strap iron bedsteads and straw mattresses with which the Annex is provided should be replaced by modern iron bedsteads and hair mattresses. Such furniture could be transferred with the patients and seems a justifiable expense.

State Charities Aid Association—Annual Report

Considering the disadvantageous conditions under which the officers of this department have to work, the high standard which is maintained is especially commendable. The general appearance of the wards is unusually pleasant and homelike. Worn floors are covered by bright rag carpeting, cracked walls by well selected pictures. A profusion of flowering plants, singing birds, and attractive furniture brightens dark corridors and hides defects of construction. The doors between the wards on the same floor are left open, and the shut-in appearance of many hospital wards is thus done away with. Even from insuperable defects of construction certain advantages are derived; for instance, the basement ward, which is used for dining-room purposes, combines some of the merits of both the congregate and the ward dining-room systems. This group of adjoining rooms, each room containing a single table, combines the conveniences of a centralized system with the privacy of a ward system, and facilitates assigning patients to tables according to other than ward classifications. Different tables can be served with different food without danger of exciting jealousy and discontent.

There are two regular dietaries in use at this hospital—the working diet which is given to about 400 patients, and the infirmary diet, which is given to about 750. In addition to this, special diet is given to all patients who need it. All the fresh milk furnished is used for special diet, while condensed milk is used for the regular diet.

It is principally by differences in diet and the methods of individual treatment that the acute patients are separated from the chronic. As many of the recent admissions are sent to the Kings Park Department, the number at this department is not large enough to fill the number of wards necessary for classification, and the supposedly curable are provided for in three wards on each side, which they share with supposedly chronic cases of the same class.

As the property does not include a farm, but only a garden of twelve acres, the amount of employment for men is small.

Consequently, only half as many men as women are kept at Flatbush, most of the working men being sent to Kings Park. There is said to be plenty of work for the women patients and also plenty for the limited number of men patients. About 60 per cent. of the patients are said to be employed.

The training school has 35 pupils this year, and has graduated 37 nurses during the two years it has been in operation. Women nurses are employed to a considerable extent and successfully on men's wards. There are ten wards for men, and six women are employed, one woman serving on two wards in some cases. These women are all married and living on the wards with their husbands, who are also attendants. The air of comfort and refinement which these women have introduced on the men's side is very noticeable.

KINGS PARK DEPARTMENT

The capacity of this department has been largely increased by the completion of the new group of buildings accommodating about a thousand patients. These new buildings are mostly two stories in height and are constructed on the modern plan of dormitories on the second floor and day rooms on the first floor. This arrangement is, on the whole, well adapted to the needs of the chronic patients, largely of an unappreciative class, for whom they are used; but even for this class the total lack of single rooms is unfortunate, and would be a serious obstacle to using the buildings for any other class of patients. It is to be feared that the reaction against the old fashioned ward composed of single rooms opening from a central corridor may go too far, and that the State may be surfeited with large buildings whose immense dormitories doubtless furnish an economical method of caring for the insane, but can be used humanely only for certain classes of unappreciative, chronic cases whose numbers we hope to see decrease in the future when all the insane will have come to the hospitals from homes, not almshouses, and will have had the advantages of the most enlightened care and treatment from the

While these new buildings are well built and attractively furnished, certain defects are already obvious. The ventilation, which is by a system of forced air, is said to be excellent in winter because of its connection with the heating apparatus, but at the time of our visit it was evidently very defective. In the infirmaries the air was close and unpleasant. Another defect in the sanitary arrangements is the lack of any suitable provision for the ventilation of brushes, mops, and other ward articles. Ventilating sections might have been built in connection with the water sections.

No special provision seems to have been made for the large number of infirmary and bed-ridden patients at this hospital. One large dormitory and part of another in the central building have been set aside for the 150 women of this class, but these accommodations are not altogether satisfactory. The facilities for feeding the bed patients are especially inadequate. There is no food elevator and no serving room. Dishes must be sent up from the central kitchen below and returned to be washed. A serving room and a special diet kitchen with a food elevator should be fitted up in connection with these infirmaries. The 100 men patients of the infirmary class are provided for on the second floor of one of the three buildings in the new group for chronic men, but as this building was not constructed for patients of this class it is not particularly well adapted for their care.

Notwithstanding these and other defects the new group is a valuable addition to the hospital.

Among other recent improvements and additions may be mentioned the extension of the railroad to the hospital grounds, much grading of the grounds, improvement of the water supply by the digging of new wells, large additions to the laundry, the power house and the green house, the introduction of spray baths throughout the hospital, and providing better quarters for employees.

The large size of this hospital, with the consequently large number of recent and acute cases of insanity, makes it possible to

separate the acute from the chronic more completely than is practicable in smaller hospitals. Patients who have been in the hospital less than a year are classified as acute, though many are recognized as probably incurable. Except for a pleasant cottage which is occupied by convalescent patients who will be benefited by a freer life than is possible on the wards, no whole building is given up to recent and acute cases, because there are only about 100 patients of each sex who are so classified, while each of the two buildings, which, on account of their single room construction, are used for such patients, accommodates more than double that number. While these buildings are in some respects well adapted to the treatment of acute cases, they are not built according to modern ideas, and are in many ways unsuitable. Built around a court, with large wards consisting of rows of bed rooms opening from long bare corridors, with congregate dining-rooms where acute patients must be associated with large numbers of the chronic and disturbed, without proper examination and operating rooms, laboratories, and equipment for special treatment, these buildings point out the need of this hospital for a well constructed and equipped hospital building where the acute and the sick can get the full benefit of the enlightened treatment which is now given under so great disadvantages.

Among the methods of treatment should be mentioned the hydro-therapy which is so extensively practiced. Spray and rain baths, and hot and cold packs are given to large numbers of the acute cases. These will be supplemented by needle baths and hot air baths as soon as the apparatus for such is allowed. Special diet also is very systematically prescribed and given. Acute patients are given what is called the employees' diet, and in addition to this are furnished between meals both forenoon and afternoon with a lunch of eggs, soup, milk, tea, etc.

The subject of diet is receiving especially careful study at this hospital. The experiment is being tried of employing a dietetic director to have general charge of the kitchens, direct the cooks, and teach the nurses to prepare special diet, and arrange the

menu with a view both to taste and to scientific principles of diet. Differences in diet are made for different classes of patients. The dinner is generally the same for all classes, but differences are made in the breakfast and supper diet. The separate kitchens for each group of buildings would seem to make even greater differences possible if they are considered desirable.

Except for the cottages, the dining-rooms are congregate. There is one for each of the four main brick buildings, each accommodating about 200 patients. There is one immense dining-room for the new group where about 600 women and 200 men eat together. In this dining-room it takes about half an hour to serve the patients after they are seated. It is customary at this hospital for the nurses and attendants to serve the patients and then sit down in the same or adjoining rooms for their own meal, a few being left to supervise the patients. The general custom in State hospitals is for the nurses and attendants to eat before or after the patients and be present to give the patients individual attention while eating. This seems to us a better system, for the matter of diet is so important that a more careful study of individual needs, especially in the case of acute patients, would doubtless help towards the solution of many problems of diet, and would make for economy and efficiency in the service of food.

It is difficult to secure a satisfactory grade of attendants at this hospital. The applicants are for the most part of the domestic servant class. Praiseworthy efforts are made to offer advantages which will attract a higher grade of employees. Two wards in the main building have been given up for nurses' sleeping quarters and provide comfortably for about 50 men and 50 women nurses. If other wards in these buildings could be spared for nurses we would advocate the change. One of the pleasantest and largest of the frame cottages has been entirely refitted, and is used as an employees' club. The building is very tastefully furnished and makes an admirable club house for the 500 employees who use it. The training-school consists of about 15 seniors and 40 juniors. There is no system of transferring pupils of the school

from one ward to another to afford them experience of different classes of cases, but some such rule will probably be introduced.

Women are employed in men's dining-rooms but not on men's wards. As employment of women on men's wards has been found so successful at the Brooklyn Department of this hospital and elsewhere, the custom might well be followed here. Women would probably be especially useful for infirmary cases.

To sum up the needs which seem to us most pressing if this hospital is to do its work under the right conditions, we would advocate first, the erection of a hospital building with the best modern appliances for the treatment of acute cases. If such a building is not provided in the immediate future certain changes should be made in the buildings where acute cases are now cared for. These buildings should be better furnished and made to look more homelike and cheerful. Needle baths and other equipment needed for hydro-therapeutic treatment should be furnished. The examination room for women patients is too small. A larger and better room should be set aside for this purpose; and might well be combined with an operating room, which the hospital now lacks. Certain changes should be made in the new group, including better ventilation, and better arrangements for feeding the infirmary patients. The hospital needs a larger and more centrally located amusement hall. Homes for employees should be built unless buildings now standing can be reconstructed for such purposes.

Manhattan State Hospital

The Assistant Secretary visited the Ward's Island Division of the Manhattan State Hospital November 18, 1899, the Blackwell's Island Division November 20th, and the Central Islip Division November 27th.

This hospital is still overcrowded; its census on October 1, 1899, was 5,525, while the certified capacity is 4,772, though this is probably considerably above its comfortable or hygienic capacity. The hospital has now been for nearly four years under the State system, but no new buildings for patients have yet

been opened, and the overcrowding has been relieved chiefly by transfers to other State hospitals. It is unfortunate that the buildings under construction should progress so slowly towards completion, especially as in some cases the delay seems unnecessary. A new branch building for acute women patients on Ward's Island and a group of three buildings at Central Islip are completed, and would be ready for occupation if it were not that the letting of contracts for connecting the buildings with the heating plants has been delayed so long that it will now be impossible to open the buildings before spring. These buildings together are planned to accommodate over 500 patients. The same delay was experienced in the case of the Nurses' Homes at Ward's Island and Central Islip, neither of which could be opened promptly on account of apparently unnecessary delay in completing the equipment of the buildings. Work has been altogether suspended on the buildings which are to form the new colony for 2,300 patients on the Central Islip property.

Ward's Island Division

1. *Female Department.*—The general appearance of the Female Department of the Ward's Island Division shows marked improvement since our visit two years ago. The wards are made cheerful and homelike by attractive furniture. Fresh paint and new steel ceilings have brightened the old buildings. The Verplanck building and the reception pavilion are particularly pleasant, and even the branch buildings are greatly improved. Sittings rooms whose bareness and cheerlessness we commented upon two years ago, have been fitted up with rugs, tables, easy chairs, pictures and plants, and are so transformed as to be only recognizable by the high windows whose enlargement we still recommend. The overcrowding, while still noticeable, is not so excessive as formerly, and corridors in the Verplanck building which were formerly used as dining-rooms have been converted into day rooms, since the new dining-rooms have been fitted up in the wing formerly occupied by the general kitchen and laundry.

The concentration on Ward's Island of the recent and hopeful cases out of a population of over 5,000 insane would seem to afford unusual opportunities for the study of the various forms of mental disease, and to call for the best modern facilities for scientific work. It is consequently unfortunate that the acute patients should still be cared for in the oldest buildings on the island, buildings constructed for the purposes of the Immigration Department, and without reference to the needs of the present occupants. This will all be changed, however, with the completion of the new branch building for acute cases. It is to be hoped that this building, the first building for the residence of patients to be erected on the island, will be furnished with the best equipment procurable for the all-important curative work for which there is here such exceptional scope.

At present the insane women are taken upon arrival to the reception pavilion, a two story cottage accommodating 30 patients on the first floor and 45 on the second. The reception ward on the first floor is homelike, but crowded. There are only three single rooms and no day room and dining-room separate from the dormitory. In this pavilion patients are examined, and remain under special observation until the nature of their disease is determined and they can be assigned to the wards where they seem to belong. Acute patients and chronic patients of refinement are generally sent to the Verplanck building, a two-story building containing ten wards, of which two are hospital wards, two are for convalescents, four for chronic quiet patients, one for acute quiet, and one for acute melancholia and suicidal patients. As there are no single rooms in this building it is not suitable for all classes of acute cases, and the disturbed, both acute and chronic, are sent to one of the branch buildings, constructed on the single-room system. Thus the advantages of keeping the acute in one building separate from the chronic cannot be secured on account of unsuitable buildings, though the other requirement, sufficient numbers for classification, is so amply filled. For acute patients hydro-therapeutic treatment is used to some extent. There are

several hot-air baths in the Verplanck building. Hot and cold packs are also used somewhat. The equipment is meagre, however, and in such respects as laboratories and operating rooms the hospital is singularly deficient.

As one kitchen serves for the entire Female Department it is difficult to make the differences in diet that might be possible otherwise. When the new branch building is completed its kitchen will serve for the present branch building also. At present the food for the 500 patients in this building is cooked in the main kitchen. A congregate dining-room will be built for the branch patients, and the new kitchen will supply both this dining-room and the congregate dining-room in the new branch building, where 300 women will eat.

The Female Department is almost entirely self-dependent and relies little on the Male Department for supplies. The women get their shoes from the men's shops, but they make their own mats, mattresses, brushes, brooms, baskets, rag carpeting, etc., and sew for the Male Department, besides making their own clothing. Even in amusements they are independent. There is an orchestra composed of women employees who are trained by the leader of the band belonging to the Male Department. Women patients enjoy two entertainments a week, chiefly dances. They play basket ball, and for acute cases there is a class in calisthenics. As neither department has a suitable amusement hall, it would seem to be desirable and economical to provide one hall for both departments, centrally located so that both men and women can attend.

Among the needs which seem most pressing if this department of the hospital is to be brought up to the standard which its possibilities for usefulness demand, we would mention the completion and occupation of the new branch building now so nearly finished, and the building of a suitable congregate dining-room in connection with the old branch building. While much has been done to improve the interior of the buildings, their exterior still remains somewhat uninviting. Piazzas should be added, sun-rooms built on, and windows enlarged.

2. *Male Department.*—The appearance of the Male Department is much less attractive than the Female Department. The construction of the buildings is old fashioned, and the effect is somewhat cheerless. This effect is not counterbalanced by attractive furniture. On the contrary the wards are unnecessarily bare and unhomelike. Steel ceilings and fresh paint have done something to brighten the wards, and there is an improvement since our last visit, but there is still a marked contrast between the wards for men and the wards for women.

The hospital, a more modern building two stories in height, with a dormitory and four single rooms on each floor, is more pleasant. It is abundantly supplied with flowering plants, and is comparatively cheerful. The east building, constructed for an inebriate asylum and accommodating about 500 patients, is particularly cheerless. The central corridors are so dark that it is difficult to find one's way about. Some method of lighting these corridors should be devised. This building is provided with airing courts where feeble men take the air. Piazzas commanding a view of the grounds and the river would be much better. The patients should be afforded greater opportunities to enjoy the beautiful water views which are to be had on every side. The life and movement of the river, with its constant procession of boats of all sorts, affords a form of diversion that might well be taken advantage of to a greater extent in the effort to amuse and arouse the patients.

We would recommend adding piazzas and sun rooms, and increasing the window space wherever it is possible in these buildings. A better quality and greater quantity of furniture should be introduced.

This institution suffers from its lack of women patients and women employees. Without the example of the more cheerful and homelike women's wards, the wards for men are likely to fall below a proper standard of comfort. We would repeat our recommendation that women nurses be employed on some of the men's wards, and in their dining-rooms and infirmaries. The practice of employing married women with their husbands, which

has proved so successful at Flatbush and elsewhere, might well be tried here. Women could with advantage be placed on the acute wards, which now differ so little from other wards that to a visitor the difference is hardly perceptible. Here, as in the Female Department, the visitor is surprised by the lack of suitable provision for the acute in properly constructed buildings, equipped with the modern appliances for curative treatment. Such a building should be added to this department.

Among recent improvements at the department may be mentioned the introduction of spray and rain baths in ward bathrooms in the main building, and the equipment of a bathroom in the east building, where eight baths can be operated at once. In the east building a large congregate dining-room for 300 patients has been fitted up, with two smaller congregate dining-rooms below. Patients are taught to wait on table, and wear a white uniform while employed.

About 1,050 of the 2,050 patients are regularly employed. In the industrial building there are the usual shops, including boot and shoe shops, which furnish all departments of the hospital. The outdoor work is limited, as there are only 18 acres under cultivation, but considerable grading and work about the roads and grounds is done, and chronic patients of the laboring class are for the most part sent to Central Islip.

About 120 employees are quartered on the wards. The rooms on the second floor of the industrial building provide for only a small proportion of the employees, and this building should be supplemented by a nurses' home like the one already provided in the Female Department. The training school is large considering the class of attendants; there are 30 men in the senior class and 60 men in the junior class. Pupils are given two weeks' service in the hospital department during their senior year; owing to their numbers this is all that can be given.

Blackwell's Island Division

The branch of the Female Department of the hospital which is still maintained at the northern end of Blackwell's Island com-

prises about 850 chronic women patients. As this division is to be abolished as soon as accommodations for the patients can be provided at Central Islip or elsewhere, and as the transfer, though often deferred, is still expected to take place in the near future, little is done to improve the buildings, and only the most indispensable repairs are allowed. The buildings are poorly furnished, there are no plants, few pictures and little attractive furniture of any sort. As the patients cared for are mostly of an unappreciative class, it is probably not advisable to spend much money in improving their surroundings for the short period during which they are expected to remain in the present building.

In the matter of diet they seem to be well provided for. The dietary is the same as that on Ward's Island, but less special diet is given. The table furnishings are of poor quality, oilcloth, agateware, and safety knives and forks being used to a considerable extent.

About 500 of the women do some work. They make their own clothing, making over mattresses, and even do some sewing for the Male Department of the Ward's Island Division.

There are about thirty consumptives among the patients, and as this number is not sufficient to fill a pavilion they occupy one end of one of the single room pavilions. The floor is washed daily with a disinfectant, and other precautions are taken to prevent the disease from spreading; but such a building is hardly suitable for such cases, and we would suggest their removal to Ward's Island, where they should be provided for as are the other chronic phthisical patients in one of the pavilions in the Female Department.

CENTRAL ISLIP DIVISION

With a certified capacity of 930 this division is accommodating 1,075 patients and expects to receive 125 more before the end of the year, when one of the three buildings in the new group will be opened for the admission of patients. The other buildings in the group cannot be opened until spring, owing to the unfortunate delay in making the steam heating and electric lightin connections

Several additions have been made since our visit in 1897. A new power house has been erected on the site of the old power house, and the number of boilers has been increased, but the force is not yet sufficient to heat the buildings of the new group.

The new kitchen has been completed and occupied and seems to be an excellent building. It is large enough to cook for a considerably larger number of patients than the colony has yet received.

The home for 100 male employees, which was not available for occupation for some time after its completion on account of the delay in connecting it with the power house, is now occupied, and seems to be very satisfactory.

The next building to be erected should be a laundry. The present laundry was built for 300 patients, and is naturally inadequate for nearly four times that number. It is eked out by a hand laundry in the women's department where the work is done for the 300 women patients. It would probably be economical to build a laundry which would serve for both colonies, but unless the economy is very great, it would be better to have the colonies independent of each other in this as in other respects. In either case a new laundry should be built without delay.

The life of the patients at Central Islip seems to be a particularly pleasant and normal one. It is estimated that fully 85 per cent. are regularly employed. The proportion has been even larger, but many of the patients who have been long at the institution are growing old and feeble and unable to work. This division not only supplies itself with the usual agricultural products and manufactured articles, but during the summer sends to Ward's Island several hundred bushels of vegetables a week. There is plenty of outdoor work in winter as well as in summer. Much grading has been done already and still more is projected. The grounds have been greatly improved by fine terraces, and will be still more attractive with the completion of a large piece of grading now in hand which is expected to take two years. This is a particularly good way to occupy men patients in winter.

The cottages which form the colony are comfortably furnished

and have a homelike appearance. Only one building has guards on the windows, but the windows open only about a foot, so that the patients cannot jump out. There are no open-door wards and no parole system, though certain patients enjoy what are practically parole privileges. It would seem as if some of the cottages might be on the open-door system and parole privileges be more extensively granted to the class of patients at the colony.

Each of the six groups of cottages has its own dining-room. This makes it necessary for most of the patients to go out for their meals, which is not undesirable with this class of able-bodied patients. The women's cottages are connected by covered passageways. Rubber boots and waterproofs are provided for wet weather. The food is brought from the central kitchen to these dining-rooms in large cans, from which it is transferred in the serving rooms to smaller tin dishes, which are taken to the tables after the patients are seated. The time which elapses while the food is being carried from the kitchen to the patients is about half an hour, but the food seems to be kept hot. Patients have been taught to serve the food, and the attendants oversee them in the dining-rooms and direct the meals.

Patients are employed in many capacities, even as messengers in the administration building. All employees are expected to work with patients and to teach them. This is an excellent rule and works well. The class of employees which the colony attracts is considered very satisfactory. No women are employed in men's buildings. It is probable that this custom would meet with success if introduced in certain of the cottages, especially in the men's infirmary.

There are a few cases of consumption which do not appear to be properly isolated. The climate is considered fairly good for such cases, as there is sea air and many pine trees. It is probably a better climate than either Ward's Island or Blackwell's Island, and the plan might be considered of sending consumptives from the other divisions of the Manhattan State Hospital to this division, where one or more cottages could be set aside for such patients.

The new colony is situated about a mile from the present colony, and is planned to accommodate double the number of patients. This colony is to consist of two double groups of connected buildings. Each double group is arranged upon a plan somewhat similar to that of the new buildings at Kings Park. One vast kitchen will cook for 1,500 patients and two great congregate dining rooms will accommodate 750 each. The patients' quarters, consisting of day rooms on the first floor and dormitories on the second floor, extend from the dining-rooms for a quarter of a mile in each direction. Patients living at the ends of the building will thus have a walk of a mile and a half every day in going to and from their meals. The only fireproof portions of these buildings are the connecting corridors, which are one story in height, while the buildings proper are two stories. The plans leave the space over the dining-rooms and kitchens undivided, and this may be used as an amusement hall unless it is found to be better adapted to some other purpose. Our suggestion would be that a recreation building be provided, centrally located between the two double groups of this colony so that it could be used for all the 2,300 patients in the four groups. The space in the main buildings could then be fitted up as infirmaries, no provision for which seems to have been made. It is said that these buildings are planned for chronic working patients, but it is hardly probable that Central Islip will be able to secure 2,300 additional patients of this class. The patients transferred from other divisions of the Manhattan State Hospital may be of the desired class, but it cannot be expected that other State Hospitals which may be asked to contribute patients will send patients differing materially from the usual class of transfers, the character of which is notorious for its undesirability. It is probable that Central Islip will receive the usual number of infirm and bed-ridden persons, and provision would better be made for this class. The delay in advancing these buildings, while unfortunate in most respects, gives opportunity for further considering and revising the plans. At present one of the double groups has only the foundation laid, while the other is in part already

roofed. This building when visited was being boarded up for the winter, as the work must be suspended until the Legislature makes an appropriation which will make possible its completion.

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital

The Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital, situated at Gowanda, Erie county, was visited by the Assistant Secretary, October 18, 1899. This hospital was opened for the admission of patients in 1898. Its certified capacity is now 310, though the present building was supposed to have been built for 240 patients. The census was 316, and the hospital seemed crowded. There is as yet only one residence building, a plain two-story brick structure, which is, on the whole, well adapted to the needs of such a population, though faulty in some respects. The building is constructed with the administration department, consisting of the offices and the quarters of the officers, situated in front, and connected by passageways with the main part of the building, which consists of wards for men on one side and wards for women on the other. This dormitory portion is connected by a passageway with the congregate dining-room in the rear, a large oval-shaped room on the first floor, with ward employees' quarters overhead. Behind the dining-room section is the kitchen, with outside employees' quarters above.

Of course, with only 300 patients and only two wards for each sex, it is impossible properly to classify the patients. On the lower floor are kept the convalescent and quiet chronic cases, on the upper floor the disturbed, infirm and hospital cases. There are two dormitories and a day room connected with each of the two wards on the lower floor, while on the upper floor the day room is used as a dormitory, and the hall is the only sitting-room. The additional dormitory thus provided is used for a hospital, but as it is too large for the number of sick in the institution, other patients sleep there at night. A smaller dormitory on the second floor could be used for the sick, and would be a much better place for them if there were some connection with the plumbing. There is adjoining space which could be

used for bathrooms, and should be fitted up unless it is planned to provide better accommodations for the sick in another building.

The Medical Superintendent favors the entire separation of supposedly curable cases from the ordinary hospital population. The large hospital dormitories referred to do not furnish proper accommodations for such patients, and a small frame cottage on the grounds is being moved and remodeled for eight or ten women patients. This cottage will be a homelike place for acute cases, and here such women will be given special diet, careful nursing, and the best medical treatment. As there are said to be twice as many acute women patients as acute men patients, it seems wise to give up this cottage to the use of the women, but some similar provision should be made for the men. As the hospital grows, this cottage will, of course, be inadequate for either sex.

The wards are ventilated by a forced-air system, which is so effective that it is considered possible to crowd the dormitories without injury to the health of the patients. There is an electric lighting plant. Natural gas is used for baking, cooking and laundry work. The water supply is at present inadequate, but can be made satisfactory by digging additional wells.

The wards are pleasantly furnished. Flowers and plants are kept, though there is no greenhouse as yet. There are a few small rugs on the floor, but little carpeting. The homelike appearance of the wards would be increased if more carpeting were used. Rag carpeting might be bought at a small expense from hospitals which manufacture it. The dining-room is particularly attractive. The oval shape is novel and makes it possible to have windows all around, and the room is very light and cheerful. The round tables are covered with clean linen cloths and furnished with a good grade of crockery and tableware. Flowers and plants are provided in abundance. The food is served after the patients are seated. Both men and women eat in this dining-room, which is for all the patients who are not ill or too infirm or disturbed to come to the table.

It is easy to find plenty of work for all the patients capable of being employed. The 500 acres of good land provide plenty of farm work, grading and road-making for the men. All the vegetables used at the hospital are raised, and some canning is done; about 1,000 cans of tomatoes were put up last summer. The hospital does not make its own shoes, but buys them from the prisons. The women are chiefly employed in housework, sewing and laundry work. The laundry is constructed to do the washing for 1,500 patients, and only a part of it is used at present.

No woman physician has yet been appointed. As the law requires a woman physician in each hospital, it would be well to bear in mind this deficiency in making future appointments.

Our second survey of the State hospitals for the insane, after an interval of two years, shows us that there is a continuous progress towards the more humane, more scientific, and at the same time more economical care of this class of the State's dependents.

We congratulate the people of this State upon the high standard of care for the insane which is maintained, notwithstanding the many discouraging conditions under which many of the institutions have done their work. Needed buildings and equipment have not been procurable by many of the State hospitals because of the more urgent needs of the Long Island and Manhattan State Hospitals, whose old and overcrowded buildings have not yet been fully supplemented by the newer buildings and better equipment, which are the first essentials of the State hospital standards. It is to be hoped that before the end of another two years the new buildings now in course of erection will be completed and occupied, and the State care system will at last be freed from the incubus laid upon it by the incompetence of the old system of county care. Until the time comes when the State hospitals can at last pursue their course untrammeled, and obliged only to provide each year for the natural increase of insanity, it is impossible to measure accurately either the actual cost or the beneficial results of State care for the insane.

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In conclusion, the Board of Managers desires to express its appreciation of the friendly spirit with which the cooperation of the Association has been welcomed by your honorable Commission, as also by the managers and medical superintendents of the State hospitals.

For the Board of Managers,

MARY VIDA CLARK,

Assistant Secretary, State Charities Aid Association.

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